

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

Madras:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. SMITH, AT THE PORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE PRESS.
1861.

	PARAS.
Santapillay Light-house	514
Bimlipatam and Vizagapatam	<i>ib.</i>
Cocanada and Coringa	515
Narsapore and Masulipatam.—Point Divi and Arneghon Light-houses	516
Pulicat	<i>ib.</i>
Madras	517
Tim-Ball	518
Evening Gun-fire	519
Pier	520
Moorings	521
Diving Bell	522
Mail Boats, &c	523
Landing and Shipping Government Cargo	524
Cuddalore and Porto Novo	525
Tranquebar	526
Nagore	<i>ib.</i>
Negapatam	<i>ib.</i>
Point Calimere Beacon	<i>ib.</i>
Paumben	527
Steam-tug	528
Channel buoys	529
Keelakarray	<i>ib.</i>
Tuticorin	530
Cochin	531
Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Coompta, Tuddri and Sedashegar	<i>ib.</i>

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Review of Estimated Results of 1860-61	532
Land Revenue	533
Salt	534
Tribute	535
Abkari	536
Land and Sea Customs	537
Muhtarafa	538
Income Tax	539
Stamps	540
Postal Collections	541
Miscellaneous	542
Aggregate Ordinary Receipts	543
Extraordinary Receipts	544
Profit and Loss	545
Total Territorial Income for 1860-61	546
Ditto from 1835-36 to 1859-60	547

	PARAS.
General Charges	548
Judicial and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency	549
Ditto ditto in the Provinces	550
Revenual Charges	551
Marine Charges	552
Military Charges	553
Public Works—Ordinary	554
Aggregate Ordinary Charges	555
Extraordinary Charges	556
Public Works—Extraordinary	557
Profit and Loss	558
Total Territorial Charges for 1860-61	559
Ditto from 1835-36 to 1859-60	560
Result of the Territorial Receipts and Charges	561
Statement showing the proportions which the charges of each Department bear to the aggregate Income	562
Statement of Actual Balance of Cash	564
Circulation of Small Coin	565
Commissariat Treasure Chests and Treasure Guards abolished	566
Separation of the Military Department of the Accountant General's Office	567

TREASURY

Operations of the Treasury	568
--------------------------------------	-----

CIVIL AUDITOR.

Changes of Superintendence	569
Improvements of procedure	570
Changes under the new system of account	571
Post Audit arrears	572
Statement of increase and decrease	573

MILITARY AUDIT.

Duties similar to those detailed in previous Report of the 11th June 1860	574
Revision of the Pay Code	575
The constitution of the Department materially affected by the Annual Budget System	576
The nature of the duties heretofore performed by the Military Auditor General	577
Details of the alterations in the Military Finance Department	578
The division of the Military Auditor General's Establishment into four separate Offices	579
Alterations in the Pay Department	580
Preparation of the Budget for 1861-62	581
Reductions in the Native Army in 1860-61	582

MINT.

The receipt of Bullion not increased	583
The deliveries compared with those of former years	584

	PARAS.
The Value and Number of the pieces coined	585
The proportion the small coins bear to the larger less than in former years	586
The result of coinage operations favorable—the gross excess being 160 per lac	587
Receipts and remittances	588
The particulars of the excess explained, and the gain by unreported fractions shown to be Rupees 135 per lac	589
The above gain coincident with increased attention being paid to premelting	590
The copper coinage more extensive than in any previous year, and a larger proportion of it from the remelting of scissel	591
Supply of slips from England regular, and at favorable rates	592
The total out-turn of Silver and Copper	593
The expenses of the Mint, and the cost of the coinage	594
The profit of the year	595
Cattle-power totally dispensed with, and engines substituted for it capable of a daily out-turn of 60,000 single Rupee pieces	596
The Copper-melting and Coining Departments—enlarged and improved	597
A trial of plumbago crucibles for melting silver having failed, iron pots again used	598
Cash remitted on account of sales and loss by copper scissel	599
Rooms above central range of Mint buildings completed and most advantageously occupied by Die and Assorting Departments	600
Scales with weights made for weighing copper coin in Districts	601
Foundry usefully employed	602

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

Death of the Rajah of Travancore, and succession of his Nephew to the Musnud	603
Abolition of the Pepper Monopoly	604
Works of Public utility	605
The Rajahs allowed a greater influence in the Administration of their States	606
Reforms in the Judicial Institutions	607
Famine in the South	608
Social improvements	609

TANJORE

Debts of the late Rajah of Tanjore	611
Disposal of the Jewels, &c., of the Tanjore Raj	612

CARNATIC

Debts of the late Nawab of the Carnatic	613
---	-----

POODOOCOTTAH.

Administration of affairs	614
Conduct and Debts of the Rajah	615

	PARAS.
Revenue and Expenditure	616
Working of the Civil Courts	617

MILITARY.

Reductions	618
Native Infantry .. .	619
Cavalry .. .	620
Sapper Militia Regiment .. .	621
Native Artillery and Karkhanahs .. .	622
Native Veteran Battalions .. .	623
Good Conduct of the Native Troops .. .	624
Breeding Establishment of Cattle at Hoonsoor .. .	625
Sale of surplus Horses .. .	626
Pay Offices of Vellore and Masulipatam .. .	627
Brigade Major, Her Majesty's British Troops .. .	628
Ordnance, Commissariat and other Departments .. .	629
East Indian Artillery Drivers .. .	630
Conservancy of Military Cantonments .. .	631
Kamptee, Secunderabad, Jaulnah .. .	632
Waltair, Vizagapatam .. .	633
Bangalore .. .	634
Stations in the Pegu Division .. .	635
Moothoor Hills .. .	636
Harris Valley .. .	637
Rangoon .. .	638
Ramandroog .. .	639
Capture of Elephants .. .	640
Field Services .. .	641
Amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces .. .	642

EDUCATIONAL.

Directing Agency .. .	643
Number of Schools connected with the Department .. .	644
University .. .	645
Matriculation Examination .. .	646
B L. Examination .. .	647
Arrangements made for connecting the University Examinations with the Examinations for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service .. .	648
Presidency College .. .	649
Provincial Normal Schools .. .	650
Establishment of Normal School at Vizagapatam .. .	651
Ditto ditto at Cannanore .. .	652
Madrasa-i-azam .. .	653
Provincial and Zilla Schools .. .	654

	PARAS.
Cuddapah School	655
Cuddalore School	656
Berhampore School	657
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	658
Projected Anglo-Vernacular Schools	659
Taluk Schools	660
Elementary Schools in the Hill Tracts of Ganjam	661
Godavery Village Schools	662
Grants-in-aid	663
Tinnevelly Mission Schools	664
Schools for the Badagas on the Neilgherry Hills	665
Anglo-Vernacular Schools, established by the Natives of Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly.	666
Primary Instruction for the rural population	667
Plan for the Improvement of the indigenous Village Schools	668
Education of Minor Proprietors	669
Education of Female Minors	670
Medical College	671
Civil Engineering College	672
School of Industrial Arts	673
School of Ordnance Artificers	674
Army Schools	675
Lawrence Asylum	676
Orphan Asylums at Madras and Bangalore	677
Expenditure	678

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Vacancy of the See	679
Statement regarding the Clergy supported or subsidized by the Government	680
Famine Relief Fund	681
Churches used by Presbyterian Chaplains	682
Schools for Europeans and Eurasians	683
Voluntary Societies supplying Clergymen for English-speaking congregations	684
Missions	685
Education in the Missions	686
Statement showing the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment	687
Ditto ditto the stations in the Provinces or beyond the limits of the Presidency	688
Ditto ditto of the uncovenanted Ministers of the Church of England	689

MEDICAL.

Health of the Country	690
Civil Dispensaries	691
Vaccination Department	693
Jails	694
Military	695

EMIGRATION.

Number of emigrants embarked	698
Mortality during the passage	699
Commissioner from the Mauritius Government, to inquire into emigration	700
Depôts..... ..	701
Passage made by the emigrant ships without accident	702
Emigrant Acts	703
St. Vincent	<i>ib.</i>
Natal	704
St. Kitts	705
French Colonies	706
Proportion of women	707
Space	708
No return emigrants from West Indies.—Five ships from Mauritius ...	709
Fee on embarkation of emigrants	710

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Balance of 1859	711
Income of 1860	<i>ib.</i>
Assessment	712
Remissions of Assessment	713
Balance of Assessment	714
Wheel Tax	715
Remissions of Wheel Tax	716
Balance of Wheel Tax ...	717
Expenditure	718
Roads	719
New roads	720
Improvements to roads	721
Repair of roads and advances	722
Masonry works, drain and other	723
Slaughter-yards	<i>ib.</i>
Band Stand	724
Trevelyan water-works ...	725
Scavenging Department ..	726
Burial and burning grounds	727
Mortuary registration...	728
Financial retrospect	729
Ditto estimate for 1861	730
Expenditure	731

OBSERVATORY.

Frequent changes in direction of Madras Observatory ...	733
The new Transit Circle ...	734
Equatorial Instrument ...	735
New Equatorial Room and Deme	736

PARAS.

Comet-Seeker, Ring Micrometer and Low power Eyepiece, &c	737
Discovery of a new Planet, and other labors	738
Time-ball and Evening Gun-flash	739
Proposed scheme of Simultaneous Time-signals throughout India	740
Magnetical and Meteorological Departments	741
Distribution of Publications	742
Personal Staff	743

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

A new roof to the N. W. Hall, conversion of a verandah into an Office-room, and minor repairs	744
No. 1, Entrance Hall.—Raw materials and manufactured articles, birds in the wall-cases	745
Room No. 2, Marbles and Lithographic stones of Southern India	746
No. 3, The N. W. Hall.—The Animal kingdom, birds excepted	747
Room No. 4, Coals and coal strata	748
Room No. 5, The right wing	749
Palæontological and Mineralogical collections	<i>ib.</i>
Rooms No. 6 and 7, Unarranged rocks, &c., in No. 6.—Various ores in No. 7	750
Rooms No. 8 and 9, Aqueous, Hypogene and Volcanic rocks, birds in wall-cases.—Specimens of wood in racks	751
Room No. 10, Birds' nests and eggs, and objects in spirits	752
No. 11, The left wing, Ethnological room	753
Expenditure	754
Zoological Gardens	755
Number of Visitors in 1860-61 and 1859-60	756
Contributions to Museum	757
Contributions to Zoological Gardens	758
Library	759

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I.

JUDICIAL.

Table showing the number of suits instituted and disposed of, during the year

1860	A
Ditto of appeals ditto	B
Ditto of charges of petty offences made and disposed of during ditto	C
Ditto of crimes and misdemeanors during ditto	D

APPENDIX No. II.

MAGISTERIAL AND POLICE

Statement of cases summarily disposed of by the Town Police Court in 1860 ...	No. 1
Ditto ditto committed for trial by the Session Court	2
Ditto dismissed	3
Ditto ditto under the Merchant Shipping Act ...	4
Ditto ditto under the Boat Act ...	5
Ditto summarily disposed of in the Vepery Police Court ...	6
Ditto committed for trial by the Session Court ..	7
Ditto dismissed	8
Ditto summarily disposed of in the Royapet Police Court	9
Ditto committed for trial by the Session Court ...	10
Ditto dismissed	11
Ditto of charges against Police Officers disposed of by the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners	12
General comparative statement of cases summarily disposed of, or committed to the Supreme Court, during 1859-60	13
Statement of amount of fines, fees, &c., levied in 1860	14
Ditto admissions, &c., into the Madras Penitentiary in ditto...	15
Penitentiary Hospital Return	16
Statement showing profit by sale of work executed by prisoners employed on Public Works in ditto	17
Comparative statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras in ditto	18
Ditto of monthly number of deaths within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of ditto for ditto	19

APPENDIX No. III.

JAILS

Tabular statement of the summary of returns received from the several Jails for the year 1860-61.

APPENDIX No. IV.

REVENUE

Statement showing the cultivation in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the year 1860-61

A

Ditto of the prices of grain and other chief products in ditto, for the year 1860-61, compared with 1859-60

B

Ditto of the collections from all sources of revenue in ditto, for ditto

C

APPENDIX No. V.

INCOME TAX

Statement showing the operation of the Income Tax Act, up to 30th April 1861, in the Town of Madras

A

Ditto of the expenditure of the Income Tax Commissioners' and Special Commissioner's Office, up to ditto ditto

B

APPENDIX No. VI.

MARINE.

Statement of the receipts, disbursements and balance of port charges and dues for the year 1860-61

A

Ditto of wrecks during ditto

B

Ditto of receipts and expenditure of coal at Madras, in ditto

C

Particulars of the trade of the Ports in each District of the Madras Presidency, for ditto

D

Rules regarding shipping Government Stores

E

Statement of vessels passing through the Paumben channel from 1860-61

F

Ditto of Pilotage levied at ditto from ditto to ditto

G

Ditto of vessels built at Cochin in 1860

H

Ditto of ditto built in Malabar and Travancore

I

Ditto of ditto piloted in and out of the inner harbour of Cochin for 1859-60

J.

APPENDIX No. VII.

FINANCIAL

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency No. 1

Statement showing the amount received and paid in cash, and by transfer, in the General Treasury in 1860-61

2

Ditto ditto ditto, from 1858 to 1861

..

Abstract of receipts and disbursements.....	No. 2
Statement showing the increase and decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency in 1860-61	„ 3
Ditto of each description of coin with its value, stamped at the Madras Mint and remitted to the General Treasury, from 1847 to 1861	„ 4

APPENDIX No. VIII.

POLITICAL.

The Administration Report of the Ministers of Travancore and Cochin States for the year 1860-61.

APPENDIX No. IX.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Educational Reports of the Director of Public Instruction, for the year 1860-61.

APPENDIX No. X.

EMIGRATION.

List of emigrant ships despatched to Mauritius, in 1860-61	No. 1
Ditto ditto ditto to the West Indies in ditto	„ 2
Ditto ditto ditto to Natal in ditto	„ 3
Ditto arrived from the Mauritius with return emigrants in ditto ...	„ 4
Statement showing the number of emigrants embarked to each Colony in ditto	„ 5

APPENDIX No. XI.

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Account of the Income and Expenditure of the Municipal Commission for the year ended 31st December 1860.	A
Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance on account of Assessment for 1860	B
Ditto ditto, on account of Wheel Tax on spring Vehicles and Animals in 1860.	C
Ditto ditto ditto, on country Carts in 1860	D

APPENDIX No. XII

OBSERVATORY

Copy of a communication made to the Literary Society bearing out some portions of the Observatory Report.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE

	PARAS.
Average duration of suits	8
Nature of suits instituted	9
Value of suits pending	10
Appeals	12
Execution of decrees	13
Operations of the Sudder Court	14

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Petty offences	15
Crimes and misdemeanors	17

POLICE.

MOFUSSIL POLICE.

Criminal statistics not furnished	22
Districts brought under the Act	23
Districts completed and progress made	24
Deputy Inspectors General	26
Superintendents of Police	27
Bellary	28
Kurnool	29
Cuddalore	30
North Canara	31
South Canara	32
Malabar	33
North Malabar	34
South Malabar	35
Coimbatore	36
Tanjore	37
Trichinopoly	38
Madura	39
Nellore	40
North Arcot	41

	PARAS.
Chingleput	42
South Arcot	43
Salem	44
Inspectors	45
Head Constables	46
Constables and Force generally	47
Village Police	48
Relation of the Magistrate	49
Relation of the Sub-Magistracy	50
Crime	51
Lodging	52

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

Working of Police Courts	53
State of crime as compared with previous year	54
Offences against the Merchant Shipping Act	55
Kidnapping, &c.	56

JAILS

Prison for Europeans at Ootacamund.....	63
Ditto at Salem	64
Ditto at Tanjore	65
Ditto at Tranquebar	66
Increased demand for prison accommodation for Europeans	67
Guarding of Jails	68
Health of Jails	69
Mortality in several District Jails	70
Expenses of Jails	72

REVENUE.

Season	73
Prices	74
Public health	75
Revenue collections	76
Area of land occupied for cultivation.....	77
Reduced assessment on area occupied.....	80
Land Revenue	81
Abkarry Revenue or Tax on spirituous liquors ..	82
Salt Revenue	83
Sea Customs Revenue.....	85
Ditto ditto at Madras	86
Ditto ditto in Tanjore	87
Moturpha... ..	89
Stamp Revenue	90
Frontier Customs	91
Revenue from "sundry sources"	92
Extra Revenue	93

	PARAS.
General results	94
Income Tax	95
Local Funds	96
District Presses	98
Revision of Establishment	99
Revision of the Ulungu Settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevely	101
Pearl Fishery	102
New Taxes	103
Revised Land Assessment	106
Municipal Institutions	107
District Exhibitions	108
Emigration	109
Kumeri, Tea-planting, Conservancy of minor jungles	110
Public Bungalows	111

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

Income tax office opened...	113
Town divided into five divisions.—Assessors appointed.—Whole establishment located in one building	114
Data upon which the number of special notice required was estimated	115
Actual number of persons liable to Income tax less than estimate.....	116
Explanatory notice published	117
Income tax, how received by the Public in the Town of Madras	118
Conduct of Income tax officials	119
Number of surcharges large	120
Penalties	121
Collections made without difficulty	122
Estimated financial result of Income tax in the Town of Madras—Actual result—Reasons for the small amount of Income tax realizable in Madras, as compared with Calcutta and Bombay...	123
Number of special notices issued and returns thereto received	124
Number of returns disposed of and the number assessed.—Amount assessed.—Amount assessed by Special Commissioner.—Number of cases of surcharge ...	125
Demand and Collections for the first and second quarters	126
Estimated number of persons liable to the tax	127
Cost of Establishment, Honorarium fees, Contingencies, &c.	128

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Number of survey and settlement parties	129
Districts in which operations were carried on	130
Settlement of South Arcot taluks introduced	131
Godavery District—new settlement formed for a portion of it resulting in an annual increase of 3½ lacs of Rupees	132
Kistna District—the Masulipatam division nearly completed and about to be reported on	133
Trichinopoly District—new settlement formed and submitted on 20th April 1861.....	134

	PARAS.
Salem District in progress and arrangements made for survey of the Sherveroy Hills	135
Nellore District taken up for Demarcation	136
Wynád—unhealthiness of the climate and other serious difficulties	137
Kurnool District—a party under organization	138
Lithographic establishment	139
Particulars of the field-work of the year	140
Cost of operations	141

INAM COMMISSION.

Working of the Inám Commission	142
Return of work by the Deputy Collectors	143
Results of the Settlement for the year	144
Special questions and exceptional tenures	145
Rent free and favorably assessed gardens in Rajahmundry, Godavery District	146
Mokássás in the Zemindaris of Masulipatam, Kistna District	147
Mokássás in the Zemindaris which have reverted to Government	148
Other exceptional tenures in Masulipatam and Kistna Districts	149
Commutation of quit-rent on Ináms in Zemindari estates paying a present jodi to the Zemindar	150
Remission of arrears of jodi on Ináms in the Guntoor Division of the Kistna District	151
Police Pálayagár tenures in Nellore	152
Inám tenures in Zemindaris and Pálayams of North Arcot	153
Nature of Inám in the Madras District, (late Chingleput)	154
Hissa Shrotriyams in the Ceded Districts of Bellary and Cuddapah	155
Abolition of the Inámatic taffrik, or tax upon cultivation of Inám land	156
Abolition of the Inámati patti or tax on Ináms in Kurnool	157
General principles adopted for the enfranchisement of village service Ináms	158
In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool	ib.
Enfranchisement of Kattubadi Ináms in the above Districts	159

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS

Timber for Public Departments	161
Anpamallai Forests	162
North Canara Forests	163
Mudumallai and Segur Forests	164
Salem Forests	165
Cuddapah	166
Nilgiri Forests	167
Conolly Teak Plantations	168
Wellington Plantations	169
Government Gardens, Ootacamund	170

PUBLIC WORKS.

Allotment of Funds	171
Additional sanction for the Upper Godavery	172

	PARAS.
Abstract statement of allotment and expenditure	173
Difference between allotment and expenditure	174
Cause of the full amount of allotment not having been expended	175
Expenditure in 1859-90, compared with that in 1860-61	176
Statement of expenditure on new works and repairs	177
District operations in Ganjam	178
Vizagapatam	186
Upper Godavery	192
Godavery	200
Kistna	221
Nellore	238
Cuddapah	252
Bellary	267
Kurnool	280
Madras	286
North Arcot	299
South Arcot	310
Tanjore	325
Trichinopoly	349
Madura	354
Tinnevely	367
Coimbatore	377
Salem	391
North Canara	399
South Canara	407
Malabar	417
Wynād Communications	425
Presidency	438
Bangalore	449
Wellington	450

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

Works commenced and subsequent suspension	472
Date of suspension and resumption	478
Sketch of the original scheme	474
Ditto of reduced scheme	475
Resolution of Government postponing works already commenced and determining the present limit of the project	476
Noticing completion of Plans and Estimates for Nellore, or last section	477
Work prosecuted subsequent to receipt of Government Resolution ordering resumption of operations	478
Particularizing sites for reservoirs which have been examined	479
Progress of Bellary Project prior to reduction of scheme	480
Quantity of work performed and expenditure incurred	481
Scale and cost of Establishment	482

	PARAS.
Expenditure in India	483
Sanction of a portion of first section	484

RAILROADS.

Work executed	485
Portions of the South West Line open to traffic	486
Portions of the North West Line	ib.
Probability of further portions of the South West Line being opened to traffic	ib.
Total lengths of the South West and North West Lines opened to traffic, during the years 1860-61	487
Fares for Passengers	488
Fares for Goods	ib.
Number of Passengers carried by the Railway and the Revenue therefrom	489
Number of Maunds of Goods carried by the Railway and the Revenue therefrom	ib.
Expenditure during the half-year ending 31st December 1860	490
Ditto Per Passenger per mile	ib.
Ditto Per ton of Goods per mile	ib.
Principal Officers employed on the Madras Railway	491
Advances to the Madras Railway Company	492
Total expenditure sanctioned	493
Probability of the Great Southern of India Railway being opened to traffic	494
Principal Officers employed on the Railway	495
Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway	496
Expenditure sanctioned by Government	497

MARINE.

Legislation during the year connected with the department	499
Port Conservancy Act	500
Pilgrim Ships	501
Floating Police	502
Indian Merchant Shipping Act	503
Examination of Masters and Mates	504
Native Passenger Vessels	505
Marine Surveys	506
Packet Line of Steamers	507
Wrecks	508
Movements of Troops	509
China expedition	510
Coals	511

PORTS AND LIGHTS.

Ganjam	512
Monsoorcottah	513
Sonapore, Barvah, Poondy and Baupanapadoo	ib.
Calingapatam	ib.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

At the commencement of the year under report the Madras Government was presided over by the Honorable Sir Charles Trevelyan, K.C.B. In consequence of his recall, the Government was held provisionally by the Senior Civil Member of Council, the Honorable W. A. Morehead, from the 8th of June to the 5th of July 1860 when Mr. Morehead was relieved by the Honorable Sir Henry Ward, K.T., G.C.M.G., previously Governor of Ceylon. Sir Henry Ward died suddenly of cholera on the 2nd of August, and the Government then again devolved upon the Honorable W. A. Morehead, who administered it until the arrival of the present Governor, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B. Sir William arrived and assumed charge of the Government on the 18th February 1861.

In other branches of the Public Service there have also been changes. The Honorable Sir Henry Davison, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Madras, died at Ootacamund on the 4th November 1860. His successor, the Honorable Sir Colley Harman Scotland, arrived at Madras on the 23rd May 1861.

The Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Bishop of Madras, died at Madras on the 5th March last, after an illness of a few weeks.

His Excellency Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., relinquished the command of the Madras Army and embarked for England on the 27th of February last. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., who has been appointed to succeed him, has not yet arrived at Madras.

4th June 1861.

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

2. The total number of Suits instituted in the several Courts of Original Jurisdiction during the year 1860 was 1,37,834. Of these, 310 were entertained by Civil Judges, 680 by Subordinate Judges, 230 by Principal Sudder Amíns, 2,015 by Sudder Amíns, and 88,793 by District Moonsiffs.

3. Compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of 25,435 in the number of Suits filed.

4. The work of the Courts shows that 7,863 Suits were disposed of on their merits in excess of the number decided in the previous year. Including those which were otherwise disposed of, the total number of additional decisions amounts to 10,376. The effect of these exertions on the part of the Courts, combined with the decrease in litigation already noticed, has been to reduce the number of pending cases by 19,277 below that of the preceding year. The Courts thus entered upon the year 1861 with 68,855 Suits on their files, instead of 88,132.

5. Of the whole number of Suits pending at the close of 1859 and instituted during 1860, 27 per cent. were decided after full investigation of the facts; 28 per cent. were privately adjusted; 14 per cent. were disposed of in other ways, and the remaining 30 per cent. were pending at the end of the year. Of the Suits determined after full investigation, 85 per cent. were decided in favor of the Plaintiffs, and 15 per cent. in favor of the Defendants.

6. Of the total number of Original Suits disposed of, 2 per cent. were tried by Civil and Subordinate Judges, and 67 per cent. by Principal Sudder Amíns, Moofly Sudder Amíns and District Moonsiffs.

7. Of the 68,855 Original Suits pending at the close of 1860, 16,996 or 4 per cent. had been on the files for more than a twelvemonth, and 16,075 or 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for more than six months.

8. The following table shows that the average duration of Suits before each class of tribunals was nearly the same as in the preceding year:—

	1859.			1860.		
	Y.	M.	D.	Y.	M.	D.
Civil Judges	1	8	12	1	4	11
Subordinate Judges.....	1	1	2	1	4	16
Principal Sudder Amíns	0	9	19	0	10	23
Sudder Amíns.....	0	10	2	0	9	1
District Moonsiffs	0	7	14	0	7	11

9. Of the number of Suits instituted in 1860, and excluding those remanded or otherwise brought again on the files,

Nature of Suits instituted.	2,882	were connected with land-rent and revenue.
	7,774	„ otherwise connected with lands.
	2,868	„ for houses and other fixed property.
	105,179	„ connected with debts, wages, &c.
	478	„ caste and religion, &c.
	2,734	„ Indigo, silk, &c.

10. It will thus be seen that the greater portion, amounting to nine-tenths of the entire number of Suits instituted, were for recovery of debts, wages, &c., while only 478 were connected with caste, religion, &c.

11. The total value of the Original Suits pending at the close of 1860 was Rupees 148,15,664-5-5, being Rupees 66,42,557-7-5 less than at the close of the preceding year. This is accounted for by the smaller number of Suits pending on the 31st December 1860, as compared with the previous year.

12. The number of Appeals which came before the Lower Appellate Courts, inclusive of those pending at the close of 1859, was 18,466, of which 11,603 were disposed of: viz., 2,198 or 12 per cent. were decreed on the merits for Appellants; 3,279 or 17 per cent. for Respondents; 243 or 1 per cent. were remanded; 531 or 3 per cent. were dismissed for default; and 5,352 or 29 per cent. were otherwise disposed of, the average duration of Appeals on the files being 1 year, 6 months and 11 days.

13. Out of 58,367 applications for execution of Decrees pending at the close of 1859, and received during 1860, 53,862 or 92 per cent. were disposed of, leaving only 4,505 unexecuted at the close of the year under review.

14. The following table shows the operations of the Sudder Court on the Civil side during the year 1860, distinguishing the Appeals filed and disposed of under the old law, and those under Act VIII. of 1859.

	Under the old law		Under the new law	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Pending 1st January 1860	22	75	0	0
Admitted or received	13	127	25	728
Total	35	202	25	728
Dismissed in default	2	0	0	14
Adjusted or withdrawn	1	0	0	1
Confirmed	18	67	1	104
Amended	9	10	0	0
Reversed	5	70	3	17
Remanded	0	51	0	2
Otherwise disposed of	0	0	0	2
Total	35	198	4	140
Depending 31st December 1860	0	4	21	588

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

15. The number of persons charged with Petty offences, whose cases came under investigation during the year, was 2,29,867 or 684 less than in the preceding year. Of these, 85,857 or 38 per cent. were acquitted and released; 79,890 or 35 per cent. were discharged on Razee-namah; and 62,363 or 42 per cent. were convicted and punished—the number dealt with the Village Magistracy by being 17,727 or 9 per cent.; by the Taluq Magistracy, 2,02,411 or 87 per cent.; and by the District Magistracy, 9,067 or 4 per cent.

16. The ratio of persons charged, to population was 1 in 97, and of those convicted 1 in 360.

17. The total number of crimes and misdemeanors reported to have been committed during the year amounted to 16,464, in which 61,366 persons were supposed to have been concerned, showing a decrease of 970 cases and an increase of 6,213 persons, as compared with the previous year. Of the above 16,464 offences, 972 or 6 per cent. were against the person; 12,131 or 74 per cent. against property; and 3,361 or 20 per cent. of various other offences.

18. Including those under trial at the close of the previous year, there were 9,817 cases of crimes and misdemeanors with 24,730 persons brought before the Courts. Of these, 15,101 persons or 62 per cent. were released by the Police and Magistracy; 3,903 or 13 per cent. were convicted and punished; 342 or 4 per cent. were held to security; and 4,727 or 53 per cent. were acquitted.

19. Of the 8,972 persons brought under trial, 15 per cent. were tried by the Magistracy under Act VII of 1813; 55 per cent. by the Subordinate, Principal Sudder Amfus', and Sudder Amfus', Courts; 27 per cent. by the Session Courts; and 3 per cent. by the Sudder Court.

20. The ratio of cases brought to trial, to population was 1 in 2,283, of persons charged 1 in 908, and of those convicted and punished 1 in 5,766.

	1859	1860.
Death	51	53
Imprisonment	33	37

21. Compared with the previous year, there was a slight increase in the number of Capital sentences passed by the Sudder Court.

POLICE.

MOFUSSEH POLICE

22. CRIMINAL STATISTICS NOT FURNISHED.—In no District had the new Police been fully introduced at the commencement of the official year. In most, the progressive organization had been completed only as it was drawing to a close. In each District the progress has been gradual, Taluq by Taluq being taken up as the force was raised and equipped. The criminal statistics of any one District could therefore be but incomplete and fragmentary, as well in regard to the period embraced as the proportion of the District comprised in them. They have therefore been omitted.

23. DISTRICT BROUGHT UNDER THE ACT.—The Act had been extended to nine Districts*

North Arcot, 25th October 1859
Nellore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Coimbatore and Tanjore,
19th January 1860.
North Canara, 9th March 1860
Salem and Madurai, 27th April 1860

* Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Trichinopoly, South Canara, and South Malabar, 11th May 1860.

before the close of the official year 1859-60. But in six only had any progress in disciplining men and occupying the country, been made. It was very partial in each. During the year under review, six additional Districts† had been taken

up and were in progress of occupation—in all fifteen Districts.

24. DISTRICTS COMPLETED AND PROGRESS MADE. — Before the end of the official year under

† Kurnool, North Arcot, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and North Canara.

review, the Police arrangements had been completed in seven Districts‡. In the remaining eight Districts, one to

three Taluqs only were incomplete; in all, somewhat less than one-fifth of the country to which the Act had been extended during the year. Sixteen thousand, two hundred and fifty-three (16,253) of eighteen thousand (18,000) men required to complete, had been raised; and country comprising 82,001 square miles and containing a population of 14½ millions of inhabitants had been brought under regular watch and patrol. The Constabulary was at work in 47 large Towns and Cantonments; guarded 24 District Jails and 130 Treasuries; had relieved all Military Guards and minor Detachments in the various Districts, and had undertaken all Treasury escort duty.

25. The following Statement gives the above information in a tabulated form.

STATEMENT.

	Area.	Population.	No. of Taluqs and Zamindari Divisions	Estimated require-ments.		Progress made up to 30th April 1861								Taken up by the new Police.				
				Total force to be raised.	Proportion to population.	Force raised.	Area of Districts under taken.	Their population	No. of Taluqs.	No. of Towns.	No. of Cantonments.	No. of Jails.	No. of Treasuries.					
	S. M.					S. M.												
Ceded District Range.	11,351	10,64,122	15	1,500	711	1,144	5,858	8	2	1	1	9						
	7,984	6,74,048	8	974	703	900	7,984	8	3	...	1	1	9.					
	9,140	10,56,860	11	1,369	772	1,216	7,609	9	1	...	1	1	10					
Western Range.	4,300	4,83,336	6	1,060	456	966	4,300	6	3	...	2	9						
	3,480	6,43,602	4	718	895	597	2,551	3	1	...	1	4						
	6,261	16,68,628	10	1,685	996	1,279	3,118	7	5	1	4	8						
Southern Range.	8,099	12,27,208	11	1,098	1,118	1,016	7,206	10	3	1	2	12						
	3,720	15,80,264	9	1,534	1,030	1,525	3,720	9	5	...	3	11						
	3,200	8,09,580	5	884	1,006	860	3,200	5	1	1	1	6						
Central Range.	8,373	17,92,757	8	1,423	1,299	1,263	7,540	7	3	...	1	8						
	8,341	9,58,423	13	1,282	752	1,172	7,122	11	2	...	1	10						
	7,526	14,52,550	9	1,470	962	1,423	7,526	9	3	2	2	10						
	3,010	6,11,209	7	779	692	779	3,010	7	2	2	2	6						
	4,933	11,85,625	8	1,144	1,036	1,082	4,933	8	3	...	1	9						
	7,610	13,24,200	10	1,197	1,106	1,031	6,170	8	2	...	1	9						
Total...	97,328	1,65,32,392	134	18,117	912	16,253	81,847	115	39	8	24	130						

N. B.—Military standing Guards and permanent Detachments, to the number of 3,552 men, were relieved during the year. Treasure and Convict Escorts, which employed annually so large a force of Regulars, have been entirely done by Constabulary.

26. DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL.—As regards the administration itself, the principal

G. O. dated 16th November 1860, No. 1,501 and 15th February 1861, No. 191.

Lieutenant C. S. Heera, 26th N. I. - Ceded District Range.

Lieutenant W. S. Dwyer, 31st L. I. - Western Range.

Lieutenant T. E. Tennant, 26th N. I. - Southern Range.

Captain G. Hean, 26th N. I. - Central Range.

	Area.	Population	Force.
	Sq. Miles		
NORTHERN CIRCULAR RANGE.			
Gungam	4,457	9,48,124	1,398
Vizagapatam	18,935	15,71,854	1,651
Krishna	6,918	8,56,366	1,144
Godavery	7,534	13,21,091	1,539
Total ..	37,844	36,97,435	5,732
CEDED DISTRICT RANGE.			
Bellary	11,351	10,61,653	1,380
Kannool	7,984	5,11,512	900
Chidlapah	9,440	10,56,860	1,380
N. Gore	8,000	9,35,700	1,098
Total ..	36,775	35,65,725	4,758
WESTERN RANGE.			
North Canara	1,300	1,30,700	1,090
South Canara	3,480	6,50,000	700
Malabar	6,262	17,09,302	1,697
Combarne	8,100	12,27,200	1,098
Total ..	22,142	40,17,202	4,585
SOUTHERN RANGE.			
Unico	3,720	15,80,264	1,534
Pennepoly	3,200	8,09,580	805
Machana	8,373	17,92,737	1,380
Pinnacola	5,144	13,39,371	1,150
Total ..	20,437	55,21,955	4,869
CENTRAL RANGE.			
North Arcot	7,526	14,52,949	1,510
Chingleput	3,040	6,41,200	739
South Arcot	4,933	11,85,625	1,144
Salem	7,610	12,98,200	1,181
Total ..	23,079	45,17,974	4,577

feature of the year has been the institution of a grade of Deputy Inspectors General. The twenty Districts of the Presidency are now formed into five Ranges, as shewn in the margin, to four of which Deputy Inspectors General had been appointed during the year. Their services have been most beneficial in introducing and maintaining system and method throughout the Force, in watching the preventive and detective operations of the Police, and in securing regularity and persistency. The duties of the Deputy Inspectors General and their relation to the District Officers have been carefully laid down, with a view to stimulating local action without interfering with local responsibility or the proper functions of the District Officers in regard to their Districts and subordinates.

27. SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.—With few exceptions, the Superintendents of Police have been eminently successful in their respective Districts, notwithstanding the many difficulties and vexations which are inseparable from the duty devolving on them. All have gone through great toil and labour, and have borne trials and disappointments with cheerfulness and determination. Ceaseless toil, anxiety and privation have been the lot of each Officer with the Force.

BELLARY.

28. Eight Taluqs, (one-half of this large District,) have been occupied by the Constabulary, together with the Towns of Bellary (including Cantonment) and Ghooty, during the year under review. The Military were relieved, and the Jail undertaken. The Police administration of the year has not been satisfactory. Violent crime, always rife in Bellary, has been excessively heavy, and has

Superintendent, Lieut. P. T. Sims, 6th N. I.
 Assistant Superintendent, Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st M. F. (resigned)
 Lieut. F. J. Hicks, 3rd Regiment N. I.

neither been prevented nor detected to the satisfaction of the Magistrate in those Taluqs into which the Constabulary has been introduced. The causes that have produced results so different from what have occurred in Kurnool and Cuddapah, need not be gone into. They will shortly disappear, for the Deputy Inspector General of the Range has proceeded thither, and will not leave the District till matters are placed on a proper footing.

KURNOOL.

29. Operations commenced in Kurnool in May of this official year; and early in November the entire District had been brought quietly and most successfully under the new Police system. Peculiar advantages have been enjoyed in this District, consequent on the great personal interest taken by the Magistrate to secure to himself a respectable and good force for his District. His individual exertion led to nearly the entire body of the old Police joining the new service; and within one month the full force had been raised and was under training. The same exertion led to the service of a good stamp of men for the grade of Inspector, being obtained from amongst the superior Officers whose services were dispensed with on the retransfer of the Raichore Doab to His Highness the Nizam. Under strict and able supervision the conduct of the Police in Kurnool has been good. The Superintendent reports: "The force being young, is yet wanting in detective powers; but is working well and with the cordial assistance of the Magistrates of all grades. It is looked on favorably by the people." There has been little or no crime, and detective success is progressing. The Village Police has been taken over as it stood, and no change has been made. It has worked in harmony with the Constabulary so far as its services could be utilized. The Kurnool Horse Constabulary was reduced by 100 men in April, and the services of the remaining body have been largely made use of in Kurnool and Bellary, in protecting ghats and patrolling roads.

CUDDAPAH.

30. Operations were commenced by Captain Charles Hearn in Cuddapah, in July of the official year under review. Before its close, 1,216 out of 1,369 men had been raised, and nine out of eleven Taluqs, together with the town of Cuddapah had been occupied. The District of Cuddapah is very unhealthy, and the Superintendent, his Assistant, and the men of the Force, have alike suffered severely. In no District have such difficulties and distressing obstacles presented themselves. They have been overcome by the vigour and ability of its Superintendent. It is an unpopular District, and education and intelligence among the class of men who join the Police, are of low standard. Still, the Superintendent has managed to raise a respectable and useful Force; and the conduct of the men has been "on the whole satisfactory and subordinate." There has been extreme difficulty in obtaining and keeping the services of good Inspectors. "Men of the stamp required can obtain service in other Districts, and hesitate to face fatigue and exposure in the malarious climate of Cuddapah." Several have been obliged to resign from bad health. The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory state; but their services have been utilized as they stood, pending the measures contemplated for re-modelling Village Establishments generally. The village Reddies and Kuttubadi, in this and the other Ceded Districts, organize and perpetrate the violent crime that occurs. An extraordinary outbreak of violent crime occurred in January and February; but it was suppressed by the Police, and the District is com-

paratively quiet. The general feeling of the people towards the Police has been good, and the Sub-Magistracy appears to place confidence on the Police. The Superintendent acknowledges his obligation to the Magistrate in the following terms: "If any degree of success has been obtained, it is mainly attributable to the cordial advice, assistance, and support afforded by the Magistrate and Joint Magistrate of the District; by which the Superintendent and his Assistant have been armed with an influence that could not otherwise have been obtained, and which have given life and vigour to the introduction of the new system into Cuddapah."

NORTH CANARA.

31. The entire District of North Canara was brought successfully under Police administration during the official year. All Detachments, numbering about 700 men, were relieved and the Constabulary occupies and maintains the peace of the recently disturbed Taluqs of Supa and Yellapur. Crime has been repressed and detected with considerable success, and is now on the decrease, especially in the highland Taluqs. Sickness was dreadfully rife, and has much interfered with the working of the Force. The reformation of the village Police is progressing favorably.

SOUTH CANARA.

32. By the end of the official year the entire District, save one Taluq, had been occupied; the Military Detachment at Putur, one Company of N. I. had been relieved, together with all other Military guards; and all duties over Treasury, Jail, &c., had been undertaken by the Police. Difficulties peculiar to the District have prevented the completion of the occupation. The organization of the Village Police has proceeded *pari passu* with the introduction of the Constabulary, and with good effect. It will become in time a very valuable auxiliary of the Constabulary. There has been no increase of violent and grave crime in the District, notwithstanding the high prices and distress prevailing. Considerable success has attended efforts to prevent and detect offences.

MALABAR.

33. All military guards were relieved in Malabar early in the year mainly by the Malabar Police Corps, then incorporated with the Constabulary. Local peculiarities and prejudices throw considerable obstacles in the way of raising an organized and disciplined force in Malabar; and it was not until arrangements had been completed for separating the two Divisions of this large and difficult District, and for placing each under a Superintendent, that really successful advances in raising men and occupying country have been made. Since December, the progress has been rapid and very satisfactory. The Magistrate writes "give us another year, and *my* Police will bear comparison with any in India."

NORTH MALABAR.

34. Three of the four Taluqs of North Malabar had been occupied before the expiration of the official year. Wynad only remained to be occupied. Prices have been very high and some distress has prevailed; but success both in preventing and detecting crime was secured. The men in the service are of a good class, and care is taken in training them.

SOUTH MALABAR.

35. Two Taluqs alone remained incomplete in South Malabar at the end of the official year. The Superintendent reports that the Armed Reserve is in a high state of efficiency, should their services be required in event of the active employment of a European force at Mullapoorum against Moplas. The Constabulary force is, on the whole, of good material. Inspectors are respectable and hard working. Lieutenant Menzies is deeply impressed with the importance of instructing his men and petty Officers. Crime has been very light and successfully dealt with by the Police. The reformation of the Village Police is, in both North, and South Malabar, in temporary abeyance, pending readjustments in the Revenue Department.

Superintendent, Lieutenant C.
G. Blomfield, 21st N. I.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H.
C. Menzies, 31st L. I.

Asst. Superintendent, Lieut.
R. C. Lavie, 3rd N. I.

COIMBATORE.

36. One Taluq, the unhealthy one of Colegal, alone remained unoccupied at the close of the year. Peculiar difficulty has naturally attended the establishment of the Neilgherry Police, from sickness and disinclination amongst the men to serve there. The old Police held aloof and difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of good Inspectors. These drawbacks have been in a great measure overcome, and progress and steady improvement are manifesting themselves.

Superintendent, Lieut. T. E.
Tanner, 26th N. I.
(promoted)

Lieutenant T. Weldon, 12nd
N. I.

Assistant Superintendent, Lieut.
A. Palmer, 24th
N. I.

TANJORE.

37. The entire District of Tanjore had been most successfully brought under the Police administration before Lieutenant Duncan left it in November; and the Police continue to give, on the whole, a fair degree of satisfaction to the District Officers and people. Much remains to be done by way of maturing and consolidating the rapid advances made; but on the whole the progress made is gratifying. Crime has been grappled with with fair success and the general Police business of this very populous District has been expeditiously carried on. The Village Police works fairly well.

Superintendent, Lieutenant H.
T. Duncan, 16th N. I.

Superintendent, Captain C. E.
Bates, 16th N. I.

Assistant Superintendent,
Lieutenant J. P. Warlow,
5th N. I.

TRICHINOPOLY.

38. Operations were commenced by Lieutenant Cloete in Trichinopoly, in August and on the 24th December, the entire District had been occupied and all duty under taken. Great facility existed in obtaining men in Trichinopoly, and both Inspectors and Subordinates are generally of a good stamp. The Superintendent reports, "crime has been decidedly light. There has been only one serious gang robbery since the Police took charge. There has been but one highway robbery on the Madras road, where it was of monthly, if not weekly, occurrence." The Magistrate thinks the Police are working well and the inhabitants seem well pleased. The European element has been largely tried in this District as Inspectors, with much success. The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory state. Their fees are withheld and the "starving Watchers resort to burglary and theft."

Superintendent, Lieutenant H.
D. Cloete, 5th N. I.

Asst. Superintendent, Ensign
E. A. Campbell, 11th N. I.

MADURA.

39. Nearly the entire Force was raised and this District occupied during the official year. Two small Taluqs of the Shevavunga Zamindari only remained. Peculiar success, attributable mainly to the active co-operation of the Magistrate and the zeal of his Superintendent, attended the advances made in Madura. The Police has on the whole been popular with the Officers of the District and the public. The repression and detection of crime have been alike successful.

Superintendent, Lieutenant E.
D. Gompertz, 1st N. I.
Superintendent, Lieutenant W.
H. Mesham
Asst. Superintendent, Ensign
C. A. Porteous, 27th N. I.

NELLORE.

40. Two small Zamindari Taluqs of this District alone remain to be occupied. The force is nearly complete. But the District is in an unsatisfactory state in a Police aspect. The Superintendentship has changed hands three times, in consequence of the sickness or removal of Officers. The effect has been prejudicial and the condition of the Police fails to fulfil expectations. Crime has been rife and the Police have in a great measure failed in detecting the offenders. Measures, however, are being taken to place the Police administration on a satisfactory footing.

Superintendent, Captain H. L.
Grove, 3rd European Regt.
Superintendent, Captain T. S.
Hawks
Superintendent, Lieutenant
W. Hands, Asst. Superin-
tendent, Lieut. H. I. Lagard,
17th N. I. (resigned)

NORTH ARCOT

41. The greater part of this District had been occupied before the end of the official year 1859-60, and the whole was completed by the end of October. The full Force has been raised and maintained; but the casualties, desertions, discharges, and resignations have been very numerous. The Superintendent remarks, "this is as it should be, men of indifferent character and loose habits entered the service at first; but as the system acquires strength and vigour in its progress, they have resigned on account of the restriction which the service imposed on them, or they have been weeded out of the Force." The Force is being consolidated and matters throughout the District carefully and successfully reduced to system. Besides guarding all Treasuries of the District, upwards of 100 lacs of Rupees were escorted through the District by the Constabulary. The returns of crime are necessarily fragmentary, but, despite high prices, great want and temptation, there is a satisfactory improvement under the head of gang robbery, which is to be attributed to the operation of the Police. Highway robbery cases were numerous, but trivial in their character. The Village Police is in the usual utterly unsatisfactory condition.

Superintendent, Captain G.
Hearn, 49th N. I. (promoted)
Superintendent, Captain T. S.
Hawks, 37th N. I.
Asst. Superintendent, Lieut-
enant A. J. F. Gordon,
25th N. I.
Asst. Superintendent, H. W.
H. Cox, 5th N. I.

CHINGLEPUT

42. The entire Force was raised before the close of the year, and the whole District occupied. The Establishment and administration are being gradually and thoroughly matured and consolidated. The prevention of crime has been more successful than its detection. Still, as officers and men become more thoroughly acquainted with the people and their duty, success will likewise follow in this.

Superintendent, Captain W. A.
Ruch, 12th N. I.

SOUTH ARCOT.

43. About one-fourth of this District had been brought under Police administration

Superintendent, Lieutenant W.
O Swanston, 7th N.I. (absent).
Superintendent, Captain C. E.
Bates, 16th N.I. (promoted).
Superintendent, Lieutenant T.
Welden, 42nd N. I.

before the close of the official year 1859-60. It was completed on the 30th October. The staff of Inspectors in this District has been short-handed. The Superintendent reports, "during the year a marked improvement is perceptible in the feeling entertained towards the new system in the District. It is steadily and gradually winning its way, the more surely as the progress cannot be attributed to any mere temporary excitement. The people have tried it, and appreciate its advantage."

The Village Police is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The year has been a hard one here as elsewhere; but still there is a decided improvement in regard to the number of detected gang robberies that have occurred since the Police has occupied the whole District; and other crime has in some measure, it is hoped, altered in character.

SALEM.

44. Nearly the entire Force of this District has been raised, and two Taluqs only

Superintendent, Lieutenant A.
B. Marsack, 15th N. I.
Asst. Supt., Lieutenant J. C.
Baillie, 8th N. I.

remained to be occupied at the end of the official year. Peculiar difficulties attended the raising of the Force in this District and operated against the services of best men for the different grades being obtained at first. However, these are disappearing and a fair prospect is afforded of success. Grave crime has long taken deep root in this District and has been aggravated by famine prices. It proved too heavy for a young Force to prevent or detect with the success desired.

45. The Force is composed in each District of Inspectors, Head Constables and their Deputies, and Constables.

INSPECTORS.—The class of Inspectors has in most Districts done well. The service is harassing, continuous and responsible; and the stamp of men suited for it, is rare amongst the class of Natives from which it is desirable to draw this grade. However, some very able men have joined the Force, and the supply is improving as the service becomes understood. This grade of Officers has been peculiarly hard-worked in every District during the year. The caution necessary in the selection of the men and the limited supply have led to every District being worked very short-handed; in some Districts, each Inspector has been endeavouring to overtake the task allotted for two; still their labours have been really efficient, successful and useful. The service is improving. Experience has shown that Europeans can be most usefully employed as Inspectors. They have a sense of duty and discipline, coupled with energy and persistence of purpose. A system of gradation amongst Inspectors is being extended. The higher grades of Inspectors are placed in charge of two or more Taluqs, in the position of Inspecting Officers; thus continuing the chain of responsibility and supervision, and adding to the efficiency of the service generally.

46. HEAD CONSTABLES.—A Head Constable commands one or more parties of Police and is responsible for their discipline and efficiency. He is in charge of a Station-house with a range of 50 to 150 square miles around, and is responsible likewise for everything of a Police nature occurring within the range. He is the Detective Serjeant (herein occupying the position of the former Sub-Officers of Police) in regard to all crime. Great difficulty is experienced in getting men fitted for these varied duties and responsibilities. In fact, they must be made and trained after entering the service, and

a regular system of School instruction and examination before promotion to this rank has been instituted and is being perfected in each District. Several Officers have been peculiarly diligent and successful in laying this all-important foundation of the future efficiency of their District Force. A good class of Head and Deputy Head Constables will prove the very soul of efficiency, and every exertion is being made to secure them.

47. CONSTABLES AND FORCE GENERALLY.—The *physique* and intelligence of the Force are in most Districts still rather below the standard to which they must be brought. The service is new and not popular, especially amongst the old hands in the public service. The discipline and duty are very severe, irksome, and continuous; Departmental supervision is close and telling; and the Magistracy of all grades readily listen to charges against the Police, and punish with severity instances of misconduct and venality that were scarcely deemed offences when the Native Magistracy commanded and officered the Police, and Tahsildars practically appointed the Peons. The public now rightly expects and demands from the Police what they never looked for, never had from the old Peons; and each and all of these many masters rightly claims the privilege of finding fault. It is not to be wondered that Police service is not popular. In fact, the Policeman has few friends, is weighted with heavy responsibilities and penalties and has much to discourage him. The consequence has been that in several Districts many have held aloof for awhile. But these difficulties are disappearing as the service becomes better known and more appreciated, and as the local officials become more tolerant. This is especially the result in Districts where the Magistrates personally interest themselves in the constitution of the Police Force of their District. It is an axiom in English Constabulary management, that it takes a year to make a recruit fairly acquainted with his duty; three or four years to make him a really useful and trustworthy Police officer. The Police Force in no District is more than a few months old; in all, it is as yet insufficiently officered by Inspectors. In order to avoid the cost of doubling Establishments, it has been necessary to send Policemen to work in the country with only that moderate degree of acquaintance with their duty, which could be imparted in a *few weeks*, and on out post duty, strict obedience and attention relax and inveterate habits again prevail. Cases of grave misconduct were therefore to be apprehended and some have occurred; but they have been less numerous and less heinous than might have been anticipated. On the whole, the conduct of the Force has been good beyond expectation, and wherever the Officers, by the completion of the organization and occupation of their District, have been enabled to study minutely the character of their men, supervise more closely their discipline and conduct, and to give more time to instruction, a really useful body of Police is being formed. Cases of abuse of authority, official insolence and unnecessary interference have been promptly and severely punished, and the people begin very generally to feel that while they may avail themselves of the assistance of the Police to preserve the peace and repress and detect crime, they are not under the necessity of submitting to oppression, extortion or arrogance.

48. VILLAGE POLICE.—The Village Police throughout the Presidency is in a most unsatisfactory and precarious position. The Superintendent of South Arcot remarks, “The Village Watchers are in the most unfortunate condition; and little or no reliable assistance is derived from them. Their remuneration has fallen into irremediable confusion. Their fees and privileges are withheld; while every Department—Revenue, Survey, Civil Court (Moonsiff) &c.,—claims, a right to work them, and to interfere with their

“ proper Police functions. The value of this branch of the Police organization cannot be over-estimated; it is all-important. And the principal obstacle to the successful detection of crime is that we have not the advantage of the real services of our Village Police. They have in a measure struck work, and only serve the Village Accountant and Maneyakars. Used by the Village Revenue authorities for their own purposes, threatened by the Police, worked by all and paid by none, is it to be wondered at that their legitimate service is neglected. Their conduct increases the crime of the District. The unfortunate Talari are driven to a mode of life the very opposite to that indicated by their office. They have become demoralized, and a most useful hard-working body of men are thrown on the resources of their inherent vice, to retaliate on a people that won't support them and refuse their aid to a Government that does not support their rights—both parties still making loud demands upon their time and labour.” This picture is strictly true in regard to the Village Police of the whole Presidency. It has in fact for years been useless, or worse than useless. Attempts are being made to utilize and work it. But unless vigorous and early measures are taken to secure the remuneration or bring the ancient Police cesses under the protection of the law, the institution itself must disappear. Talari are implicated in every gang and highway robbery and in almost every crime against property. Retaliation is their traditional law of self-defence.

49. RELATION OF THE MAGISTRATE.—Experience daily shows that the early success or otherwise of the Police organization in a District depends chiefly on the active part taken and the effective countenance accorded by the European Magistracy during its first stages. Confidence then obtains; the right classes present themselves for Inspectorships; the service meets with less disfavour amongst the old officials, and the all-important good offices and aid of the Taluq and village Magistracy follow. Exertions are ever made to place the Force thoroughly under the orders and influence of the Magistrates and to earn their interest and support. In most Districts the aid and encouragement given by the Magistrates have been most marked and encouraging; in several, the Magistrates have been, if not their own Superintendents of Police, certainly their own Inspectors General. To all Magistrates cordial thanks are due for general co-operation, vigilant watchfulness over the conduct of the Police, and for consideration in regard to the inevitable shortcomings of a young Force but half organized and disciplined. No single instance of collision has occurred although in most Districts the Police has not yet come up to the standard of the Magistrate's natural wishes and expectation.

50. RELATION OF THE SUB-MAGISTRACY.—The feeling of the Sub-Magistrates towards the Police is generally becoming more cordial throughout the country. Many Sub-Magistrates and Deputy Magistrates thoroughly appreciate and cordially advance the object, while they strictly watch the conduct of the Police. The venality of a few, however, is an almost hopeless obstruction to the attempts of the Police to advance the ends of justice; and the want of time on the part of most Sub-Magistrates who have likewise Revenue responsibilities is seriously felt. This Officer too frequently leaves the preparation of a case for committal to his Police Clerk.

51. CRIME.—On the subject of crime, a few general remarks may be made. The year has been an unusually trying one. Distress has prevailed and crime has been the natural consequence. No more unpropitious year could have fallen to the lot of a young Force in a state of transition. Its worth has been severely tried in every District in the Presidency. In most Districts the Establishment of the Police has had a decidedly repressive effect on crime; more decidedly so, where the organization has been completed.

But for its presence, the Criminal Returns would have been much heavier. In Bellary, Salem and Nellore, the Police have failed to repress crime as effectually as might be wished, and several very grave instances of misconduct have occurred. In other Districts the result is creditable. In each District where the Force has been at work for a time, an increase of the number of Convicts in the Jail indicates increased energy in combating crime. The Inspector General of Jails has remarked that the stalwart appearance of the Convicts recently received, shows that the leaders and formidable ruffians of the country are being brought to justice. Gang robbery is on the decrease wherever the Constabulary is well managed. The increased return of highway robbery clearly indicates that all crime is heard of. An improvement in the number of convictions may fairly be looked for, when circumstances admit of examining the Criminal Returns as a whole.

52. LODGING.—Much remains to be done for the moral tone and respectability of the Force, as regards providing suitable Station houses, and such shelter and lodging for the men as will enable them to have their families with them. The want affects the discipline, steadiness, and especially the moral respectability of the Force.

PRESIDENCY TOWN POLICE.

53. The Statements included in Appendix No. II relate to the working of the Presidency Town Police.

Those numbered from 1 to 11 inclusive, show the work done at the Police Courts in Black Town, in Vepery, and in Royapettah. These Statements will be condensed and simplified for future years.

Statement No. 12, exhibits the number of cases against Police Officers for breaches of discipline, disposed of by the Commissioner under the provisions of the Police Act.

The number of cases as compared with those of the previous year is as follows:—

Town Police Court in 1859,	8,366 cases.	In 1860,	8,760
Vepery Police Court	„ 6,805	„	7,164
Royapettah Police Court	„ 5,484	„	4,197
Commissioner of Police	„ 2,468	„	2,090

54. No. 13, is a comparative Statement, including the total number of cases, summarily disposed of by the Magistrates, as well as those committed for trial to the Sessions, and exhibits the increase and decrease in each description of offence, as contrasted with the preceding year.

In 1859 there were 23,123 cases.

In 1860 there were 22,211

Being a decrease of 912

There is also a proportionate decrease in the number of persons.

55. In 1859, 306 Seamen were brought up for refusing duty, and for other offences against the Merchant Shipping Act; whereas in 1860, there were only 101. This decrease is greatly to be attributed to the judicious measures of Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant, who has reasoned with discontented men, and allowed them time for reflection, instead of putting them before a Magistrate at once, a course which generally confirmed them in their resistance.

56. The offence of kidnapping children which had prevailed to some extent in 1859, was checked in 1860; five out of six prisoners who had been committed for trial charged with that

crimes, having been convicted. There have also been some convictions in cases of perjury and subornation of perjury which it is trusted may have a salutary effect.

The further statements in the Appendix are —

57. (No. 14.)—Statement showing the fine realised during the year 1860 by the levy of fines, &c., by the Magistrate, the proceeds of auctioned property, fees on licences, rent of Government grazing grounds collected by the Commissioner of Police, and amount found by Police Officers in gambling places.

58. (No. 15.)—Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1860, inclusive of prisoners received from the Madras Jail.

59. (No. 16.)—Penitentiary Hospital returns.

60. (No. 17.)—Statement showing the profit by sale of work and estimated value of work executed by prisoners employed on Public Works in the year 1860.

61. (No. 18.)—A comparative Statement of Coroners' Inquests held in Madras during the years 1859 and 1860.

62. (No. 19.)—Monthly number of Deaths within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1860.

JAILS.

63. The Inspector General of Jails reports progress in the erection of the new prison for Europeans at Ootacamund, which will in all probability be completed in August, though it would not be right to receive prisoners into it till the wet weather has passed. This prison has been constructed on the model of the later English Prisons, with such variations as the difference of climate and local circumstances induced.

64. The new Salem Prison, on the principle of a panopticon, still incomplete, has been partially occupied, by placing three men in a cell. A marked improvement in the health of the prisoners has resulted from their removal from the town of Salem. It is expected that this building will be completed by the end of the year.

65. At Tanjore, to which it has been determined to move the Courts from Combaconum, considerable progress has been made in providing a safe and tolerably convenient prison, by the alteration of several secure and substantial buildings for the purpose. This has been done by the Magistrate at small cost with the aid of prison labor.

66. At Tranquebar the adaptation of the old citadel to prison use was entrusted to the Officers of the Department Public Works. Very great delay in completing the work has occurred.

67. The demand from Calcutta for prison accommodation for European and American prisoners has rapidly increased, and the building intended as the local prison for Ootacamund, and which it was anticipated would for some years have been sufficient for European prisoners sentenced to penal servitude, will be immediately filled to meet the demand.

68. The duty of guarding the jails and the prisoners at labor, for which extra guards were allowed, has been undertaken by the new Police in all districts into which it has been introduced. It has hitherto proved

somewhat more expensive in many stations than the former extra guard, but this is owing partly to its having the guard duties of the Military over jails to perform, and partly from the former fixed guard being generally retained as warders for the maintenance of discipline in the jail and at labor. The want of proper buildings is, however, the main cause of keeping up so large a force both of warders and police.

69. The prisoners have during the past year been free from any extraordinary outbreak of fatal disease, excepting at Nellore, where cholera prevailed with unusual virulence in April.

Health of Jails.

70. The deaths during the year in all the Jails amounted to 400, on an average daily strength of 5,955 prisoners. Of this number 1,402 occurred within, and 2,573 after the first year of imprisonment. The greatest mortality has been in the jails of

Nellore, (52 on an average strength of 281.)

Madura, (25 on an average strength of 190.)

Salem, (21 on an average strength of 238.)

Coimbatore, (22 on an average strength of 286.)

Calicut, (27 on an average strength of 252.)

Trichinopoly, (21 on an average strength of 397.)

Rajahmundry, (25 on an average strength of 141.)

Masulipatam, (15 on an average strength of 93.)

Cuddapah, (22 on an average strength of 308.)

Cuddalore, (33 on an average strength of 357.)

Chittoor (20 on an average strength of 422.) There has been an unusually

large mortality even in the usually healthy jail at Guntoor, where the mortality was for many years but little over 1 per cent. There have been five deaths, properly belonging to that jail, besides several deaths among prisoners transferred as incurable from Masulipatam. At Chingleput the deaths (18 to a strength of 290) are much above the usual average. At Paumben where the prisoners have hitherto been healthy, the mortality has been 15 on an average strength of 172 convicts. At Tinnevely, hitherto one of the most healthy of the Southern jails, the mortality has been 11, in an average strength of 147 prisoners.

The prison at Ootacamund has the smallest mortality, (1 on an average strength of 113). The Honore prison also shows a favorable return of only 2 deaths on an average of 173.

71. In regard to the high ratio of mortality at Rajahmundry, it is remarked that 20 of the 25 deaths occurred from dysentery, diarrhoea, dropsies and atrophy, diseases which have at times proved very fatal in this jail. The large number of hill men in confinement in this jail has however always made its rate of mortality a high one. At Masulipatam the fatal "beri beri," a disease but little understood, has occasioned a large proportion of the deaths—11 of the 15 fatal cases were from this cause; 24 prisoners affected by the disease were transferred to other jails. At Nellore the great mortality was owing to an unusually severe visitation of cholera in April, of which the Jailor and 39 prisoners died. No particular disease prevailed to cause the slight increase to the ordinary ratio of mortality in Cuddapah and Chittoor; the last named prison is greatly over-crowded, and the same remark applies to that at Bellary, where the deaths have been slightly in excess of former years. At Chingleput five deaths by cholera occurred, which may account for a larger number of deaths than usual among the prisoners at that station. At Cuddalore 18 of the deaths were from atrophy and similar ailments, this prison has been much over-crowded, and in 1876

tilated, but the recent removal of the Subordinate Court from the upper story of the building which it occupied, will, it is hoped, remove this cause of disease. The Combaconum prison has been unusually healthy, the removal of prisoners to Tanjore and Tranquebar having relieved the jail. In the newly occupied prison at Tanjore, fevers have occasioned four of the six deaths, the remaining two having been from small-pox—the prison is generally a very healthy one. The removal of all convicts from Combaconum has been determined on in anticipation of the removal of the Courts. The Tranquebar citadel now used as a jail has proved healthy, the deaths being only 1 on an average strength of 127 prisoners. Thus the mortality of prisoners in the Tanjore district has been reduced from the high ratio of former years to 9 on an average strength of 316 prisoners, or under 3 per cent. At Trichinopoly, without any particular cause being observable, the deaths from diarrhoea, dropsies and anasarca, diseases which were before very prevalent in this jail have amounted to 15 out of 21, which occurred during the year. At Madura 9 of the 25 deaths were from cholera, which with other diseases always finds a place fitted for it in that jail. In regard to the mortality at Salem, it is satisfactory to observe that of the 21 deaths which occurred during the year, only six took place in the last six months, during which the prisoners have been removed to the new jail, and that, although cholera has prevailed in the town, only one prisoner has died of that or any disease which may have been contracted in the new jail, and that very probably the disease in this case was not contracted in the jail. At Coimbatore, eight deaths from cholera, which occurred towards the close of the year 1860, have increased the mortality returns of that jail, which otherwise show nine deaths from diarrhoea and anasarca. At Ootacamund the chief complaints have been trivial, fevers and bowel complaints, the one death which occurred being from the last named cause. At Calicut a large proportion of the deaths have been from anasarca and similar diseases.

The total deaths during the year have been 400 or 124 less than in the former year.

72. The expenses of the jails during the year and other particulars are shown in the table.* It is to be remarked that this does not in every instance

Expenses of Jails.

* Appendix No. III.

afford a fair comparative statement, as in some cases the extra guards are retained, while in Districts, in which the new system of Police is introduced, the guard duties are undertaken by that force, the accounts of which were not received when the statement was under preparation. There are also manifest errors in the returns submitted by several of the Officers in charge of the jails at too late a date to allow of their being returned for correction. The cost of diet has in several of the unhealthy Jails been considerably enhanced by the resort to high feeding as an antidote, and in one instance by a false return of prices current. In general, however, the cost of diet for each prisoner fairly represents the comparative cost of food in the several Districts. The account of bedding and clothing represents cash purchases, and in some instances is evidently defective.

REVENUE.

73. SEASON.—The season of 1860-61 was generally unfavorable for agriculture, and in many parts of the country disastrous. The South-west monsoon failed to a considerable extent, and though on the West Coast the fall of rain was not unseasonable, it was very

deficient in quantity, more particularly towards the south. Malabar felt the ill effects, and Tinnevely suffered severely, while the Eastern Districts, which depend on sources of irrigation fed from the Western Ghats, were all seriously affected.

The north-east monsoon also failed signally, and the circumstances of the year were altogether such as would have justified the gloomiest anticipations.

That the results as detailed below were more favorable than there was reason to expect, must be mainly attributed to the liberal policy of recent years, which has given heart to the people, energy to their exertions, and an elasticity and vitality to the resources of the country, which even a series of bad seasons and restricted expenditure on public works have failed to repress.

74. PRICES.—Prices again rose under the influence of the unfavorable season, but did not generally reach the very high standard from which they had somewhat receded in the previous year. They continue to be highly remunerative to the producer, and greatly in excess of the commutation rates at which the Land Revenue was settled. This state of the market necessarily facilitated the realization of the public revenue. Wages have also risen, and as the stock of food in the country was not deficient, the circumstances of the year did not cause any such wide-spread distress in this Presidency as has elsewhere been felt.

75. PUBLIC HEALTH.—Disease, however, and principally cholera prevailed at times in many parts of the country to a lamentable extent.

76. REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The following abstract comparative statement exhibits the revenues of the Presidency from all sources for the last five years.

Items.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Percent- age.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Land Revenue	3,75,09,713	3,61,81,771	4,15,20,294	4,08,14,800	3,97,13,056	70.82
<i>Sundry sources.</i>						
Abkarry, or tax on spirituous liquors...	23,12,853	27,37,858	28,33,591	29,28,240	30,69,480	5.47
Salt... ..	51,04,795	56,92,310	60,24,313	61,58,763	70,57,174	12.59
Sea Customs	13,09,646	12,80,291	13,91,409	23,55,639	27,00,862	4.82
Moturpha, or tax on professions, &c. ...	10,82,974	10,51,534	11,03,253	10,94,734	10,08,015	1.80
Stamp Revenue.....	7,07,716	7,50,737	8,07,179	8,58,008	13,87,738	2.47
Frontier Customs....	1,95,319	1,93,806	1,96,062	2,39,637	2,87,362	.51
Total Sundry sources.	1,10,81,416	1,17,06,536	1,23,55,807	1,39,35,021	1,55,10,631	27.66
Extra Revenue...	2,09,805	2,45,410	2,20,150	2,87,993	8,52,324	1.52
Grand Total...	4,88,00,934	4,81,33,717	5,40,96,251	5,50,37,814	5,60,76,011	100
£...	4,880,093	4,813,371	5,409,625	5,503,781	5,607,601	...

Between 1856-57 and 1860-61 the revenue has steadily increased from £4,880,093 to £5,607,601, and the increase in the last year of the series over that which preceded it amounts to £103,820.

77. AREA OF LAND OCCUPIED FOR CULTIVATION.—It is a very gratifying evidence of the wisdom of the liberal reductions in the assessment on the land of this Presidency which have been in progress during the last few years, and are still being carried on, that notwithstanding the discouraging character of the season there was a net increase of acres 343,612 in the area of land occupied for cultivation over that of the previous year, the total being acres 14,017,583 against acres 13,673,971.

As may easily be supposed under the circumstances of the year, the extension was mainly in dry cultivation, and owing partly to this fact, and partly to the large reductions in the assessment which affected the demand, the assessment on the area under occupation was less by Rupees 1,38,694 than in the preceding year; but it is satisfactory to note that the increased breadth of cultivation is found mainly in those Districts which have benefited more especially by the liberal policy of recent years.

Assessment on occupied area	
1859-60	Rs. 3,10,54,547
1860-61	„ 3,09,15,893
Diff. rence	„ 1,38,694

mainly in dry cultivation, and owing partly to this fact, and partly to the large reductions in the assessment which affected the demand, the assessment on the area under occupation was less by Rupees 1,38,694 than in the preceding year; but it is satisfactory to note that the increased breadth of cultivation is found mainly

Increased cultivation.

Bellary..... Acres	134,458
Kurnool „	12,275
Tanjore „	37,137
Trichinopoly .. „	13,614
Coimbatore .. „	25,119
Salem „	48,156
Nellore „	6,176
Kistna District. „	9,200

78. The increase marginally shown is to some extent the result of more careful scrutiny, but the bulk of it may safely be attributed to the reduction of the land assessment, and to the high prices of produce.

In Bellary the assessment on the additional area of cultivation brought to account is Rupees 96,205, of which the Collector states that Rupees 91,200 represent an actual increase in the breadth of cultivation after deducting the *cowle* remissions, and in connection with this fact it may here be mentioned that the amount of revenue realized in this District by distraint and sale, was Rupees 2, out of a Land Revenue of Rupees 19,30,456.

79. Of the increase in Tanjore about 17,000 acres are due to the incorporation of certain Mukhasa villages of the late Raj with those previously assessed to the public revenue, but the remainder is unquestionably the result of the growing prosperity of the cultivating classes and of the impetus given to agriculture by the recent measures of relief.

The revenue demand on the whole increased area in Tanjore amounted to Rupees 1,13,939.

Reduction in cultivated area.	
South Arcot. Acres.	8,657
South Arcot .. „	26,197
Tinnevely „	40,687
Madurai „	8,944

South Arcot cultivated area.	
1852-53. Acres.	581,109
1860-61 „	957,927

Increase. 376,518

That in a season like the last there should have been some diminution in the cultivated area, which, under the influence of reductions in the assessment has so rapidly increased in South Arcot, affords no real ground for surprise or distrust, the cultivated area being still 376,518 acres or 65 per cent. in excess of that which was occupied in the year 1852-53 which preceded those reductions, nor is it to be wondered at that the same effect was produced in other Districts, and more especially in Tinnevely, which suffered more than any other from the disastrous season.

80. REDUCED ASSESSMENT ON AREA OCCUPIED.—But the large decrease in the revenue demand which appears in the Districts noted in the margin, is due almost entirely to permanent reductions in the assessment which took effect during the year, and which will doubtless here, as elsewhere has invariably been the case, bear fruit in future in the extension of cultivation and of revenue, with increased prosperity among the general community.

In Tinnevely it resulted from the change in the Ulungu system, whereby, the revenue demand is based on the standard commutation rate, instead of on the varying

Kistna District.. Rs	18,639
South Arcot..... „	1,72,979
Tinnevely..... „	2,03,397

market price of the day, as has hitherto been the case, and as was explained in last year's report.

In South Arcot the revenue demand was reduced to the extent of Rupees 77,042 by the permanent relief given to unirrigated lands, which amounts altogether to 33 per cent. of the former demand; while in the Kistna District, the decrease is mainly owing to the revision of the assessment on the sandy tracts near the coast in the old Guntoor District, whereby very great relief has been afforded to a struggling agricultural population.

In the Godavery District there was a decrease of 15,837 acres in the area, coincidently with an increase of Rupees 8,428 in the total assessment on it, which seems to show that under the comparative certainty of irrigation afforded by the great system of works in that District, labor and capital are being transferred from the poorer to the more remunerative, but more highly assessed soils, a result which is, on all accounts greatly to be desired. The more complete assessment of the water cess on existing cultivation has also no doubt had part in the apparent increase of the assessment.

The large increase of area and assessment shown comparatively in Cuddapah, is mainly due to an earlier settlement of the revenue demand for the year, and to more correct returns.

81. LAND REVENUE.—There was a net decrease of Rupees 11,01,744 or £ 110,174 in the revenue from land, in the year under review, resulting from a gross increase of Rupees 9,61,451 or £ 96,145 against a gross decrease of Rupees 20,63,195 or £ 206,319.

1859-60...	Rs. 4,08,14,800
	£. 4,081,480
1860-61.....	Rs. 3,97,13,056
	£. 3,971,305

The increase arose mainly in the Godavery District, in consequence of the adjustment of a long outstanding claim against the Nedadavole Zemindary, and from the realization of the additional quit-rent recently imposed on Iuams by the Commissioner, two years' rent having in many instances been brought to account in the year 1860-61.

The decrease in the revenue necessarily resulted in part from the large remissions which were inevitable in so disastrous a season, but it was also largely due to the less amount of arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year, and consequently collected within it.

In Coimbatore, the receipts from Timber sales which are credited to Land Revenue, were much smaller than in the previous year, in which outstanding accounts of old date were adjusted to a large amount.

In Tinnevely, the difference is to a considerable extent due to the permanent remission under the revised Ulungu system already noticed.

82. ABKARRY REVENUE, OR TAX ON SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—Except in the Presidency Town and in a few Military Stations, the revenue derived from the tax on the manufacture and sale of Spirituous liquors is farmed out periodically for terms of five years, and consequently varies but little, save on the occasion of the renewal of a lease. There was a small increase in the year under review of Rupees 1,41,240 or £ 14,124. The leases of most of the Districts fall in at the close of the current Faslî year, and there is every reason to expect a large increase of revenue from this source on their renewal.

83. SALT REVENUE.—There was an increase in the revenue derived from the monopoly of the manufacture and primary sale of Salt, amounting to Rupees 5,98,411 or £ 59,841

1859-60	Rs. 64,58,768
	£ 645,876
1860-61.....	Rs. 70,57,174
	£ 705,717

over the previous year, resulting from increased sales at the advanced price, which operated only from 19th August of the year 1859-60, or for less than three-quarters of the year.

The price was again raised from Rupees 1-2-0 to Rupees 1-6-0 per Indian maund (or in English money from 328 to 401 of a penny per pound) in the concluding month of the year under review; but the interval has not been sufficient to judge of the probable financial result. There seems, however, as yet no reason to believe that the measure has tended to check consumption or sales.

From Madras there were conveyed by Rail into the interior 5,36,000 Indian maunds or 19,690 tons, against Indian maunds 382,000 or tons 14,033 in the previous year.

Salt manufactured and stored in 1860-61.	
I. Maunds in Tons.	
113,31,427	416,257
Salt sold	
I Maunds in Tons.	
69,19,271	255,279

The season, which was so unfavorable for most other purposes, was generally admirably suited for this manufacture, and the opportunity was not lost of replenishing the stores. The quantity manufactured and stored, and that sold, are exhibited in the margin.

The Depôt at Manikdeokunta on an affluent of the Godavary, the establishment of which was mentioned in last year's report, has hardly answered the expectations that were formed regarding it, and now that the whole of the country on the left bank of the river has been transferred to the British Government, the question whether a more suitable locality cannot be selected for the experiment has arisen, and is under consideration.

84. Measures have been taken to utilize the spontaneous salt which is formed in many favorable localities, in large quantities, and which can be collected at a much smaller cost than that of the manufactured article, while the crystal is larger and harder and far better suited for carriage. The analyses that have been made, tend to show that the quality is very good; and where the article has been actually brought into consumption, it appears to be very generally approved. The measures which are now being taken in the matter will react favorably on the revenues, by limiting the untaxed consumption of this article, even should it not be altogether prevented. The records show that in the neighbourhood of the coast the home sales are too small to admit of any other explanation than that the local demand is largely supplied from other than the Government Stores.

There is every reason to be satisfied with the results of the increased attention which has lately been paid to this source of public revenue, the returns from which there is little doubt may be yet greatly augmented by judicious measures of reform and improvement, particularly in the repair of the lines of communication leading from the places of manufacture into the interior, and by the construction of canals for water carriage to ports or navigable rivers in all localities where the results are likely to be at all commensurate with the expense. With this view, there is now under consideration a scheme for placing Vedarniem in Tanjore, where an unlimited supply of excellent spontaneous salt can be obtained, in connection by water with the line of Rail now in course of construction from Negapatam on the coast to Trichinopoly and Salem.

85. SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE.—In Sea Customs there was an increase of Rupees		3,45,223 or £34,522 in 1860-61 over the preceding year; while
1859-60	Rs. 23,55,639	at the same time the declared value of the Foreign import and
	£ 235,563	export trade, exclusive of Bullion and Specie, rose from Rupees
1860-61	Rs. 27,90,862	6,86,89,833 or £68,68,983 to Rupees 7,62,54,150 or £ 76,25,115
	£ 270,086	

The annexed abstract statement exhibits the Foreign trade of the whole Presidency for the last eleven years, exclusive of the Coasting trade, which is free.

	Imports.			Exports.			Re-exports.	Gross duty.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandize.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1850-51...	1,35,44,924	60,42,437	1,95,87,361	2,56,37,826	44,97,691	3,01,35,517	6,15,521	8,92,262
1851-52...	1,34,23,536	61,79,118	1,96,02,654	2,49,65,225	88,54,659	3,38,19,884	5,96,000	9,41,845
1852-53...	1,32,77,606	1,08,78,112	2,41,55,718	3,28,50,186	41,32,943	3,69,83,429	6,09,212	9,70,265
1853-54...	1,63,52,337	1,10,60,291	2,74,12,628	2,99,77,350	1,06,94,826	4,06,72,176	7,81,096	10,26,203
1854-55...	1,91,21,962	64,81,955	2,56,06,917	2,39,48,083	81,00,456	3,20,48,539	7,17,474	10,02,863
1855-56...	2,31,33,876	1,37,16,696	3,68,50,572	2,91,70,905	44,18,750	3,35,89,655	6,64,364	11,89,972
1856-57...	2,35,25,244	1,70,38,582	4,05,63,826	3,67,26,978	33,33,678	4,00,60,656	7,78,134	12,52,487
1857-58...	2,46,85,453	1,86,23,162	4,33,08,615	4,03,65,161	1,17,00,866	5,20,66,027	9,10,155	12,32,416
1858-59...	2,93,08,408	1,42,96,207	4,36,04,615	3,37,99,807	57,28,536	3,95,28,343	17,16,376	13,11,689
1859-60...	2,99,07,033	1,74,39,684	4,73,46,717	3,87,82,800	45,47,547	4,33,30,347	12,56,494	23,11,750
1860-61...	3,16,55,812	2,07,25,887	5,23,81,699	4,45,98,338	62,88,632	5,08,86,970	15,07,146	25,79,464

In this series of years the Import trade including Treasure has risen in value from Rupees 195,87,361 in 1850-51 to Rupees 5,23,81,699 in 1860-61; and in the same period the Export trade has increased from Rupees 301,35,517 to Rupees 5,08,86,970 in value.

The imports of merchandize are in the proportion of Rupees 1.35 per head of the population ascertained on the last occasion of a census, and the exports, similarly distributed are in the proportion of Rupees 1.92 per individual.

The increase in the revenue of the past year is no doubt in part due to the operation of Act X of 1860, which reduced the rates of import duty generally, and to the introduction of the revised Tariff which, on the whole, appears to give general satisfaction.

The recent reduction of the duty on Twist from 10 to 5 per cent. will doubtless have the effect of reviving a branch of trade which was showing symptoms of stagnation.

1859-60	Rs. 16,44,801
	£ 161,480
1860-61	Rs. 15,96,541
	£ 159,654

Indigo exported.

In. Mds	Duty.
1859-60..20,860	Rs 80,580
1860-61..15,852	Rs 47,558
Indigo exported to Calcutta.	Value.
1859-60..5,127	Rs. 7,674
1860-61..33,068	Rs. 70,387

86. SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE AT MADRAS.—At the port of Madras itself there was a falling off of revenue to the extent of nearly half a lac of Rupees, owing to the large increase in the export of Indigo to Calcutta, instead of as usual to Foreign markets.

87. SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE IN TANJORE.—In Tanjore there was an increase of nearly 2½ lacs in this branch of revenue from the operation of the new Tariff and the largely increased importation of Stores for the Great Southern of India Railway.

88. Annexed is an analysis of the Foreign import trade for the whole Presidency in the past year.

The value of "Piece goods," the largest item in the list, is in the proportion of Annas 4½ or in English money 6½ pence to each individual inhabitant of the country, calculating from the census taken in 1856-57.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.
Millinery and wearing apparel...	8,24,720	Malt liquors...	4,81,872
Gold and silver lace and thread...	5,51,074	Metals ...	30,29,981
Books and stationery ...	4,66,168	Naval stores...	2,46,219
Twist and yarn... ..	38,84,154	Oilman's stores...	1,81,178
Piece goods, dyed... ..	10,29,214	Porcelain and Earthenware ...	1,53,019
Do. printed... ..	7,00,739	Pipe staves and Casks ...	1,41,640
Do. plain... ..	44,08,469	Provisions ...	1,59,100
Drugs ...	3,87,003	Railway stores ...	26,56,226
Dyes ...	1,36,653	Seeds ...	1,72,799
Betelnut, boiled ...	1,90,166	Silk, raw ...	1,03,279
do. raw ...	2,92,451	Silk piece goods ..	2,04,728
Glassware ...	1,36,552	Spices ...	2,76,028
Paddy.....	5,49,346	Spirits... ..	2,46,048
Rice ...	7,48,637	Tea ...	2,64,074
Wheat ...	2,59,689	Timber and planks ...	6,50,482
Grain of sorts ...	1,17,760	Wines ...	5,70,155
Gunnies and gunny bags ...	4,83,580	Woollens ...	3,68,340
Jewellery ...	3,75,186	Sundries ...	*61,50,587
Machinery ...	58,996		
		Total Rupees...	316,55,812

*Includes Government Stores..... 26,64,239
Do. do. Salt..... 4,30,197

89. **MOTURPHA.**—There was a decrease in the Moturpha revenue of Rupees 86,719 or £8,671, due to the introduction of the Income tax, which superseded it in many instances, and to the anticipated introduction of the License Bill, which would have done so still more, and which tended to delay collections.

1859-60..Rs. 10,94,734
£ 109,473
1860-61..Rs. 10,08,015
£ 100,801

90. **STAMP REVENUE.**—In Stamp Revenue there was an increase of Rupees 5,29,730 or £52,973, owing almost entirely to the operation of Act XXXVI of 1860, and to the anticipated introduction of Act XIV of 1859, regarding the limitation of suits, which would have involved the renewal of a vast number of Deeds and Bonds to ensure their admission into Court, and which had it not been again postponed, would have operated from 4th May 1862. It was only in April that the public seemed to awake to a knowledge of this fact, and the sudden and excessive demand for Stamps was in many instances more than the local stores were prepared to meet. The difficulty of meeting so urgent and general an indent on the General Stamp Office would have resulted in extreme public inconvenience, but for the temporary postponement of the Act. It may here be remarked that the demand for Stamps for Native Bills of Exchange has been so very low, as to warrant the suspicion that the requirements of the Law are in some manner evaded.

An important modification of system at the Head Quarters of the Department has been sanctioned by Government, and will shortly come into operation. Under this change, the value stamp will be impressed at the Mint, where the facilities for the rapid execution of large orders are great.

The paper before impressing, will be treated as Bullion, and after it is impressed, as Coin. The Offices of Sub-Treasurer and Superintendent of Stamps have been united, and the

two branches at the Mint and Treasury will form a mutual and efficient check on one another, while the means of supplying the Districts will be greatly improved.

91. **FRONTIER CUSTOMS.**—There was an increase of nearly half a lac of Rupees in the revenue from Frontier duties, due to an improved condition of trade conjointly with the revision of the Tariff, and of the rates of duty. This source of revenue is confined to the Districts bordering on the French Settlements and on the Goa country.

1859-60.....	Rs. 2,39,637
	£ 23,963
1860-61.....	Rs. 2,87,362
	£ 28,736

92. **REVENUE FROM "SUNDRY SOURCES."**—The total net increase from these "Sundry sources" of revenue as they are styled in distinction from the Land Revenue, was Rupees 15,75,610 or £157,561 over the preceding year.

1859-60.....	Rs. 1,39,35,021
	£ 1,393,502
1860-61.....	Rs. 1,55,10,631
	£ 1,551,063

93. **EXTRA REVENUE.**—The "Extra Revenue," which as has been explained in previous reports is ordinarily a head of account to which interest, collections after the year's accounts are closed, and other similar items are credited, was unexpectedly swelled in the year under review by the receipts from the Pearl Fishery in Tinnevely, amounting to nearly Rupees 2,50,000 or £25,000.

From this cause and the accidental circumstances which ordinarily influence this head of account, the receipts under it were higher by Rupees 5,64,331 than in the preceding year.

94. **GENERAL RESULTS.**—The general financial result of the year 1860-61 was, as already shown in the abstract statement, a total revenue of Rupees 560,76,011 or £5,607,601, being Rupees 10,38,197 or £103,820 above 1859-60, which again was higher than any preceding year. The Land Revenue is in the proportion of Rupees 1.72 per individual of the population, and the total taxation in that of Rupees 2.42, but it is to be remembered that much of the burden is really borne by the foreign consumer.

The revenue was realised with ease, and recourse was had to the powers provided by Act XXXIX of 1858 in comparatively few cases. The amount realised by sale of property was under Rupees 25,000 or £2,500, and is altogether insignificant in comparison with the total revenue.

95. **INCOME TAX.**—In the foregoing results are not included those obtained from the Income tax.

The financial results of the tax in the Provinces are shown in the margin, so far as they can be ascertained at present, but assessments are still being made. The assessment and collections at the Presidency Town and by ex-officio Assessors are not included in the marginal figures. It should be borne in mind that the revenue collected in this Presidency under the head of Moturpha is really an addition to the Income tax.

Demand of three Quarters..	Rs. 5,89,398
Collection at 3 & 2 per cent.....	3,93,184
Do at 1 per cent.	99,648
	4,92,832
Balance Rs..	96,566

96. **LOCAL FUNDS.**—The Local Funds were of the highest value in this season of restricted expenditure on public works, and had it not been for them, serious injury must in many cases have resulted to works such as Trunk Roads, &c., of a character which cannot in ordinary seasons be fairly made a charge on the local resources of a District.

In North Arcot from the third Quarter of 1859 to the close of the year under report, 327 miles of road have been either newly opened out or very materially improved and extended at a cost of Rupees 93,671, and in several other Districts large expenditure has been made with most useful results.

The system is, however, by no means yet developed to its fullest extent in any District, and is in its infancy in some. The surplus fines levied for "Cattle trespass" beyond the amount necessary for maintaining Pounds and Establishments have lately been thrown into this Fund, and will form a very material addition to its revenues.

97. The following statement for the year 1859-60, which is the latest complete one available, exhibits a total income of Rupees 3,17,242, and an expenditure of Rupees 1,53,880 or about one-half of the year's available resources, leaving Rupees 1,63,362 to be brought forward to the year under report.

Future years will show an expenditure more commensurate with the means available for the local improvements which only those on the spot can devise or execute economically.

DISTRICTS.	Balance of 1858-59.	Receipts of 1859-60.	Total.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Vizagapatam ... ..	...	50	50	...
Godavery	232	242	474	45
Kistna	11,295	5,171	16,466	6,879
Nellore	9,661	11,644	21,305	8,396
Bellary	11,083	7,413	18,496	13,374
Madras	8,056	5,162	13,518	888
North Arcot	26,314	31,640	57,954	30,787
South Arcot	8,979	39,398	48,377	35,678
Tanjore ... ..	...	12,637	12,637	...
Trichinopoly	896	1,097	1,993	746
Madura	10,614	1,901	12,515	1,198
Coimbatore... ..	6,615	7,331	13,946	305
Salem	977	11,003	11,980	7,081
North Canara	6,367	955	7,322	3,405
South Canara... ..	9,924	9,963	19,887	8,370
Malabar	17,696	42,626	60,322	36,728
Total Rupees...	1,28,709	1,88,533	3,17,242	1,53,880

98. DISTRICT PRESSES.—The following statement shows the financial results of the Establishment of District Presses; but the figures relate to 1859-60, the reports for the year 1860-61 being still incomplete.

The saving shown in the statement, viz., Rupees 11,107, is the difference between the estimated value of the work done for the Collectors' Departments, and for other Departments on actual payment, and the actual expenditure incurred for Press Establishment and plant, working, paper, &c.

Every District now, except North Canara, has its local Gazette, to the manifest advantage of Government and the community.

The Presses are fully employed every where, but as the Establishments become more practised, they will be able to turn out more work, and there is a great deal of Judicial work, printing of valuable selections from the records, and the like, which cannot at present be taken in hand, but which it is most desirable to perform when feasible.

DISTRICTS.	Estimated value of work done.	Income.	Expenditure in 1859-60.	Difference between Columns 3 and 4.	
				Excess.	Saving.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam.	2,669	1,440	1,153	...	287
Godavery	2,774	2,160	1,446	...	714
Kistna	4,432	3,948	2,346	...	1,602
Nellore... ..	2,580	1,146	1,040	...	106
Cuddapah... ..	2,349	1,417	1,156	...	261
Bellary... ..	2,853	2,864	1,040	...	1,824
Kurnool	1,162	983	959	...	24
Madras... ..	2,510	1,535	1,353	...	182
North Arcot	2,675	1,524	1,365	...	159
South Arcot... ..	4,028	2,067	1,845	...	222
Tanjore	4,053	1,946	1,536	...	410
Trichinopoly... ..	1,595	1,100	770	...	330
Madura	2,072	1,935	1,502	...	433
Tinnevelly	1,642	1,586	814	...	772
Coimbatore	2,878	1,652	1,040	...	612
Salem	3,220	2,581	1,609	...	972
South Canara	4,840	2,188	1,912	...	276
Malabar... ..	4,929	4,645	2,724	...	1,921
Total Rupees...	53,261	36,717	25,610	..	11,107

99. REVISION OF ESTABLISHMENT.—One of the most important works in connection with the Land Revenue Department which has been carried on during the year under report, was the revision of the Huzur and Taluq Establishments in the Provinces, which was noticed in last year's report, and is now complete in every District, though the revised Taluq Establishments can be actually introduced only concomitantly with the new Police, and this has still to be done in several Districts.

The result of the revision, including some few items of small amount still under the consideration of Government, is an annual saving in expenditure of more than 12 lacs of Rupees or £120,000. The saving actually effected up to the end of the year, was at the rate of Rupees 7,00,000 or £70,000 per annum, which will go to counterbalance the large increased expenditure on account of the new Police.

100. As much doubt was expressed in many quarters regarding the wisdom of carrying reductions so far, it is satisfactory to find that in almost every case, the local Officers express themselves well pleased with the actual working in their own Districts, and that the revised Establishments both Taluq and Huzur are generally admitted to be thoroughly efficient, except in regard to Peons.

The relief afforded to Tahsildars by the introduction of the new Police, has not yet told to its full extent, both by reason of the Police itself being new to their work in a

great degree, and also because Tahsildars, who are now purely Magisterial and Revenue Officers, do not yet fully understand that the responsibility for the *Police proper* of their charges no longer rests with them, and they thus give themselves in many instances unnecessary trouble.

The revision of the scale of travelling Batta to servants on the Collector's Establishment has given great satisfaction, and was not more than equitable in connection with the great rise in prices throughout the country.

101. REVISION OF THE ULUNGU SETTLEMENT IN TANJORE AND TINNEVELLY.—The revision of the Ulungu system of Revenue settlement in Tanjore and Tinnevelly was explained in last year's report. The operation has since been completed. In the latter District it was simply to substitute for the varying demand which changed with every change in the market rate, the standard commutation rate for the conversion of the Government share of the produce, whereby the demand on the Ryot became fixed. In these days of high prices, the benefit to the Ryot was of course very great, and the relief may be estimated as equivalent to a remission of more than 4 lacs of Rupees, which doubtless will in a great measure come in to Government in a different form by extension of cultivation and other general results of improved circumstances, while the gain by getting rid of so cumbrous and burdensome a mode of settlement is in itself great.

In Tanjore, by the limitation of the demand to the standard commutation rate, the Ulungu has been converted into a simple Mutafysul or village settlement; but, as much land has now been brought to account beyond that which was charged under the old system, the actual result of the revision is an increase of Rupees 9,074 beyond the average collections under the Ulungu for a series of years. If however the comparison be limited to the last few years, in which high prices have ruled, the result, is, as in Tinnevelly a decrease. The change may fairly be said to be generally acceptable.

102. PEARL FISHERY.—It was mentioned in last year's report that attention had been turned to the Pearl Oyster banks off the coast of Tinnevelly, and that a Fishery was contemplated in the year under review. This intention was carried out in the month of March last, with the aid of English divers and apparatus obtained from Ceylon, and the result has surpassed the most sanguine expectations.

From the detailed accounts just submitted, it appears that the gross receipts by Government were Rupees 2,50,276, and the charges Rupees 28,415, leaving a net profit of Rupees 2,21,861 or £22,186.

The fishing was continued for twenty-three days, and was closed before the banks were exhausted, as it was believed that the Merchants' available funds were insufficient to allow of further purchases.

Every precaution is now being taken to guard and develop this important source of public revenue, and it is proposed to hold a second small Fishery in the current official year, of beds that have not yet been touched.

It is estimated that if the value of the shares allowed to the Divers be taken into account, the purchase money of the Oysters on first sale must have been some Rupees 3,84,000; and yet all purchasers on a large scale expressed themselves well satisfied with the result of their transactions, and are believed to have realised large profits.

103. **NEW TAXES.**—Some remarks may here be made on the working of the Imperial measures of finance, the results of which have been already stated.

The introduction of the Income Tax was seriously delayed by the very lengthy character of the Act itself and the numerous forms of returns, notices, &c., all of which had to be translated into five different vernacular languages and published in the Districts, before any further preliminary steps could be taken.

Telugu.
Tamil.
Malayalam.
Canarese.
Hindustani.

No active opposition was any where encountered, but of passive resistance here as elsewhere, there was much; and it does not admit of doubt that the Law has been extensively evaded, under cover of the lenient method of introduction directed by the Supreme Government.

The modifications lately indicated in the Legislative Council would probably render it a more efficient and less unpopular instrument of finance.

104. The Stamp Act was brought into operation before the Department was prepared to meet fully the increased requirements of the public; but no serious inconvenience was felt until the last month of the official year, when, as already stated, the public awoke to a knowledge of the provisions of the new law for the limitation of suits, and the demand grew rapidly to dimensions which the Department was altogether unable to supply with adequate speed.

As a remarkable instance of the extent of the increase, it may be mentioned that the indents for nine months' supply from one District alone, viz., Malabar, exceeded the demand for the entire Presidency for the whole year preceding the change.

An application for an increase to the Establishment, and the introduction of a changed system, which it is believed will render it more efficient, is now under consideration, and the postponement of the limitation of Suits Act has had the effect of temporarily lessening the demand, but large supplies will be required in the course of the next six months to provide for the needs of the public.

105. The further consideration of the License Bill has been postponed for the present; but it is very desirable that the question of the Moturpha, which is involved in it, should be settled as speedily as possible. The facts that its abolition was sanctioned by the Home Government many years ago, and that it is not generally levied throughout British India, are very widely known, and the knowledge does not tend to make it more popular, although payments under it reduced *pro tanto* the liability of the payers to Income tax.

106. **REVISED LAND ASSESSMENT.**—The revised settlement on the land is now in course of introduction in part of the South Arcot District, and the proposed rates seem to give satisfaction.

The water cess has been imposed in part in the Godavery and Kistna Delta lands under the Godavery irrigation works. The system adopted is to assess the tax on the land, irrespectively of its advantages in regard to irrigation, and to charge a water cess of Rupees 3 per acre on each crop raised, and a double cess on such products as sugar-cane, &c., which occupy the land for the same time as two crops of grain, and require a proportionate supply of water.

107. **MUNICIPAL INSTITUTIONS.**—Municipal Associations are still confined to the Vizagapatam and Salem Districts; but in the former District they have been extended to the sea port of Bimlipatam and to Vizianagram.

108. **District Exhibitions.**—The only Exhibition held during the year was the annual Cattle show in the Nellore District, at which the breeders of that and the adjoining District compete, and which was as successful as it has always hitherto been.

It would be well were more attention directed to the improvement of stock in other parts of the country, but this branch of farming is not likely to be in favor after a succession of seasons of drought and scant pasture, and when losses from murrain have been numerous.

109. **EMIGRATION.**—As regards Emigration, it is only necessary to mention in this place, that from Tinnevely there emigrated to Ceylon in the course of the year 15,253 men, women, and children, being 6,426 in excess of the previous year; the increase being attributable to the pressure on the working classes from the circumstances of the season. There returned from Ceylon during the same period 16,909 previous emigrants, or 787 less than in the former year.

From Tanjore there emigrated 1,699 persons, being little more than half the number for the previous year—a result due in great measure to the increased local demand for labor created by the Railway works, but also to some extent caused by the extension of cultivation.

It is satisfactory to know that the Mirasidars or proprietary farmers of this wealthy District have been compelled by the force of circumstances to raise the wages of their farm labourers; the insufficiency of which, combined with the influence which enabled them to secure for themselves a monopoly of the labor supply, had long afforded ground of local complaint.

From Madras there left for Ceylon 26,883 Emigrants, while 17,094 previous Emigrants returned.

As one curious result of the frequent intercourse of these Southern provinces with Ceylon, may be mentioned the fact that a local Gold currency in Sovereigns is gradually coming into existence in them, to the convenience of the inhabitants.

No direct emigration from the other Provinces is reported, and the operations of the Agents for the Mauritius and West Indies at Madras, will be noticed elsewhere.

110. **KUMERI, TEA-PLANTING, CONSERVANCY OF MINOR JUNGLES.**—As minor matters connected with the Revenue administration of the country, may be noticed that the rude system of cultivation existing on the West Coast, under the designation of Kumeri, which involves the destruction of much jungle-timber by fire, has been brought under strict limitations, and altogether abolished in most localities; that an interesting experiment in Tea-planting has been instituted by a private gentleman on the Neilgherries; and that a set of rules having in view the conservancy of the District forests through the agency of the local authorities have been promulgated and brought into partial operation.

111. **PUBLIC BUNGALOWS.**—The bungalows on the main lines of road have been furnished, and where much frequented have been supplied with servants.

Receipts..... 4,390
Disbursements..... 4,889

112. A scale of occupation fees has been established, and the results for the year 1860 are shown in the margin.

The expenditure under this head has slightly exceeded the fees, but the Batta to pensioned Sepoys in charge forms a very large item in it, and is not due to the

change of system, but will in fact disappear when the Extra servants have been appointed, and thus it may fairly be expected that in the current year the receipts will more than cover the expense of the system.

INCOME TAX IN THE PRESIDENCY TOWN.

113. The necessary arrangements for carrying into effect Act XXXII. of 1860 in the Presidency Town of Madras were completed on the 1st October 1860, upon which date the Income Tax Office was opened.
Income Tax Office opened.
114. The Town of Madras was divided into five Districts, corresponding as nearly as possible with the Divisions existing for the purpose of Municipal Assessment, and an Income Tax Assessor with a suitable Establishment was appointed to each of these Divisions; but it was considered of advantage that the whole Income Tax Establishments should be located in the same building, as enabling a more complete control to be exercised over the several Departments, and as facilitating the references, which at the beginning were very numerous.
Town divided into five Divisions.
Assessors appointed.
Whole Establishment located in one building.
115. Lists of householders were obtained from the Office of the Municipal Commissioners; these lists and the last census served as data upon which to estimate the number of special notices which would be required.
Data upon which the number of special notices required was estimated.
116. It was at first calculated that 30,000 persons were liable to the service of special notices, but further experience has shown that this estimate was greatly in excess of the number of persons actually liable to the Income tax within the Presidency Town of Madras.
Actual number of persons liable to Income tax less than estimate.
117. Prior to the issue of special notices, the Commissioners published for the information of the public a detailed explanation of the manner in which the returns should be filled up. This paper, translated into the three vernacular languages in use in the Town of Madras, was freely circulated, and proved useful in removing the apprehension felt by the more ignorant classes as to the nature of the tax.
Explanatory Notice published.
118. There has been no opposition active or passive to the tax in the Town of Madras. At the commencement, some of the wealthier natives delayed sending in their returns, from an idea that the tax was about to be repealed; but after sending a deputation to the Commissioners, and having the nature and extent of the penalties to which they exposed themselves explained, they at once furnished their returns.
Income tax, how received by the public in the Town of Madras.
119. There have been no complaints made of misconduct against any Official connected with the Income Tax Department.
Conduct of Income tax Officials.
120. The number of surcharges made, as compared with the total number of assessments, have been large, but these have been chiefly confined to the lowest classes of the community liable to the tax.
Number of surcharges large.
121. The Commissioners have only deemed it advisable in one instance to inflict the penalty provided in Section CCIV., when a flagrantly fraudulent return was made.
Penalties.

122. The collections have hitherto been made without difficulty, and the distraint of property in satisfaction of arrears has not been frequent; the provisions of Section CLXXX. have only been applied in four instances.

123. The total amount of Income tax for the year ending 31st July 1861 for the Town of Madras was estimated by the Commissioners at 5 lacs of Rupees; but further experience showed that this estimate was excessive, and there is reason to believe that the collections for the Town of Madras will not exceed 3 lacs (exclusive of official salaries and Government Securities). This amount appears small in relation to a city with 700,000 inhabitants; but Madras has no large class of wealthy natives, while the European merchants are few in number, and the trade of Madras is small as compared with that of Bombay and Calcutta, added to which the various Banks, with the exception of the Bank of Madras, and the P. & O. Company, have Head Offices elsewhere, and have not therefore been assessed at Madras on their profits: in the same manner many of the principal Native merchants and Soucars only carry on business at Madras by means of branch Establishments, and claimed to be assessed at the places where the principals reside.

124. By the annexed Appendix (A) it will be seen that the total number of special notices issued up to the 30th April 1861 was 23,286, to which date 18,927 returns were received. The data on which the number of special notices to be issued (30,000) was calculated, as shown above, consisted of lists of householders furnished by the Municipal Commissioners, but a large majority of these persons were found to possess incomes of less than 200 Rupees per annum, and were therefore not liable to the Income tax.

125. The total number of Returns disposed of by the Commissioners up to 30th April, amounted to 10,574. Of these 4,164 were returns of Incomes not liable, and 6,410 were assessed for Rupees 2,20,428; of this amount Rupees 47,711 were assessments made by the Special Commissioner. Out of the 6,410 assessments made, 3,960 were by surcharge, including five made by the Special Commissioner.

126. The demand for the 1st and 2nd Quarters on account of assessments made, came to Rupees 1,10,214; of which Rupees 1,03,016 were collected by the 30th April, leaving an outstanding balance of Rupees 7,168 on that date.

127. There were still special notices to be served after the date up to which this Report is brought; but the Commissioners do not think that more than 12,000 persons will be found liable to the payment of Income tax within the Town of Madras.

128. Appendix B shows the cost incurred by Contingent Bills, for Honorarium fees, Office rent, Printing, Office furniture, &c., which was up to 30th April, Rupees 13,901. Thus the total cost of collection up to 30th April, amounted to Rupees 52,566.

REVENUE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

129. Four Survey and four Settlement parties were employed at the commencement of the year under report, and a fifth Survey party was organized during the same

130. Operations were carried on in the following Districts, viz., Godavery, Kistna, Trichinopoly, Salem, Nellore and the Wynád division of Malabar.

131. The Settlement of the Chellambaram and Mahargudy taluks of South Arcot, approved by Government in Proceedings, dated 19th October 1860, No. 1906, has been introduced. It will come into operation for the new Faslî.

132. The demarcation and classification in the Godavery District were completed during the year. The Survey also has far advanced in this District. A proposal for the Settlement of the portion of it called the Western Delta was submitted on 27th February last;* it results in a large annual increase of revenue to the extent of about 3½ lacs of Rupees. This arises from no adequate returns having been hitherto levied from the anicut irrigation in this part of the District. A proposal for the remainder of the District is under preparation, with the view to the settlement being carried out as the survey furnishes the requisite areas for the purpose.

Godavery District—new settlement formed for a portion of it resulting in an annual increase of 3½ lacs of Rupees.

* No. 323.

133. In the Kistna District, the whole of the Masulipatam division on the east of the river was completed during the year, as regards demarcation and classification. The measurement also was completed, but not the mapping and other details. A proposal for this portion is in preparation.

Kistna District—the Masulipatam division nearly completed and about to be reported on.

134. The whole of the Trichinopoly District was in like manner completed during the year, and a proposal for its Settlement was submitted on 20th April last.

Trichinopoly District—new settlement formed and submitted on 20th April 1861.

135. Field operations in both the settlement and survey branches are advancing in Salem. Special arrangements have been made for the survey of the Sherveroy Hills according to the local requirements of coffee planters and the hill-people.

Salem District in progress, and arrangements made for survey of the Sherveroy Hills.

136. Field operations in demarcation of boundaries for the survey were commenced, and a Survey party also started in the Nellore District, during the year.

Nellore District taken up for demarcation.

137. The Wynád Survey and Settlement parties can only carry on work for a limited portion of the year, and during the feverish season and the monsoon, retire to the plains. The last working season proved very unhealthy, and other local difficulties remain with little abatement. The progress has been small, and the work will unavoidably be very expensive. A commencement has been made in the Registry of Titles.

Wynád—unhealthiness of the climate and other serious difficulties impeded work.

138. A new party is also under organization for the Kurnool District, as directed by Government, in Order, dated 7th December 1860, No. 2,518.

Kurnool District—a party under organization.

139. Considerable progress has been made in the Lithographic Department, but the outturn of village maps is not likely to keep pace with the progress of the field work, considering the very large annual area accomplished by the increased number of parties of enlarged strength.

Lithographic establishment.

140. The field-work accomplished during the official year is exhibited below:—

The demarcation of 1,673 villages for Survey was thus completed, comprising an area of about 4,810 square miles. 1,749 villages were classified for assessment, containing an area of 4,225 square miles, and 1,128 villages with an area of 3,568 square miles were surveyed during the year.

Cost of operations.

141. The approximate expenditure of the year is given below:—

SETTLEMENT.

	Rupces.
Central office...	63,052
Godavery party	41,489
Nellore...	14,634
Total...	56,123
Kistna party...	61,202
Trichinopoly party.	61,417
Wynád party	38,137
Expenditure incurred for the preparation of settlement accounts in South Arcot	2,174
Grand Total...	2,82,405

SURVEY.

Central office	19,237
Godavery party	70,511
Nellore party	7,259
Kistna party	60,205
Trichinopoly party	80,697
Wynád party	41,006
Total	<u>2,78,915</u>
Lithographic establishment	6,528
Extra establishment in South Arcot and Trichinopoly	3,587
Extra measurers and coolies in the Godavery and Kistna Districts... . .	13,372
Instruments purchased	5,933
Contingent charges of Central office, &c....	3,576
Grand Total	<u>3,11,911</u>
Grand Total of settlement and survey.	<u>5,94,316</u>

INAM COMMISSION.

142. The origin of the Madras Inām Commission, the general principles according to which the Settlement is conducted, and the mode of operation were explained in the Administration Report of last year. The present Report is confined to a review of the results of the actual working of the Commission, during the official year which has just expired.

The return of work actually accomplished within the year is shown in the subjoined table :—

Description of Inám.	No. of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	No. of decisions by Deputy Collectors.
Devádáyam and Dharmádáyam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.	14,490	1,98,375	2,88,948	14,664	5,337	...	Personal Inams 1,01,480.
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars.....42,359 Compulsorily 21,038	63,397	7,24,546	9,28,456	82,693	1,46,697	...	Service Inams 31,560.
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.	2,061	35,602	45,544	8,089	...	7002	
Total...	79,948	9,58,523	12,62,948	1,05,446	1,52,034	7,002	1,33,040.

Number of cases redeemed.

No.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Amount paid in redemption.
88	178-8-5	3,557-0-0

143. The Settlement has met with no sort of opposition. The inquiry has been brought to a close in the Godavery and Kistna Districts, and has half advanced to completion in Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras (late Chingleput), and North and South Arcot. In the Districts which remain to be taken in hand, with the single exception of Tanjore, the Ináms are generally less numerous and less valuable. The number of claims decided by the Deputy Collectors during the year was 1,01,480, giving an average of 8,457 cases per month, exclusive of 31,560 Village service Ináms recorded. The number of Deputy Collectors employed was sixteen. Some time was unavoidably lost in moving from one District to another, and the progress was also affected by the different degrees of perfection in which the accounts of the several Districts were found. In the Godavery and Kistna Districts, much difficulty was experienced in ascertaining the extent and value of the Inams. In Guntoor, Nellore and Kurnool, the Inám lands had now to be assessed for the first time; and even in the other Districts, though Ináms had been once classified and assessed, the assessment fixed by the former survey required to be revised with reference

to the reductions recently allowed on the Government lands. In the Ceded Districts a regular survey of the lands followed close upon the British assumption, and the Inám accounts being more than usually copious and perfect, a higher rate of progress was attained than in any other of the Provinces in which the inquiry is proceeding.

144. Nearly eighty thousand titles were confirmed during the year, involving an extent of land measuring about nine hundred and sixty thousand acres, assessed at upwards of 12½ lacs of Rupees. The financial result of the Settlement of the year is a permanent annual addition to the Revenues of the State, of Rupees 1,52,034 in the shape of additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for the enfranchisement of Ináms. The cost incurred for the Commission during the year, was about Rupees 1,58,466, being a little more than the amount of additional Revenue secured by the settlement. Excluding the Religious and Charitable grants, which are for the most part already permanent in their character, the additional quit-rent is 16 per cent. on the value of personal Ináms; but inclusive of the existing Jodi, or quit-rent, the future charge on these Ináms is 24 per cent. of their full assessment. In few cases has the quit-rent been redeemed, a matter the less to be regretted, because the little capital that exists in the country is probably turned to a more profitable account in private hands. A result of far clearer and deeper importance accomplished by the settlement is, that, with the exception of 2,061 cases, or about 2½ per cent., all the Ináms that have come under inquiry have been willingly enfranchised, and this large mass of property is now placed on a permanent basis.

145. In the application of the general principles of the rules sanctioned by Government, to the settlement of Ináms in the several Districts, various special and exceptional tenures, and long pending questions of importance came under the consideration of the Commission, of which a brief notice will not be out of place.

146. In the Godavery District, a considerable extent of land was found to be held wholly or partially exempt from assessment, under the designations of Asalminahá gardens, Páti Peradus, and Badi Bád lands. These were alienations of Land Revenue made by the Zemindárs in favor of their relations and others; but the origin and conditions of the tenure were involved in obscurity. Long prescriptive enjoyment, either free of tax or on favorable terms, which is recognized as giving a valid title, seemed to confer on these tenures a claim to consideration; and they have accordingly been treated as ordinary Ináms, and allowed to be enfranchised on similar terms.

147. Another tenure, peculiar to the Masulipatam Division of the Kistna District, is that of the Mokássás, which are villages alienated by the ancient Zemindárs in favor of their relations, clansmen, military retainers, and Militia peons, as well as Revenue servants. It was one of the objects of the permanent settlement to put an end to the military power of the Zemindárs; and as all the above classes of persons looked to the Zemindár alone for support, and had no claim on the Government, the value of their Mokássás was included in the assets upon which the Permanent Peshkash was fixed, and the villages were left at the disposal of the Zemindárs. During subsequent years, the real position of these

Mokássádars appears to have been lost sight of, the claims of the Zemindárs were not clearly understood, and under the erroneous impression that the reversionary right to the villages vested in the Government, the Mokássás were interfered with by the Revenue Officers, like ordinary Ináms. After a careful examination of the records of the Permanent Settlement, this matter has now been placed in a clear light.

148. In those of the Zemindáris which, of recent years, have reverted to the State for arrears or other causes, the Government have succeeded to the position of the Zemindár; it has therefore been held that the Mokássádars, several of whom belonged to the families of the Zemindárs, and who depend upon the villages as their means of livelihood, have a claim to be treated with indulgent consideration. Accordingly, the villages in their enjoyment are allowed to be enfranchised under the general Rules at one-eighth or the lowest rate of quit-rent, when they were given for subsistence; and if held for service are charged one-fourth and one-half quit-rent, according to the social position and respectability of the Mokássádars, and the nature of the service rendered.

149. In the same District are a number of exceptional Inám tenures, known as Tribhágam and Cháturbhágam villages, Putla Kattubadi Agrahárams, and Riyati Mokássás, all of which pay a certain proportion of their gross produce to the Government. Owing, it seems, to the difficulty of realizing the Government share under the former system, these villages were arbitrarily assumed under Government management, about ten years ago, by the District authorities. The demand of Government has since been realized by means of a direct settlement with the cultivators of the soil, leaving the share of the original holders of the villages to be recovered by themselves. This interference with existing rights, which as it now appears, was unwarranted by the circumstances of the case, deprived these persons of the possession of their Estates, and left them, in effect, without the means of enforcing their dues. The propriety of restoring the Villages to the rightful owners upon a fixed commuted quit-rent has now been recognized, but they have been unable in most cases to undertake the management of the villages, owing to the heaviness of the existing Jodi; and they have preferred to avail themselves of the alternative presented to them of surrendering the villages to Government and accepting, in commutation of their rights, an equivalent extent of Inám land in freehold.

150. A question arose in connection with the future quit-rent leviable upon enfranchised Ináms situated in these Zemindári estates, which is of some importance to the Inámdárs. The reversionary interest in these tenures being generally reserved to Government by the terms of the Permanent Settlement, they come under the present inquiry and are allowed the benefit of enfranchisement under the rules; but the existing Jodi hitherto charged on these Ináms has always formed a part of the assets of the Estates, and is therefore payable to the Zemindárs. In the Zemindáris of the Godávary and Kistna Districts this Jodi being, for the most part, calculated annually on the produce at so much a bandy, the advantages of enfranchisement are, in a measure, lost to the Inámdárs, so long as they are subject to the vexatious uncertainty of a fluctuating demand on the part of the Zemindárs. In Nánid, which is by far the largest of the Zemindáris in these Provinces, this uncertain Jodi has been commuted into a permanent quit-rent, with the

Other exceptional tenures in Masulpatam and Kistna Districts

Commutation of quit-rent on Ináms in Zemindári estates paying a present Jodi to the Zemindár.

consent of the Zemíndár, and to the entire satisfaction of the Inámdárs; but the concurrence of the other Zemíndárs has not been obtained to the introduction of this desirable measure in their Estates.

151. In the late Guntoor District, Inám property was found to be even in a more precarious and unsettled state than elsewhere. A considerable number of Ináms and Inám villages were subject to a quit-rent (called Kattubadi or Shrotriyam) which, it was alleged, had been illegally imposed or raised by the Zemíndárs since the Permanent Settlement; and which, while the Zemíndárs retained possession of their Estates, had either been left uncollected, or been paid under protest. Owing to the absence of the Permanent Settlement Accounts, it was difficult to decide upon the claim of the Inámdárs to exemption from this quit-rent; and, since the reversion of the Zemíndárs to Government, an arrear has been allowed to accumulate in the accounts amounting to the large sum of upwards of one lac of Rupees. Burdened with so heavy a liability, the Ináms were almost valueless. Considering, therefore, that the case is now between the Inámdárs and the Government, and that it is unnecessary to recur to the state of things at the time of the Permanent Settlement, it was resolved to deal with the Ináms on the basis of actually existing circumstances; and they have been disposed of accordingly under the general principles of the present settlement. At the same time, the heavy arrears of quit-rent, which had accumulated during a number of years pending the settlement of the dispute regarding it, have been remitted; and the Inámdárs enter upon a new state of things entirely free from embarrassment.

152. In the District of Nellore, there are a number of Pálayagárs, or petty chieftains, the relic of the ancient system of Police suppressed in other parts of the Presidency, but suffered to continue in this District, pending a final settlement of their tenures. The emoluments enjoyed by these Pálayagárs are Mokássa Villages and Ináms; besides which, they collect fees in the villages included in their watch, at rates which in many instances are highly oppressive. Their services could be turned to little account under the present system, and their continuance would only tend to complicate the Village Police. A commutation of these tenures has now been effected. The fees hitherto collected by the Pálayagárs have been resumed, but the Villages and Inám lands are confirmed to them in freehold, subject to such rates of quit-rent as are considered fair. A similar settlement has also been sanctioned for the Dásmukh Bále Ráu, who owns the Estate of Muttiálpád bestowed upon him by the Nizám, in remuneration for his superintendence of the revenues of a certain tract in this District.

153. In North Arcot, the position of the various Zemíndárs and Pálayagárs in respect of the holders of Ináms in their Estates has been ascertained and defined. In the Jághír of Árani and the large Pálayams or Zemíndárs of Kalahástri and Kárvétinagar, as well as Venkatag-hiri in Nellore, the right of reversion in Ináms vests in the proprietors of the Estates; but in the other minor Pálayams known as the Chittoor Pálayams, and in Punganúr, Ináms have been reserved to Government by the terms of the Settlement. In the Pálayam of Kangundi, where the question has not hitherto been definitely determined, a fair settlement has now been sanctioned, by which the Ináms will be brought under the inquiry of the

Commission and allowed the benefit of enfranchisement under the rules; whilst the quit-rent resulting from the enfranchisement of certain classes of Ináms properly appertaining to the Pálayagár, is to be made over to him.

154. A peculiarity in the Inám tenures of the late Chingleput Collectorate, now merged in that of Madras, is deserving of notice. The Inámdárs in this District, (late Chingleput) District are not the actual owners of the lands they hold, the right to which belongs to the hereditary landed Proprietors of the village known as Mirásidárs. The Inámdárs have simply a right to the revenues alienated by the Government; and they can only acquire a real property in the land by purchase from the Mirásidárs. Another special tenure in this District known as the Gráma Mániyams, and held by the Head Mirásidárs, is now under discussion.

155. In the Ceded Districts, comprising the Collectorates of Bellary and Cuddapah, there are a number of villages now known as Hissa Shrotriyams, a term denoting that the revenue is shared between the holders and the Government. During the general inquiry made into Inam tenures, on the British assumption of the country, the direct settlement and control of these villages were taken out of the hands of the proprietors, on account of supposed defect of title; and they were allowed a percentage of the revenues for their maintenance. The collection of the revenue, however, was entrusted to the Shrotriyamdárs; and as the system, which was introduced as a temporary expedient, was productive of unnecessary complication, and is not calculated to improve the condition of the villages, it has now been determined to restore the Shrotriyams to the owners and to convert them into freehold properties on fair commuted quit-rents.

156. A measure of far more general importance, now being carried out in these Districts, is the abolition of the Inamati taffrik, or tax upon Inam cultivation. Under former Governments, while Inams were lavishly bestowed on the one hand, various expedients were resorted to, on the other, to counteract the supposed evil of unrestricted cultivation of Inam at the expense of Government land. The taffrik is one of these expedients. It is a cess levied on the Ráyats, or cultivators, of Inam who either hold no Government land, or whose Inam cultivation exceeds one-tenth of their Government holding. In the former case the rate exacted was 2 annas, and in the latter 1 anna in the Rupee of the Inam assessment. This cess being totally inconsistent with the perfect security of title and freedom from interference, which it is the object of the present settlement to confer, will cease on the enfranchisement of the Inams, and will be amply repaid by the quit-rent newly imposed.

157. Somewhat similar to the Inamati taffrik is the Inamati patti of Kurnool; which is charged, however, directly on the Inams, and not on the cultivator. It was imposed by the former Nawabs of the country, on Inams unsupported by grants and supposed to be held on defective title. On the assumption of the District twenty-one years ago, the cess was continued by the Government pending a general Inam inquiry; but, as it is unequal in its pressure and fluctuates with the produce of the year, its abolition has now been sanctioned; the higher rate of one-fourth quit-rent being imposed, as a general measure, for the commutation into freehold of all personal Inams hitherto subject to the tax and

for which there are no accounts to prove fifty years' possession. It is calculated that the future quit-rent will be double the amount of the cess abolished.

158. Another question, in the discussion of which the Commission necessarily took a prominent part, is the future treatment of the large mass of property known as the village service Inams. It was argued, on the one hand, that these Inams, being of the nature of emoluments alienated by the state for essential official services, are entirely at the disposal of the Government; while it was argued, on the other, that the Mirasidars had acquired a prescriptive right by reason of their long permissive enjoyment of the Inams as family property, which had been divided and sub-divided amongst themselves whether office-holders or not. The principle now enunciated is, that so much of the Inam shall, in the first instance, be available for the purposes of Government as may be necessary, in conjunction with existing fees, to make up the emoluments required for each office, and that the remainder of the land shall be confirmed upon fair terms as private property to the present holders. In the Ceded Districts and Kurnool, where the service Inams are very extensive, and have been held under our rule for above half a century, and improved as private property, it was further apprehended that much inconvenience and ground of complaint would be caused by depriving the sharers of any portion of their lands to provide for the requirements of the office; the efficiency of which, it was also considered, would be better secured by ready money stipends. It has accordingly been determined to enfranchise the whole of the service Inams in these Districts on five-eighths of their fixed assessment or ten annas in the Rupee. By these means the wants of the office will be adequately provided for; the present holders will retain their shares of the Inams on sufficiently liberal terms; and the release of so large a mass of property from its present restricted tenure will greatly contribute to the general prosperity of the country.

159. The difficulties attendant on any ill-considered measure to utilize service Inams were exemplified by the occurrences which, some years ago, followed an attempt of the kind, with reference to the Kattubadi Inams of the Cuddapah District. But, a measure, which was impolitic so long as it threatened a large class of the people with the resumption of their land and the loss of their accustomed means of livelihood, is now easily carried out without producing dissatisfaction, by confirming to the holders the possession of their hereditary lands upon fair and reasonable terms. The Inams of the Jangi-Kattubadis of the Ceded Districts, whose duties are of a general and occasional character, and no longer required under the new Police system, are now enfranchised on a quit-rent of one-half; while those of the Grāma Kattubadis, who belong to the effective Village Establishment, are confirmed to them on five-eighths of the assessment; because, in the latter case, a fund has to be provided for the maintenance of a corresponding office under the new Police, which will generally be filled by one of their number. By this arrangement a large revenue is permanently derived from these Inams, while at the same time there is no disturbance of long enjoyed possession.

Such are the principal measures which have been either carried through or initiated during the year under review; all having for their object the permanent security of landed property, the recognition and confirmation of existing rights, and the general prosperity of the people.

160. The total work accomplished by the Commission from its commencement to the end of the year under report, is shown in the subjoined table:—

DESCRIPTION OF INAM.	No. of titles confirmed.	Extent in acres.	Value or estimated assessment.	Existing Jodi paid thereon.	Additional quit-rent stipulated to be paid for enfranchisement.	Additional quit-rent not agreed to be paid.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Dévadáyam and Dharmadáyam, or religious and charitable grants of a permanent character.....	17,084	2,31,415	3,49,289	16,409	6,518	...	
Personal grants enfranchised at the option of Inamdars 65,264	99,922	9,64,292	13,53,691	1,34,486	1,98,067	...	
Compulsorily 34,658.							
Personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures.	2,425	41,256	55,274	8,729	...	8,027	
Total...	1,19,431	12,36,963	17,58,254	1,59,624	2,04,585	8,027	

No. of cases redeemed.

No.	Quit-rent redeemed.	Amount paid in redemption.
237	447-12-5	8,955-8-0

In round numbers, one million and two hundred thousand acres, of the annual value of 17½ lacs of Rupees, and bearing a present Jodi of Rupees 1,60,000, have been enfranchised; bringing in an addition to the annual revenue of Government of two lacs of Rupees.

CONSERVANCY OF FORESTS.

161. **TIMBER FOR PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.**—The operations of the Public Works Department being limited, the demand on the Forests has not been so great as in former years, but, notwithstanding, the storing of timber by the Forest Department has continued so as to meet future demands on the resumption of public works. The progress of the different Railways, however, tends in a great measure to lay bare the country along the lines. Considerable depôts of Sleepers have been established, and during the past year the Sleepers were of far better quality than those formerly supplied. The use of the axe for the saw in preparing Sleepers produced great wastage, but now it is otherwise, and time and labor are economised.

162. **ANNAMALLAI FORESTS.**—These Forests still continue to supply the Bombay Dock-yard with Teak of large scantling, but first class timber is becoming scarce. Planting operations are systematically carried on, the importance of which can only be estimated by the fact that the contract with the Colungode Nambúdy has but six years more to run.

Great improvements in the roads have been effected, which facilitate the carriage of timber out of these Forests, while elephant labor is diminished. Arrangements have been made for the prevention of natural fires or incendiarism of any sort. The dread of fever continues to thwart efforts to induce sawyers to resort thither, but when once the Mulcoers are initiated into the craft, the Forest will be independent of workmen from the plains.

163. NORTH CANARA FORESTS.—The demands upon these Forests have largely increased during the last year, and to meet the expected demands [for 1861-62, it will be necessary that the Kullauddy river be cleared of rocks. The Department Public Works not having been able to furnish an Overseer for this purpose, the work has been unavoidably postponed until next season, when the most energetic measures must be adopted for carrying out this project. Teak planting is being systematically carried on.

164. MUDUMALLAI AND SEGUR FORESTS.—The Wellington Barracks being almost completed, there is but little demand for timber. The storing of timber for the proposed European Penitentiary, Male and Female Lawrence Asylums, and other public works is being vigorously carried on, a very large depôt having been formed at Sawyer's village.

165. SALEM FORESTS.—The demand for sleepers from the Salem Forests has tended to injure them considerably, and the strictest supervision is now exercised to prevent indiscriminate cutting. The Assistant in charge has been granted a considerable Establishment for this purpose, and further additions are in course of being made. At Denkin-cottah an Overseer with an Establishment under the Assistant, has charge of the sandalwood and other jungles. A considerable revenue is anticipated.

166. CUDDAHAL.—An Assistant with an Establishment has been appointed for the conservation of these jungles, and already considerable benefit has accrued from the Establishment of a strict system of conservancy. The extension of this system to the North Arcot jungles is contemplated.

167. NILGIRI FORESTS.—An Assistant has been appointed to these Forests, with a regular Establishment. Agreeably to the Orders of Government, sholás (woods) for the supply of wood for Ootacamund, Wellington and Conoor, have been put up to auction, and a fair supply of firewood at reasonable rates is obtainable by all. Arrangements for replanting the sholás are being made.

168. CONOLLY TEAK PLANTATIONS.—The future supply of Teak mainly depending on these plantations, they continue to receive every attention from the Department. Annual extensions are made, and a still further increase is contemplated.

169. WELLINGTON PLANTATIONS.—The Australian trees growing here are in some places progressing fairly.

170. GOVERNMENT GARDENS, OOTACAMUND.—In the glass-house of these Gardens, the Cinchona plants lately brought by Mr. Cross are flourishing, and many of the seeds received have germinated and are growing fairly. The establishment of valuable varieties of Quinine yielding plants on these Hills appears to be in a fair way of success.

PUBLIC WORKS.

171. The amount of expenditure originally provided in the Budget for the past year was Rupees 58 lacs, exclusive of the cost of Establishments, computed at 17 lacs of Rupees; but the Supreme Government subsequently
- Allotment of Funds.

directed that this amount should be reduced by 13 lacs of Rupees, so as to bring the aggregate outlay during the year within 62 lacs, viz., 45 lacs for Works, and 17 for Establishments. This was accordingly done, 1st, by the stoppage of such works as admitted of postponement; 2nd, by the reduction of the amount allotted for expenditure on others; and 3rd, by a reduction of 18 per cent. from the sum entered in the Budget for repairs.

172. Subsequently in their Orders communicated with the Proceedings of the Madras Government, under date 30th November 1860, No. 2,470, the Government of India authorized an additional sum of 3 lacs for carrying on the operations in the Upper Godavery; thus increasing the total allotment of funds for expenditure on public works during the year under review, to 48 lacs of Rupees, exclusive of Establishments.

173. The following Abstract Statement contains the revised allotment for each District, for the year 1860-61; the total amount expended on new works and repairs during that year, and the outlay in 1859-60:—

DISTRICTS	Revised amount allotted for 1860-61	Amount expended on new Works and repairs in 1860-61.	Amount expended on new Works and repairs in 1859-60
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam ...	93,727	12,142	1,18,615
Vizagapatam...	59,201	47,376	40,166
Upper Godavery ..	3,00,491	82,362	1,383
Godavery ..	3,19,100	3,16,366	3,65,408
Kistna ...	3,09,276	2,51,409	2,49,857
Nellore...	3,15,173	3,20,930	3,19,024
Cuddapah...	1,82,799	1,82,011	1,31,394
Bellary...	2,60,736	2,31,678	2,17,500
Kurnool...	80,171	80,826	90,274
Madras...	2,18,488	2,39,622	2,28,903
North Arcot ..	1,61,735	1,61,376	1,33,310
South Arcot ..	1,61,533	1,50,485	1,56,663
Tanjore ...	3,03,320	2,88,346	6,54,949
Trichinopoly...	2,08,503	1,72,958	3,48,751
Madura ...	1,14,905	79,514	76,559
Tinnevely ..	98,859	75,314	63,768
Coimbatore ..	1,97,233	1,42,341	1,55,455
Salem...	1,90,052	1,87,340	1,75,312
North Canara ..	1,48,531	1,25,931	59,532
South Canara...	41,060	36,674	29,569
Malabar ..	1,92,000	1,61,463	1,23,008
Municipal Commissioners...	24,397	24,397	24,397
Presidency ..	3,97,943	4,15,883	5,13,142
Bangalore ...	2,01,565	1,83,418	1,82,122
Wellington. ...	1,53,202	1,53,313	4,31,698
Total.....	48,00,000	*42,06,478	48,91,059

* Exclusive of the expenditure in the Caroor range, Coimbatore District, not yet reported.

174. The expenditure on public works during the past year, has fallen short of the amount placed at the disposal of the District Engineers, by Rupees 5,93,532. But if the grant of 3 lacs for the works in the Upper Godavery, and the expenditure thereon, be excluded, in consequence of the late date on which the Orders authorizing the outlay were received, the difference will be Rupees 3,75,393, or nearly three-quarters of a lac less than it was in 1859-60.

175. Want of superintendence, caused by the prevalence of sickness, and the absence of duly qualified persons to fill up subordinate vacancies; the late date at which sanction for the prosecution of some of the large works was received; and lastly, the now continually increasing difficulty of procuring labor, are the principal causes assigned for the full amount granted not having been expended.

176. In 1859-60, the outlay on public works was Rupees 48,91,059 or Rupees 6,84,581 more than it has been in the year under review. This may in part be accounted for by the large sums which it was found necessary to spend in Tanjore and Trichinopoly during 1859-60, in repairs to the numerous irrigation works, injured by the storms and floods of 1858-59.

177. Subjoined are Statements showing the expenditure incurred in the various Districts under the several minor heads, after which follow the reports on the principal local operations.

Expenditure upon New Works during the year 1860-61.

DISTRICTS.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.							TOTAL.	
	Irrigation works.	Roads and bridges.	Navigable canals.	Ports and harbours.	Ferry boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.		Educational.
Ganjam	7,953	25,714			528		4,999	300			67		38,681
Vizagapatam	2,698	1,298				11,832	272	558	2,783	1,059	281		20,859
Upper Godavery			*82,362	78									82,362
Godavery	177,040		6,988	17,072		1,012		107	*	572	338		1,03,129
Kistna	1,22,532	13,564				140	284	2,757	14				1,39,291
Nellore	1,08,612	11,255					149	1,850	1,480		237		1,25,083
Cuddapah	3,916	55,122						3,928					62,064
Bellary	120					1,01,424	1,772						1,03,712
Kurnool		35,761				394		1,182	431	1,020			39,078
Madras	179	14,001	12,166			25,485	3,734	540		119	2,679	5,856	63,049
North Arcot	5,895	11,277											40,172
South Arcot	31,319	10,485									80		41,864
Tanjore	15,175	11,587		1,236	1,970		106				121		28,490
Trichinopoly	11,526	32,124				8,365				554			54,569
Madura	4,978	14,019	5,039				7,243	1,647	858	579			34,363
Tinnevely	409	488					1,100			91			2,088
Coimbatore	4,283	24,147				1,051	1,549	938	20,979	72			53,019
Salem	1,358	42,283				8,941	3,362	644	23,623				80,211
North Canara		40,419					155	187	717				41,478
South Canara		9,737	29			1,231	2,238	26					13,261
Malabar	5,755	99,692				20,128		3,153	82	2,649			1,31,437
Presidency	821	7,181		3,562		1,91,371	16,768	1,11,880	8,679	368			3,40,632
Bangalore						1,68,993		16		127			1,68,273
Wellington	1,114					1,26,028		1,700					1,27,728
Total Rupees	4,06,005	4,83,254	1,06,684	21,948	2,458	6,62,393	42,831	1,32,726	60,200	6,666	3,673	5,856	19,34,893

* Rupees 16,887 expended in putting together two Steamers.

† Of this amount Rupees 50,646, were spent in Kistna on the high level Canal from Budamur to Dendalur.

Expenditure upon Repairs during the year 1860-61.

DISTRICTS.	Irrigation works.	COMMUNICATIONS.				BUILDINGS.							TOTAL.
		Roads and bridges.	Navigable canals.	Ports and harbours.	Ferry boats.	Military.	Revenue.	Public.	Judicial.	Ecclesiastical.	Marine.	Educational.	
Ganjam	17,761	29,091	...	32	106	107	5,531	349	323	131	42	...	53,461
Vizapatnam	6,961	12,267	...	...	...	1,438	2,241	975	1,908	456	205	79	28,617
Upper Godavary .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godavary	1,48,738	6,342	42,754	...	1,321	4,072	1,638	6,212	1,823	46	391	...	2,13,237
Kistna	92,072	15,464	...	...	...	916	6,020	1,433	177	3	33	...	1,16,118
Nellore	1,50,484	41,831	1,192	...	278	180	311	1,171	300	...	...	...	1,95,847
Gulidappah	63,700	53,495	...	...	...	475	1,661	573	43	...	...	...	1,19,947
Bellary	72,179	40,799	...	...	...	10,146	1,766	1,795	738	343	...	...	1,27,968
Kurnool	14,088	21,574	...	...	...	402	1,008	268	213	215	...	...	41,748
Madras	41,070	93,977	20,430	...	138	10,318	2,230	5,648	2,795	63	...	...	1,76,573
North Arcot	63,854	47,748	...	...	...	7,447	1,843	500	898	686	...	...	1,21,204
South Arcot	55,769	51,220	...	...	...	...	1,251	332	...	...	69	...	1,08,631
Tanjore	1,70,101	64,097	93	7,712	1,319	...	11,660	906	4,129	132	297	...	2,69,856
Trichinopoly	88,356	28,986	...	...	298	2,865	397	530	147	...	...	...	1,18,360
Madura	31,925	7,360	1,487	...	...	30	2,185	1,193	412	...	538	...	45,151
Tinnevely	49,228	20,899	...	...	...	571	1,259	955	254	60	...	...	73,226
Cumbhore	35,615	49,689	...	...	...	...	908	2,521	82	10	...	507	89,322
Salem	30,009	72,704	...	...	...	126	384	3,152	764	...	...	...	1,07,129
North Canara .. .. .	...	78,628	...	...	28	31	4,078	1,235	398	9	3	57	84,465
South Canara .. .. .	...	16,788	...	8	1-0	204	2,659	1,005	280	47	7	...	23,413
Mulabar	1,151	14,398	417	42	...	4,892	2,844	4,038	1,258	126	742	...	30,026
Presidency	45	4,287	...	...	...	39,414	1,090	20,569	3,518	2,010	4,308	...	75,231
Bangalore .. .. .	...	6,089	...	...	...	8,248	...	459	...	...	...	...	15,145
Wellington .. .. .	...	...	...	...	...	25,585	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,585
Total Rupees	11,36,976	7,76,849	66,403	7,792	3,847	1,17,455	50,000	65,718	20,413	4,586	6,628	733	22,47,198

GANJAM.

Expenditure

178. The expenditure in the Ganjam District amounted to Rupees 92,142, distributed as follows:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works.....	7,953	17,751
Communications.....	26,262	29,228
Buildings.....	4,466	6,482
Total...	38,681	53,461

179. The principal work under the head of Irrigation, was the commencement of the Bowry reservoir in Goomsur, calculated to store 9 million cubic yards of water. Rupees 1,675, only, out of an estimate of 9,500, have been expended; but it is hoped that the reservoir will be ready ere the commencement of the monsoon.

Regulating sluice, &c., to the
Julmoor channel.

180. The next is a regulating sluice and new head to the Julmoor channel.

Minor new works.

181. Of minor new works, 2 calingulaks and 30 sluices have been built at a cost of Rupees 2,390.

182. Under the head of Communications, portions of seven lines of roads have either been materially improved, or newly constructed, at a cost of Rupees 22,009.

183. Rupees 17,751 have been expended on repairs to 219 tanks and channels, and 15 miles of river embankment; and for Rupees 29,229, 232 miles of road have been maintained, for the most part, in excellent order.

Repairs to buildings, &c. 184. Repairs to 39 buildings of various kinds, also to salt pans, platforms and channels, have cost Rupees 6,481.

185. The public works in the Kimeddy Zemindary, now under the Court of Wards, are managed by the District Engineer of Ganjam: the expenditure, amounting to Rupees 61,774, is simply mentioned here, the report regarding the works will be made by another Department.

Public works in the Kimeddy Zemindary

VIZAGAPATAM.

186. The expenditure in Vizagapatam amounted to Rupees 47,376, and was distributed as follows:—

	<i>New Works.</i>			<i>Repairs.</i>		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Irrigation works.....	2,698	0	0	6,961	2	8
Roads and bridges.....	1,298	8	5	12,256	2	0
Ports and harbour.....	77	15	8	.....	
Military buildings.....	11,832	0	0	1,438	4	3
Other buildings.....	4,953	2	6	5,861	5	7
Total...	20,859	10	7	26,516	14	6

No works of importance undertaken 187. No works of importance either of Irrigation or Communication have been undertaken in this District.

Expenditure on buildings 188. Of the sum under the head of Buildings, Rupees 6,414 were expended in the commencement of a new Cantonment at Waltair, since countermanded.

189. Rupees 2,868 were laid out in alterations and improvements to the buildings occupied by the European Veterans in the Fort, and a small sum expended on the temporary Barracks at the proposed sanitarium at Harris' Valley.

Revenue and Judicial buildings 190. The remaining sum was laid out on various Revenue and Judicial buildings.

Expenditure on Repairs. 191. The expenditure on repairs extended to 33 tanks, 46 channels, and 164½ miles of road.

UPPER GODAVERY.

192. The total expenditure incurred has been Rupees 82,362, for the following purposes:—

Improvements in river-bed between Dowlaishwaram and Buddrachellum.....	rs. 19,560
Permanent works at the Sinteral barrier.....	45,905
Building hulls of two Steamers.....	16,897

193. Besides this, Rupees 25,367 have been expended from the Commissariat Funds, in the transport of the following Government Stores, to various points on the river:—

Commissariat Stores...	936 Tons.
Machinery and Tools...	195 „
Salt ...	110 „

Traffic on the river.

the whole equivalent to 142,300 tons carried by water one mile, at a cost of 3 Annas 1 Pie per ton.

Cause of high rate. 194. This high rate is owing to the late period at which the operations were undertaken.

195. In addition to the foregoing and exclusive of timber and bamboos, the traffic of the river for 25 miles above Rajahmundry, is estimated at 32,000 tons. The removal of the old transit duties, and the cession of the left bank of the Godavery to Government, have operated favorably on the timber trade; 6,000 logs of teak were last year sent down to Coringa, from the Pranbeeta, from whence it is believed teak was never before exported.

Description of work performed between Dowlaishwaram and the first barrier. 196. The works in the river-bed between Dowlaishwaram and the first barrier have consisted of:—

- (1.) The temporary improvements of the shoals by bandals (hurdles.)
- (2.) The fixation of the deep channel by means of wing dams, and the removal of rocks.

197. The first were successful in maintaining a channel 3 feet deep, from November to the second week in February, with the exception of the shoal at Rudrumkota, at the confluence of the first tributary, the Sebberry, where difficulty is always experienced. The result of the bandal system this year is, Captain Haig considers, satisfactory and encouraging.

198. Owing to want of labor, little has been accomplished towards the second object. Two wing dams, one at the confluence of the Sebberry, and another at Koyidtha, 15 miles below it, intended to be 600 and 1,200 yards in length respectively, have been partially completed. Their effect yet remains to be seen.

199. The operations on the permanent works at the Sinteral barrier have, owing to want of labor, been confined to such as are of a preparatory nature. Stone and lime quarries have been opened; roadway laid in the river for tramroads; quarrying of rubble stone commenced in the river-bed; buildings erected for the accommodation of Europeans and Natives; a Workshop and Hospital put in hand, and Boat building commenced. The line of canal has been staked out, and partially cleared for 13 miles.

GODAVERY.

Expenditure 200. The aggregate expenditure in this District during the past year amounted to Rupees 2,65,720, and may be classified as follows:—

	<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works ..	26,394	1,48,738
Roads and bridges ..	...	6,342
Canals... ..	6,988	42,754
Ports and harbours ...	17,072	..
Ferry boats... ..	...	1,321
Buildings... ..	2,029	14,082
Total ..	52,483	2,13,237

201. In addition to this, the District Engineer was charged with the superintendence of a portion of the high level canal from Bezvada to Ellore, 14½ miles in length, on which an expenditure of Rupees 50,846 has been incurred, including the construction of a lock, 150 feet in length, by 30 feet in breadth.

202. Under Irrigation works, the first in importance was the completion of the lock joining the Nursapore Canal, with the Godavery, at Nursapore. This lock, 150 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth, commenced in February 1860, was completed and opened for traffic on the 27th December following, the total cost being Rupees 22,851. The next work, a low lift lock on the Amlapore Canal at Mookamala, has been very nearly completed, together with a short cut, connecting the main canal, with the canal leading to Bendamorlunka, and thus affording an unbroken line of navigation, through the Central Delta, of 45 miles in length. The expense on these works has been Rupees 5,534. The next work, a drainage cut 2½ miles in length, intended for the relief of a hitherto flooded part of the Amlapore Taluq, has been finished at a cost of Rupees 1,654.

203. The rest of the expenditure has been incurred in constructing a large culvert, irrigation sluices, and small aqueducts.

204. Under the head of Communications, are classed works executed to Navigable Canals, Ports and Harbours. Of the former, the works are unimportant. The latter consist of the construction of the Light House, improvement of the stone groynes, dredging in the river, and erection of a new Flag Staff at Cocanada, involving an aggregate outlay of Rupees 16,994. The column of the Light House has been carried up to a height of 35½ feet.

205. The second of the Sea-dredges was completed on the 9th January last, but for want of a sufficiency of spoil boats has not been set to work. The Flag Staff awaits the arrival of the wire rigging before it can be set up.

206. The work performed from the funds obtained by the sale of lands at Cocanada consisted in the raising of the low ground and the construction of a stone revetment along the bank of the river at that place; the dredging of the river to a depth of 15 to 16 feet below high water mark; the construction of a covered drain, and the formation of a road from the bridge, along the river bank a quarter of a mile. The total expenditure on these improvements has been Rupees 4,776.

207. The expenditure in repairs to Irrigation works is rapidly decreasing. During the past year it has amounted to Rupees 1,48,738, or about 4 per cent. on the Land Revenue for the year, and 33,479 less than in the previous year.

208. The most important repairs were those performed to the Cocanada Canal, at a cost of Rupees 9,559, and to the Samulecottah Canal, for Rupees 2,336-8-9.

209. Rupees 4,994 were expended on groynes in the river, near the Nuggaram Aqueduct, in order to regulate the river-bed, and to destroy the sand banks, which were showing a tendency to form in the vicinity of that work.

The amount expended on the anicut itself, was Rupees 39,550 inclusive of extraordinary repairs to the Dowlaishwaram under-sluice and apron of the Muddoor branch, both of which were a good deal damaged in the previous freshes. A sum of Rupees 12,091 was also expended in laying in a stock of bamboos and stone on the lunkas to meet emergencies, as also in the construction of a large stone-boat.

210. The general state of the works in the District is represented as satisfactory. The anicut itself has been thoroughly examined and repaired, and is in very fair order. The aprons have been greatly strengthened.

211. The Workshop has been busily engaged during the year, and has turned out a considerable quantity of work in a very creditable manner.

212. Thirty-five thousand and six-hundred tons of stone of various kinds have been quarried.

213. Four Channel Dredges have been employed during the year, at a cost of about Rupees 14,400.

214. The increasing prosperity of the District is most vividly marked in every way.

215. The Land Revenue has reached nearly 34 lacs, being an increase of $7\frac{1}{2}$ lacs over the previous year; out of this revenue about 5 lacs are due to the addition of five Taluqs of the old Masulipatam District.

216. The exports by sea this year are the highest yet known, having reached the sum of Rupees 50,28,235 exclusive of Treasure; while the imports were Rupees 6,41,500 exclusive of Bullion, which amounted to Rupees 19,13,700, besides Accountant General's Bills to the value of 20,67,200. The exports by land amounted to Rupees 1,70,965.

217. The activity in the canals may be imagined from this statement. The boats which passed through the head locks of the three Main Canals were as follows:—

	Boats.	Tonnage.	Value.	Passenger Boats.	Total.
Eastern Main Canal	12,794	1,91,910	31,70,908	2,102	14,896
Central do.	2,825	42,375	4,40,599	715	3,540
Western do.	10,723	1,60,843	20,29,645	4,586	15,319

Besides this, which does not include any of the intermediate traffic on the canals, or that which passes from the canals in the Western Delta to Ellore, 5,770 rafts of timber and bamboos, valued at 2,25,000 Rupees, passed through the head locks.

218. The increase of Passenger Boats shows most remarkably the value set upon cheap locomotion, the number passing along the three canals in 1853-54 was 995, in the past year it reached 7,400.

219. The supply of water in the river during the hot weather was larger than in the previous year, being 2,30,000 cubic yards per hour.

Summary of the present state
of the District.

220. The present state of the District compared with its state previous to the improvements, may be briefly summed up as follows:—

The Revenue has been doubled.

The Goods traffic increased thirty-fold.

The Passenger do. seven „

The Exports do. twelve „

KISTNA.

Expenditure.

221. The expenditure in the Kistna District has been Rupees 2,54,409 as follows, viz.:—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation Works... ..	1,22,532	92,072
Communications	13,564	15,464
Buildings	3,195	7,582
Total...	<u>1,39,291</u>	<u>1,15,118</u>

Important Channels in progress.

222. Under the first head, four important channels have been carried on :—

(1) The High level Canal from Bezwada to Ellore.

(2) The new Duet irrigating the tract between the Poolairoo and the Boodemair.

(3) The Masulipatam Canal.

(4) The Nizampatam Canal.

223. The first has been excavated to its full depth, for a distance of 17 miles; and of the whole portion under progress (apart from that under the District Engineer Godavery, between Perikeed and Ellore) three furlongs only remain to be completed. The expenditure has been Rupees 25,923, and the work is expected to be completed this month (June 1861). The navigation will thus be extended to 27 miles from Bezwada. A lock and calingulah connecting this canal with the Boodemair, and so with the Colair lake, Dowlaishwaram, and the port of Cocanada, has also been completed during the year, at an expenditure of Rupees 6,596.

224. On the second channel, 17 miles in length, which was designed by Captain Ryves, the progress has not been satisfactory. The expenditure, instead of reaching as anticipated, Rupees 33,000, was only Rupees 19,828.

225. Scarcity of labor is the principal evil encountered in this District, and upsets calculations in a manner not to be anticipated. In the working season, the Channel clearances have to be effected, and these can only be done by withdrawing the tank diggers, from new works, such as that just referred to.

226. On the third channel, that to Masulipatam, the expenditure has been Rupees 48,727. It is feared another twelve months will elapse before the junction with the sea, by the Pettah Canal, can be effected.

227. On the Nizampatam Canal, expenditure has taken place only on two locks at Kutcheputy and Yintúr to the amount of Rupees 11,055, and 3,068 respectively.

Nizampatam Canal.

228. Of the minor new works, the principal is a calingulah to the large tank at Allúr, completed in July last, at a cost of Rupees 1,486.

229. Of the total sum expended in repairs, Rupees 12,531 were laid out on the anicut itself, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on its original cost; Rupees 8,051 in clearing the main canals; and the remainder on minor works, including masonry.

Sum expended on repairs.

230. The total expenditure in the Kistna Delta works, up to the end of the past official year is reckoned at,

For Construction.....Rupees 18,05,555

For Repairs....." 3,21,158

231. Under the head of Communications, the principal work has been the road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier. The total distance is 65 miles, of which 50 miles, opened in 1858-59, have been kept in excellent order by a maintenance allowance of Rupees 150 per mile. Of the remaining 15 miles, 9 will be shortly opened for traffic, 3 are in various stages of progress, and 3 only are untouched. On gravel and earthwork, the expenditure amounts to Rupees 9,508, and on masonry works, Rupees 1,260.

Communications.

Road from Ibrampatam to the Nizam's frontier.

232. No. 7 Trunk Road, from Madras to Secunderabad, for which there is a maintenance allowance of Rupees 3,000, has been metalled for a distance of twelve miles, and two Road dams, and one Drain built.

Trunk Road No. 7.

233. Rupees 950 have been expended on the road from Masulipatam to Bezvada; but as the only material available is black cotton soil, this road is never passable after a heavy shower of rain.

Road from Masulipatam to Bezvada.

234. A further sum of Rupees 6,723 has been expended over various District roads.

Expenditure on District roads.

235. Of buildings, the principal is the Civil Dispensary at Guntoor, which is nearly finished. The total expenditure has been Rupees 4,715, of which Rupees 2,724 have been laid out during the past year.

Civil Dispensary at Guntoor.

236. The Barracks at Jugglepett for the Sebundies have also been completed, at a total cost of Rupees 7,587.

Barracks at Jugglepett.

237. It is to be regretted that no reliable information can be supplied as to the area irrigated, and the revenue raised therefrom this year, as the statements furnished by the Collector are incomplete. It is surmised, however, that there has not been any extension. The season generally has been an unfavorable one, and had it not been for the tanks in the Baupetta, Ponnúr and Repalle Talúks, supplied by the anicut channels, the failure of the crops, and consequent loss of revenue, would have been very serious. No great extension of irrigated area can take place until the main heads are enlarged, and the main distributing channels carried out.

Season of 1860-61.

NELLORE.

238. The following is a summary of the expenditure of Rupees 3,20,930 incurred in the Nellore District during the past year:—

Summary of expenditure.

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation Works.....	1,08,612	1,50,484
Communications.....	11,255	41,931
Canals.....	...	1,192
Ferries.....	...	278
Buildings.....	5,216	1,962
Total ...	1,25,083	1,95,847

239. The principal new work of irrigation in progress is the Pennair Anicut. The body of this work has been raised to 7' 4" or within 1' 8" of its full height, and is expected to be completed before the season of the freshes. The apron has been laid to an average width of 40 yards. The under sluices at the south end, with the approaches and wing-walls have been also constructed.

240. The outlay during the year has been Rupees 45,380. making a total of Rupees 93,919, out of an estimate of Rupees 1,16,310.

241. No improvements to the channels under this anicut were made this year, with the exception of the new cut from the Jaffier Sahib's to the old Survapilly Channel, on which Rupees 39,724 were expended.

242. Of minor new works, a head sluice and escape calingulah have been constructed to the supply channel of the Nellore tank. The want of sufficient escapes to the numerous tanks in the District has been remedied as far as possible. Out of 52 calingulas, 15 flush escapes and 9 sluices estimated for, 10 calingulas and 3 sluices have been finished, and 21 calingulas commenced and in progress.

243. An important point has been gained during the past year in establishing a system of Contract, for the earthwork repairs to tanks, with the villagers, who have come forward willingly, and executed the work satisfactorily. By this arrangement, the time of the Executive Officer is economized, vouchers and accounts simplified, and the necessity of extra temporary Establishments dispensed with.

244. Under the head of Communications, the principal new works executed have been on Trunk Road No. 6, where several masonry works have been constructed at a cost of Rupees 7,387.

245. Rupees 26,418 have also been laid out in repairs, inclusive of floorings to existing bridges and Tunnels.

246. Trunk Road No. 7 represented to be in good order. has had a sum of Rupees 2,735 laid out upon it.

247. There has been an outlay of Rupees 3,392 on the cross road from Ongole to Cumbum, which is represented to be in fair order, with the exception of a portion across the Salt swamp at Kottapatam, where a fascine road is required.

248. The road from the Dorenal pass to Kistnapatam has been improved at an outlay of Rupees 7,268, of which 2,083 were provided from local funds, and Rupees 5,184 from the

Road from the Dorenal pass to Kistnapatam, general funds. It is practicable along its whole length during the dry season, but requires further outlay in bridges and tunnels along the western half, before being available during the monsoon.

249. The expenditure on the Raupur road has been Rupees 3,108 from general, and Rupees 306 from local funds. The short branch road from Trunk Road No. 6 to the port of Taida on the Pulicat Lake has been completed.

Branch to Dugarazpatam. 250. The branch to Dugarazpatam has had an outlay of Rupees 2,233 from general, and Rupees 5,102 from local funds.

Progress on the branch to Dugarazpatam not satisfactory. 251. The progress to this road is not so satisfactory as could be wished.

CUDDAPAH.

252. This District has during the past year been peculiarly unhealthy, particularly in the Rajampet Taluk, where nearly one-third of the subordinates were employed in repairing the irrigation works injured by the storm of November 1859, and at one time so many members of the Department were laid up with fever, that it was feared the progress of the works would be much retarded. During the year three Sub-Overseers died, one from cholera and two from fever, and owing to the dread which the natives have of the District, much difficulty has been experienced in filling up the vacancies which have occurred in the lower subordinate grades. These causes have led to the expenditure, which amounts to Rupees 1,82,011, being Rupees 15,000 and upwards, less than the sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer for outlay on Public Works in 1860 and 1861.

Particulars of expenditure. 253. The particulars of expenditure are as follows:—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation... ..	3,916	63,700
Communications... ..	55,122	53,495
Buildings.....	3,026	2,752
Total...	62,064	1,19,947

254. The most important work of irrigation undertaken was the restoration of the Chinna Orampaud tank, on an estimate of Rupees 34,000.

255. Since the commencement of this work, in December last, the progress has been very satisfactory. The enlarged calingulah, 90 yards in length, has been built, and the repair of the breach nearly completed, upwards of 1,000 people being employed on it daily.

Communications selected for notice. 256. Of Communications, the following are selected for notice as those on which there was the greatest expenditure:—

Cuddapah and Madras Road, Rupees 26,518.

257. The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th miles out of Cuddapah have been metalled and gravelled. Beyond this, a new road has been marked out, drained, levelled and partly gravelled, through the Bakrapeti pass. A new road has also been made over a long rocky ridge near Mangampett, while from Mannur to the left bank of the Pulongeru river, the road has been in some parts raised and drained, and in others levelled, and several tunnels have been built.

Road between Mudnapilli and
Gurramkonda

258. New road between Mudnapilli and Gurramkoda. Rs. 3,014.

This work was commenced in January 1861, and by the end of April following was passable for laden bandies. It has been marked out and levelled, portions raised, drainage channels cut, and several road-dams and tunnels built.

Road from Vencatramarazpett
to Royachoti.

259. Road from Vencatramarazpett to Royachoti. Rs. 15,161.

From Royachoti to the foot of the Sanepoy Ghât, 17 miles in length, this line has been cleared of jungle and levelled, side channels cut, and avenue trees planted, and a small portion metalled. Over the first portion of the Ghât, from Sanepoy to the Cheyair river, a trace 5 miles in length and 4 yards in breadth has been nearly completed, and will be shortly passable for carts.

Road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla.

260. Road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla. Rupees 7,125.

During the past year, 14 miles of this road have been cleared, levelled, and raised, and side channels cut. Several tunnels have also been built and four road-dams constructed.

Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool

261. Road from Cuddapah to Kurnool..... Rupees 3,162.

This road has been greatly improved.

262. The main lines of Communication have been kept in repair from the Maintenance allowance, and from the general Repair Fund specially sanctioned for that purpose. The expenditure under this head amounts to Rupees 53,254, the principal outlay has been on Trunk Road No. 11; the line from Cuddapah to Madras; that from Madnapilli to Khadri; and that from Cuddapah to the Bellary frontier. On the former it amounted to Rupees 14,000; on the second Rupees 6,949; and on the two latter 6,464 and 7,950 Rupees respectively. The total number of miles of road repaired was 349. Sixty road-tunnels and 94 road-dams have also been built.

Maintenance and repair of main
lines of communication.

Total number of miles of road
repaired.

263. With regard to buildings, the Taluq Kacheri at Khadri, and the District Engineer's Office at Cuddapah, are the principal. The expenditure on the Kacheri, which has been thoroughly repaired, is Rupees 1,040, and on the District Engineer's Office now nearly completed, Rupees 2,786.

Principal buildings in progress

Irrigation works—progress
made with repair.

264. The irrigation works throughout the District are in very good order. In the Rajempett Taluq, the tanks and channels injured by the storm of November 1859 have been thoroughly repaired. During the past year the expenditure has been Rupees 63,701 on the following works:—
1 Tank partly restored; 193 repaired; and 35 channels cleared out and otherwise improved.

265. There has been a considerable rise in rates in every Taluq through which the Railway passes; but it is expected that they will fall considerably when the Railway works are completed. Notwithstanding, however, the high rates given by the Executive Agents of the Railway Department, no particular difficulty is experienced in obtaining labor, even in the Rajempett Taluq, where the Railway works have been vigorously carried on throughout the year.

266. The monsoons in 1860-61 were a total failure, except in the Khadri and Cuddapah Taluqs. From the 26th October 1860 to the 30th April 1861 scarcely any rain fell, and the whole country is parched and dried up. Few of the large tanks filled, and the crops under many of the smaller reservoirs withered for want of water. Fortunately a great extent of land in the Cuddapah District is irrigated from wells.

Season 1860-61.

BELLARY.

267. The total expenditure incurred during 1860-61 has been
 Rupees 2,31,678, viz. :—

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	119	72,180
Communications.....	...	40,799
Buildings.....	1,03,593	14,987
Total...	1,03,712	1,27,966

268. The chief outlay has arisen from Military buildings, the principal of which is the new Hospital at Bellary.

269. On this work, the expenditure during the year has been 43,594 Rupees. It is now nearly completed, and will be shortly made over to the Military authorities for occupation. Its total cost up to the 30th April 1861 amounted to Rupees 98,599.

270. The Married Men's Quarters, at the same station, is the next most important new work; one range has been completed and occupied, and another is half finished. The expenditure in 1860-61 on this work was 28,669 Rupees.

271. The following Military buildings have also been completed since January 1861, viz. :—

1. Quarters for the Garrison Serjeant Major at Bellary Rupees 2,591
2. Racquet Court... .. „ 1,280
3. Sundry buildings for the accommodation of D Troop, Horse
 Artillery... .. „ 3,947
4. Out Offices to the Married Men's Quarters at Bellary „ 2,298

272. In addition to the foregoing, certain improvements have been commenced and partly carried out to the Old Hospital at Bellary, the expense attending which amounts to Rupees 9,233 ; and 3,058 Rupees have been laid out in the collection of materials for the temporary Artillery Barracks proposed to be constructed at that station.

273. The only civil buildings of note in progress during the year were the following :—

- Taluq Kacheri at Hoovinhudgully Rupees 1,399
 Travellers' Bungalows at Paundy and Gaurladimah, total cost „ 4,644

274. The first two were completed in September 1860, and the other in April 1861.

275. None of the Irrigation works carried out, call for particular remark. The greatest expenditure under this head has been in Nos. 2 and 6 ranges. In the former 45 tanks and 3 channels were improved and repaired at a cost of Rupees 13,474, and in the latter the outlay has been Rupees 29,084 on 131 irrigation works carried on and partially completed during the year.

276. The total number of Tanks and Channels repaired and otherwise improved throughout the whole District was 266.

Number of Tanks, &c., repaired.

277. There has also been a large outlay on account of roads, 42 miles of which have been re-made, and 442 repaired.
278. The rates of labor and prices of material have remained very high throughout the year, and have a tendency to rise still higher. Much difficulty has also been experienced in obtaining artisans.
279. The season cannot be considered as having been favorable in the Bellary District. During the year, the rains were very partial, and though sufficient fell for the dry crops, many of the tanks did not receive their proper supply of water.

Season 1860-61.

KURNOOL.

280. The expenditure on Public Works this year in this District, has amounted to Rupees 80,826, distributed as follows:—

	• <i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation .....	...	18,068
Communications...	35,751	21,574
Buildings.....	3,327	2,106
Total...	39,078	41,748

281. No new work of Irrigation has been undertaken, and under the head of Communication, the following may be noticed:—
- 1st.—The bridge over the Hindree, consisting of 19 arches, of 45 feet span each was opened for traffic on 18th August last. Its total cost has amounted to Rupees 76,534, of which Rupees 10,058, have been expended during the past year.

- 2nd.—The improvement of the Nundy Canama Pass, 22 miles in length, all of which, with the exception of one mile is in capital order.

282. Several miles have been metalled, and provision made for ensuring the road from damage during heavy rains.

283. The total expenditure on this Pass, has amounted to Rupees 35,140, of which Rupees 8,674 have been expended during the past year.

- 3rd.—The road between Nundial and Gazoolapillay, 12 miles in length, leading to the Pass abovementioned has been completed. Total expenditure, Rupees 4,488.

- 4th.—On the road between Nundial and Kurnool, three bridges have been built at a cost of Rupees 7,992.

- 5th.—On the Manteral Canama, formerly known as the Darenall Pass, the most difficult portion, viz., the ascent from Potarazpenta to Rollapenta, 2½ miles in length has been rendered passable for bandies, a minimum width of 8 feet, having been worked out of the hill-side. Only half a mile of easy work remained to be done to have rendered the pass practicable for bandies, when the work was obliged to be stopped, nearly all the workmen being prostrated by disease. Though not practicable for carts, the Ghât has yet been so much improved as to be of great benefit to the Brinjaris, shortening their journey through the hills by two days;

No new work of irrigation undertaken.

Bridge over the Hindree river.

Nundy Canama Pass.

Work performed on the Nundy Canama Pass.

Expenditure on the Pass.

Road between Nundial and Gazoolapillay

Road between Nundial and Kurnool.

Manteral Canama Ghât.

400 bullocks laden with salt passed daily over this Ghât, the yearly traffic being estimated at 90,000 bullocks.

6th.—In Buildings, Rupees 912 have been expended on the Engineer Store Yard, Rupees 1,020 in enclosing a Protestant Burial Ground, and Rupees 1,877 in constructing a commodious School house.

284. In Irrigation works, 75 tanks, 95 channels, and two wells have been repaired during the year, at a cost of Rupees 17,872, the principal outlay having taken place on the large tanks at Cumbum, Nundial, Conoorcoontla and Owk. The latter deserves special mention. It is an old and very well designed native work, the irrigable area under which is assessed at Rupees 18,334, but owing to the supply channel being out of repair, the average revenue had fallen to Rupees 515: the sum of Rupees 2,382 laid out during the past year, will restore the revenue to its former amount.

285. On Roads, Rupees 21,504 have been expended in keeping 256 miles of made road in repair, and they are represented as being generally in very good order.

MADRAS.

286. In this District the expenditure on new Works and Repairs, has been Rupees 2,39,622, as compared with the outlay of Rupees 2,28,903 in 1859-60, and is composed as follows:—

	<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	179	41,070
Communications.....	26,557	1,14,545
Buildings.....	36,313	20,958
Total...	63,049	1,76,573

287. The operations of the Department in connection with Irrigation have been confined to repairs and minor new works, none of which require special notice.

Operations of Department in connection with Irrigation confined to repairs.
Large disbursements made under the head of Communications.

288. With regard to Communications, the large disbursements made under that head, demand particular attention.

289. Upon Trunk Road No. 8, Rupees 13,400 were expended in remetalling the portion lying between the 49th and 59th miles, and Rupees 21,076 in repairing the part from Palaveram to Autcherawauk a distance of 58½ miles. This road is therefore now in very fair order, although the wear and tear has, in consequence of the dryness of the season, and the increased traffic, been more than ordinary during the past year.

290. The condition of Trunk Road No. 1, and the measures which should be taken for maintaining it in good order, have recently been under the consideration of Government. Its present state is somewhat better than in 1859-60.

291. During the past year, Rupees 25,000 were expended on improvements from the 3½ to the 53½ mile; but owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining a good supply of water, the portions remetalled could not be rolled.

Expenditure on Trunk Road No. 1, during 1860-61.

292. On Trunk Road No. 6, Rupees 11,253 have been laid out in repairs between Yerkenjary and Aurumbauk, notwithstanding which, complaints are being made by parties near Madras regarding its present condition. In the Budget of 1859-60 an estimate of Rupees 48,100 was entered for remetalling a portion of this road and sanctioned for execution. In consequence, however, of no funds being available, the work has not been performed, nor is it entered in the Budget for the current year.

293. The roads connecting Madras and the Mount, with Poonamallee and Paláveram, are in tolerably good condition; but the dryness of the season has operated as unfavorably upon these roads, as it has upon others already referred to.

294. On the Eastern Coast Canal, several improvements have been executed at the northern end, and measures taken to prevent the silt being carried into it from the Pulicat Lake during the freshes.

295. On the southern branch of the canal, from the Adyar to Sadras, the traffic has increased.

296. With regard to the expenditure on buildings, the chief outlay has been on Military works at Saint Thomas' Mount, and of these the following are the most important:—

1. Constructing Eastern range of buildings to	RS.
Artillery Depôt.....	12,582
In Progress.	
2. Verandahs to Canteen and Skittle Alley and	
open drain in rear of ditto	884
Completed 25th December 1860.	
3. Army School Rooms.....	5,856
In Progress.	
4. Verandahs to Gun Sheds.....	3,890
Completed 20th December 1860.	
5. Drain in rear of Hospital.....	2,080
Completed 10th August 1860.	
6. Commissariat Store Godown.....	1,271
Completed January 1861.	

297. The principal Revenue and Public buildings in progress, are as follows:—

Converting Homes' house into a Cutcherry for	RS.
the Collector.....	3,347
Repairs and alterations to Government House	
at Gindy.....	4,732

298. At Pulicat, the Light House has been completed at a cost of Rupees 3,810; nothing remains now to be done there, but to fix the Lantern and build a house for the Superintendent.

NORTH ARCOT.

299. Owing to the continuance of the orders regarding restriction of expenditure, the attention of the Department in this District has, during the past year, been directed chiefly to the execution of repairs and the completion and continuance of works previously in progress.

Operations of the Department confined chiefly to repairs.

Expenditure. 300. The expenditure was as follows:—

	New Works. RS.	Repairs. RS.
Irrigation.....	5,895	63,854
Communications.....	34,277	47,746
Buildings.....	...	9,604
Total...	40,172	1,21,204

or Rupees 28,066 in excess of the total outlay of Rupees 1,33,310 during 1859-60.

301. The only works of Irrigation requiring special notice, are the anicuts across the Palaur, Poiney and Cheyaur rivers.

Works of Irrigation requiring special notice.

302. At the Palaur, Rupees 3,267 have been spent in carrying out certain subsidiary works in the south bank of the river.

Palaur Anicut.

303. The first object of this anicut, is to supply the large Cauverypauk tank in the Madras District; owing, however, to the failure of the freshes during the last monsoon, but little water passed down the channels leading from the work, and the supply was in consequence quite inadequate for the irrigation of the land dependent thereon.

Failure of freshes in the Palaur river.

304. The improvements carried out at the Poiney Anicut in 1859-60, have answered the purpose for which they were designed, and have insured the stability of the work.

Poiney Anicut.

305. With regard to Communications, the chief outlay has been on the following roads:—

Communications.

	RS.
1st. Road from Companypett to Conjeveram.....	10,998
2nd. do. Vellore to Arnee....	12,344
3rd. do. Arcot to Arnee....	5,145
4th. Bridge over the Palaur at Vellore completed...	5,563

306. The first named road has been opened throughout for traffic, and the masonry works only remain to be constructed. The second road has been completed up to the 21st mile-stone from Vellore, but the culverts are still unfinished; for the third road the line has been traced, and some of the worst portions of the old bandy track which form a part of it, improved, and the plastering to the bridge at Vellore has been satisfactorily done.

Description of work performed.

307. The Trunk Roads in the District have been maintained in an efficient condition, with the allowance granted for the purpose. Notwithstanding the proximity of the railway to two of them, the heavy traffic continues, and frequent repairs are in consequence required.

Trunk roads.

308. Besides the foregoing, upwards of 200 miles of District roads were improved during the year under notice, at a cost of 57,000 Rupees from the local funds. One of these especially, viz., the road between Chittoor, Poinay, and Sholinghur has proved of great use to the people.

District roads.

309. No reduction has taken place in the rates of labor and prices of material, for although the local demand for labor by the Railway authorities has diminished, the workmen, bricklayers in particular, prefer moving on to stations higher up the line where their services may be required, to remaining in their own District.

SOUTH ARCOT.

310. The works undertaken in this District during the past year, consist for the most part of repairs, to existing works of Irrigation and Communication. One very important new work, the Pooniaur Anicut has, however, been carried on with vigour, and the principal road in the District, viz. that from Madras to Trichinopoly has been much improved.

311. The amount originally sanctioned for the year was Rupees 1,88,087. Subsequently this was reduced to 1,61,531, and of this sum Rupees 1,50,485 have been expended in the following manner :—

	New Works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	31,319	55,769
Communications.....	10,485	51,220
Buildings.....	50	1,642
Total.....	41,854	1,08,631

312. The Pooniaur Anicut for which an estimate amounting to 61,000 Rupees was sanctioned in the early part of 1860, was the only work of note in progress.

313. At the commencement some delay occurred in consequence of difficulty in obtaining a good supply of material, and a competent Superintendent. Subsequently, however, these inconveniences were obviated, and the progress since made is very satisfactory.

314. Up to the end of April 1861, all the head-sluices in the south bank were built, also all the bridges, with the exception of that over the Ragavien channel, which is in progress.

The Anicut has been built up to the first set of Sluices, and the wells are being sunk in the second section.

315. The expenditure on the work during the year was Rupees 21,180.

316. Of Communications, the following is selected for notice.—

Trunk Road No. 8. Rupees 48,689 have been laid out in improvements, the principal of which consisted in laying down gravel over 29 miles of the road.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in keeping the Trunk Roads (431 miles in extent) of this District, in a satisfactory condition, owing to their incompleteness as regards metalling, bridges, avenues, &c. They have, however, been greatly improved within the last few years.

District Roads kept in repair
from the local Fund.

317. The minor roads are all kept in repair from the local Fund. The greatest outlay has been on the following:—

	RS.
Virdachellum to Shatia Tope.....	5,590
Do. to Oolundoorpett	3,999
Do. to the Vellaur.....	3,499
Verapermaullore to Trikalur.....	9,822
Gingee to Chentput.....	5,719
Trinamalay to Trikalur.....	2,712

318. The first three of these roads have been in progress during the last three years.

Progress made with repairs
to the District roads.

The fourth, which, when completed, will be one of the most important lines in the District, so much so, as to entitle it to a place among the trunk lines, has been under progress for a similar period, and

the last road mentioned is a continuation of it.

319. The two buildings on which there has been the largest expenditure, are the bungalows at Assinur and Kydur on the Trichinopoly road. On both of which the outlay was Rupees 1,141.

Buildings in which there has
been the largest expenditure.

Expenditure on Repairs.

320. The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Irrigation works amounted to Rupees 67,048, inclusive of the cost of "Minor new Works."

321. Several very useful works, such as sluices, calingulaks, aqueducts, and repairs to tanks have been carried out, but none of them call for special remark.

Description of repairs per-
formed.

322. Nearly all the repairs to tanks and channels, as well as the digging and carting of gravel for roads have been done by contract. Advances have been given only in a few instances, and in several of the Taluqs none whatever were made.

Repairs done by Contract.

Assistance received from the
Ryots.

323. Little assistance has been rendered by the Ryots in furnishing material and labor for the execution of the repairs to their irrigation works.

324. The season of 1860-61, has not been on the whole a favourable one for the District.

Season of 1860-61.

The fall of rain was below the average, and the tanks in the western part received a very inadequate supply. Those, however, supplied by channels from rivers, fared better. At one time fears were entertained that the greater portion of the crops in the large and important Taluq of Chittumbarum would be destroyed, but in December the Coleroon received freshes, which filled the Veranum tank, and a sufficient quantity of water was obtained for the rest of the season.

TANJORE.

325. During the past year, the withdrawal of labor by the Railway authorities, for the execution of their works, has tended to a great extent to retard the operations of the Public Works Department in this District, and to increase the difficulties with which the executive Agents have had to contend.

Progress of works retarded by
the operations of the Rail-
way Department.

326. The expenditure has been Rupees 2,88,346, which is considerably below that of 1858-59 and 1859-60; but no fair comparison can be made with these years, as the large outlay which then took place, was caused by the extensive damage done by hurricanes and storms

Expenditure.

in October and November 1858. If compared, however, with the outlay in 1857-58, the expenditure in the past year shows an excess of Rupees 34,273, classified as follows:—

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	13,475	1,70,101
Communications.....	14,753	73,241
Buildings.....	262	16,514
Total...	28,490	2,59,856

327. The most important project under the head of Irrigation new Works in progress during the past year, is the Tulnoyer Cotagum, where, in consequence of cholera having broken out amongst the coolies shortly after the commencement of the work, comparatively little has been done.

328. Heavy rain which fell in April last, put a stop to the repairs of the embankments, and delayed the progress of the masonry works.

329. The extent of land taken up for cultivation both within and without the Cotagum, is steadily increasing. Last year it was 6,011 acres, as compared with 4,898 and 3,431 acres in the two previous years.

330. The expenditure on the works connected with this project during the past year, amounted to Rupees 1,676.

331. The following Irrigation works have been undertaken and completed:—

	RS.
Re-constructing the South Rajah Voikal Surplus Sluice.....	667
Do. Vanan Odapu Sluice, north bank of the Rajah Voikal....	2,098

332. Owing to the restrictive orders, but few large masonry works of importance have been carried out in connection with Communications. Those on which the greatest expenditure has been incurred are as follows:—

	RS.
Bridge over the Coleroon between Chellumbrum and Sheally.....	3,144
Do. across the Mannigar on Road No. 2.....	1,036
Do. do. Codoomurty on Road No. 36.....	1,899

333. The first work has been completed, and materials are in course of collection for the construction of the two latter bridges.

334. In addition to these works, the formation of a road from the Salt Depôt at Trivenkaud to Tranquebar has been nearly completed at a cost of Rupees 2,727, and the bridge across the river at Vellangunny finished. Extensive repairs have also been carried out to the Jetty at Negapatam, and to the Lower Coleroon anicut.

335. On repairs to Roads, Rupees 64,096 have been expended in restoring and improving those which had suffered most severely from the storms and floods of 1858-59, and which are expected eventually to become the most important feeders to the Railway.

336. Many minor improvements have been carried out in the rivers and channels in the District, but owing to the reduction of the sum originally allotted for expenditure, many works for which estimates have been sanctioned were necessarily postponed.

337. During the year the freshes in the river were rather below the level of those of previous years, and the new banks of the more important rivers were not tried very severely.

338. At Negapatam, the rates of labor and material have risen 100 per cent., on those which prevailed before the Railway was commenced, and in the most remote portions of the District, the rates for masonry have advanced from 10 to 15 per cent.

339. The assistance rendered by the Merassidars and other influential persons in the District during the past year, has not been such as was desired; the constantly recurring rumour that the execution of the public works was to be re-transferred to the Revenue Department, having prevented the Merassidars from coming forward to assist with cordiality and willingness.

TRICHINOPOLY.

340. The expenditure in this District during the past year, amounted to Rupees 1,72,958 under the following heads:—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	13,527	88,856
Communications	32,123	25,996
Buildings	8,919	4,037
Total...	54,569	1,18,389

341. The actual value of work done during the same period, was Rupees 1,99,028; outstanding advances of previous years amounting to Rupees 26,070 having been worked out.

342. Of Irrigation new works, the most important are the following:—

	RS.
1. Ponairy Project	7,584
2. Re-constructing the Nât Voikal head-sluiice.	1,935
3. Improvements to the Rutnagudi Anicut ...	2,217
4. Improvement to the Peroovaly Channel ...	556

343. On the Ponairy Project, the expenditure in 1860-61 has not been so great as was anticipated, owing partly to the difficulty of procuring labor and materials, and partly to the necessity of confining operations to building the under-tunnel and head-sluiice. Heavy and unseasonable rain also caused much delay, but notwithstanding, sufficient progress has been made to warrant the hope that by July 1861, water will be admitted into the channel for the irrigation of land expected to produce an increase of revenue of upwards of 18,000 Rupees per annum.

344. The second work mentioned was completed in June 1860. Heavy freshes however in the following month severely injured it and rendered extensive repairs necessary. These repairs are nearly finished.

345. At the Rutnagudi anicut, the sluices on the south side have been completed, and materials for those on the north bank are collected.

346. The improvements to the Peroovaly Channel made little progress during the year, owing to water being required up to a late date for irrigation. Arrangements have, however, been made for finishing the work in time for the first freshes of the ensuing season.

Communications.

Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore.

Trunk Road No. 8.

Road from Trichinopoly to Salem.

347. Under the head of Communications, the chief expenditure has been on the following works,

1st.—Road from Trichinopoly to Coimbatore, Rs. 13,586.

2nd.—Trunk Road No. 8 from Trichinopoly to Madras, Rupees 7,319.

3rd.—Road from Trichinopoly to Salem, Rupees 4,670.

348. Three Bridges have also been under construction during the year over the rivers

Bridges.

Kulyar, at an expenditure of Rupees 3,825

Codamurty, do. „ 496

Iyar, do. „ 1,246

349. The piers, wing walls and centrings for three arches have been raised, and the arch-work commenced at the Kulyar bridge.

Codamurty and Iyar lattice bridges.

350. For the Codamurty and Iyar lattice bridges, the masonry piers have been built to their proper height.

351. Under the head marginally noted, the chief outlay has been on Military buildings, the principal of which are the improvements to the European Infantry Barracks, and the building of a new Ward for females to the Hospital attached to it. On the former work the expenditure has amounted to Rupees 504, and on the latter Rupees 5,551.

352. The expenditure on repairs to Irrigation works has been in strengthening embankments, and clearing channels to secure the existing revenue.

353. Two hundred miles of Road, including 40 miles of Trunk Road No. 6 have been repaired, and the whole of the roads in the District placed in good order, excepting that from Trichinopoly to Dindigul.

MADURA.

354. During the past year, the expenditure on public works in this District has been Rupees 79,514, viz. :—

	New works.	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.....	4,978	31,925
Communications.....	19,058	8,847
Buildings.	10,327	4,379
Total...	<u>34,363</u>	<u>45,151</u>

355. Of Communications, the chief works undertaken were the repairs to Trunk Road No. 4, and the removal of the inner angle of the reef channel at Paumbem.

356. The repairs to the Trunk Road were commenced in October 1860, and since then upwards of 20 miles have been metalled, and the earth-work of about 8½ miles more raised and levelled, the outlay amounting to Rupees 12,030.

357. At the Paumbem reef channel the expenditure has been Rupees 4,655 for blasting and removing rock.

358. Under the head of Buildings, Rupees 6,213 have been spent on the enlargement and repairs of certain Salt platforms, for which an estimate of Rupees 8,520 was sanctioned in August 1859.

359. The following works have also been in progress:—

Principal buildings in progress.	RS.
Additional room to the Collector's Cutcherry.	259
Completed in March 1861.	
Church at Paumbem	579
Nearly completed.	
Moonsiff's Court House at Dindigul	858
Brickwork finished.	
Talook Cutcherry at Meyloor	317
Completed in March 1861.	
Traveller's Bungalow at Paumbem	1,573
Walls completed.	

360. The works of Irrigation consisted chiefly of repairs to channels and the construction of calingulas, none of which require special notice. The expenditure on the former description of work has been Rupees 4634, and on the latter Rupees 3,342.

361. The roads in the District are represented to be in far from a satisfactory condition. The outlay on repairs during the past year, exclusive of that on Trunk Road No. 4, is notwithstanding, only Rupees 7,359 or a little less than one-fourth of the allowance sanctioned for expenditure on roads not provided with grants, owing to the necessity for Reports, Surveys, Estimates, &c., being forwarded to the Presidency for special sanction before any portion of the grant can be expended, in accordance with paragraph 14 of the Review of the Budget of 1859-60.

362. This state of things is also to be ascribed to the unfortunate number of changes in the District which circumstances have rendered necessary.

363. The sum of Rupees 5,680, allotted for the maintenance and improvement of the sand bank channel at Paumbem, has not been expended, owing to the Steam Dredge being unserviceable. She was lent to the Ceylon Government, and returned in a very dilapidated

condition The repairs necessary have not yet been commenced from the want of material and tools, but these have now been despatched.

361. The total number of vessels which passed through the channel during the year was 2,447, having an aggregate amount of 2,05,529 tons, realizing a revenue to Government, of Rupees 13,535.

365. Upwards of Rupees 7,000 have also been paid by the Commanders of Vessels for warping through the pass. A steam tug is now being put together at Dowlaishwaram for service in this Channel.

Lighthouse at Pambam. 363. The District Engineer reports that the increased light to the Lighthouse in the channel has been found of great benefit.

TINNEVELLY.

367. The expenditure in this District during the past year has been Rupees 75,314, under the following heads :—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works.....	409	49,228
Communications.....	488	20,899
Buildings.....	1,191	3,099
Total...	2,088	73,226

368. The outlay is upwards of 20,000 Rupees less than the sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer, owing to certain irrigation works suspended at the commencement of the year, the nature of which did not permit them to be completed at a later period, and to the difficulty experienced on account of the unfavourable weather in obtaining at the proper time assistance from the Ryots.

369. The several changes which necessarily took place in the executive charge of the ranges also tended to retard the operation of the Department, and the late season when the estimates for repairs to the roads were sanctioned further prevented more work from being done under the head of Communications.

370. With regard to new works, the approaches to the bridge across the Nambacaur have been completed at a cost of Rupees 320, and materials are under preparation for the anicut proposed to be constructed across the Varella river at Casdarmann, on an estimate amounting to Rupees 3,670.

371. Some minor new works have been carried out to admit of the Carr cultivation being extended.

372. The repairs performed to tanks and channels have not been done so efficiently as could be desired. The Sub-Overseers charged with the execution are stated to be grossly inefficient, but considerable trouble has been taken for their instruction and improvement.

373. Efforts are also being made to introduce the system of carrying out works on contract.

374. Upon the several roads in the District there has been an outlay of Rupees 21,387. The condition of these roads was brought to the notice of Government in December last, and sanction obtained for their repair at an estimated cost of Rupees 25,990. Since then the sum above mentioned has been laid out on improvements, but much more is requisite to put them in good order.

375. The fall of the Ambur subscription bridge during a very heavy fresh is the only instance of any very extensive damage occurring during the past year. Some tanks and channels were, however, breached in April, the most important of which was the Wattrap Peria-colum, which burst near its calingula, flooded the country, and caused minor breaches in the tanks below it.

376. During the last seven or eight years little variation has taken place in the rates of labor; but during the past year a considerable change has been felt, and prices continue to rise steadily, owing to the large emigration of Coolies to Ceylon, and the extensions of the Coffee plantations on the Western Coast.

COIMBATORE.

377. The state of affairs in this District has been very unsatisfactory, and the District Engineer was in consequence removed. His successor Captain Goddard is making exertions to restore the efficiency of the Department.

378. Owing to the fraud, desertion, and subsequent suicide of the late Serjeant Assistant Overseer W. Wright, and the consequent confusion of the accounts of the Caroor range, the charge of which had been previously entrusted to him, Captain Goddard has not been able to furnish the total amount of expenditure incurred in the District throughout the last year; but exclusive of the Caroor range it has amounted to Rupees 1,42,341 as follows, viz.:—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation works.....	4,283	35,515
Communications.....	24,147	49,689
Buildings.....	24,589	4,118
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total...	53,019	89,322

379. Of Irrigation new Works, the only two in progress were the construction of Groynes in the Cauvery at Vaungal for the preservation of the Neroor Channel, and the formation of a new head to the Nungapugalar Channel. On the former the expenditure in 1860-61 has been Rupees 2,090, and on the latter Rupees 2,080. Both works were commenced in 1859, and owing to the neglect and supineness which had prevailed in the District, are still incomplete.

Communication. 380. The principal new works of Communication undertaken are as follows:—

	RS.
Trace and improvements to the Coonoor Ghât.	20,000
Improvements to the Hassanur Ghât.....	1,766
Constructing Road from Railway station to Trunk Road No. 5 and the Town of Coimbatore.	4,643
Do. do. at Shomanur to Trunk Road No. 5 near Karoomuthanputty.....	1,729
Do. from Parindoray to Railway station.....	5,826
Metalling Road, and constructing Parapet walls between Coonoor, Wellington and Ootacamund.	10,000

381. The improvements to the Coonoor Ghât were commenced in October 1860 on a special grant of Rupees 20,000, and completed by the latter end of March 1861, in a very creditable manner.

382. The work performed consisted of levelling, and reducing the gradients, and constructing substantial rough-stone parapets, and revetments where required.

383. The Ghât is now practicable for transit Carts, and since the completion of the improvements the traffic has greatly increased.

384. On the Hassanur Ghât, side-drains have been cut, and twelve miles of road more or less improved; but owing to a want of efficient superintendence, little or nothing has been done since December 1860.

385. The three railway feeders above mentioned are about half completed, and a portion of the metal required has been collected.

386. The road between Coonoor and Ootacamund is being metalled throughout, and parapet walls built at the dangerous parts. About one-third of the improvements have been carried out; but the completion of the work has been deferred in consequence of the restriction on expenditure.

387. Of new buildings in progress, the only one requiring special notice, is the Jail at Ootacamund for the Principal Sudder Ameen's Court, the total expenditure on which, up to the end of April 1861, amounts to Rupees 46,834, and the expenditure during the past year to Rupees 20,302. The Inspector General of Jails, under whose entire management the whole work has been executed, considers that it will be completed in a comparatively short time.

388. The repairs to irrigation works were of the ordinary kind, and call for no particular notice.

389. The repairs to roads generally have been carefully attended to. On the Seegoor Ghât and the Ootacamund station roads, the funds were not very judiciously expended by the Executive Officers in charge, the allotment having been too lavishly disbursed at the commencement of the year, without reserving sufficient funds as a maintenance allowance for the rest of the year; but on the whole the roads and Ghâts may be stated to be in good order.

390. During the past year there has been a great deal of cholera, occasioning the dispersion of the work people, and subsequent difficulty in collecting them again ; and the high price of grain, and the demand for labor at the railway works has had a marked effect in increasing the rates of wages and prices of materials in the Southern and Central parts of the District.

SALEM

Failure of north-east monsoon unfavorable in many ways to the progress of public works

391. During the past year there was an almost total failure of the north-east monsoon in this District, the effect of which on the progress of public works was very unfavorable in many ways.

Expenditure

392. The total expenditure exclusive of advances made on account of Stores has been Rupees 1,87,340 viz. —

	<i>New Works.</i>	<i>Repairs</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	1,357	30,009
Communications..	12,283	72,701
Buildings	36,571	4,116
Total...	<u>80,211</u>	<u>1,07,129</u>

Works performed relate chiefly to Communications

393. The works carried out relate principally to Communications of which the following are the most prominent. —

	RS.
Bridge across the Kullaur at Kaikoomdy on Trunk Road No. 1—Completed in December 1860	3,015
Do. across the Vapabuttoor river near Vaniembady—Completed.....	3,547
Do. at the 180th mile on Trunk Road No. 1—abutments completed, and centlings made	2,869
Road connecting the Town and Railway station at Marapoor—completed with the exception of gravelling.....	5,470
Do. do. at Salem—completed.....	8,575
Do. do. at Vaniembady—Completed.....	1,663
Do. from Adamuncottah to Railway station at Mullapooram—completed.....	12,003

Chief buildings in progress

394. The chief buildings in progress were the new Court House, and Jail at Salem, and the new sick Stables at the Remount Dépôt near Oosoor.

Court house and jail at Salem.

395. The Court House and Jail have been under execution since 1857, and are now both nearly completed. Up to the 30th April 1861, the total expenditure on these works amounted to Rupees 32,266 on the former, and Rupees 73,688 on the latter, of which 9,091 and 12,748 Rupees respectively were laid out during the past year.

Sick stables at Oosoor.

396. The sick Stables at Oosoor were completed in March 1861, at a cost of Rupees 12,657.

Rates of material, and price of labor

397. Rates of material, and the price of labor continue to be very high ; on the whole, however, the general working of the Department has been much more satisfactory than in previous years.

Contractors have ceased to ask for advances.

398. Contractors have left off asking for advances, and Heads of Villages are beginning to understand that it is necessary for their own interests that they should rely upon themselves.

In addition to the works abovementioned, the District roads have been repaired and improved, at a cost amounting to Rupees 33,587 defrayed from the local Funds of the District.

District Road.

NORTH CANARA

399. The operations of the department in this District, during the past year, have been carried out with great activity; existing communications well maintained in general; the more important much improved, and a good commencement made with two additional lines of communications, both leading from the Cotton-growing Districts in the Southern Malhratta country to the proposed new port of Sedashegur, which will tend to develop the advantages of that port, and open up a communication through a mountainous and thickly wooded country hitherto impervious to wheeled conveyances, and shut off from all improvements.

400. The expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,25,934, and the whole of the funds allotted for the District would have been spent but for the difficulty in obtaining efficient superintendence.

401. The following is the expenditure incurred:—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	40,419	78,628
Buildings.....	1,059	5,828
Total...	41,478	84,456

of which the chief outlay has been on Communications, the principal being as follows:—

Trace of the Kyga ghât, and its extension to the Beikul Harbour.....Rupees 1,383.

Of this work, 8½ miles of ghât, and 9¼ miles of road near Beikul have been traced and opened out as a bridle path. Seven miles west of Iddagoonjee have also been opened to four yards in breadth for Cart traffic, and three miles more as a bridle path. Want of adequate superintendence alone has prevented the completion of the trace.

Gairsappa Ghât and Road. New Gairsappa Ghât and Road Rupees 4,438.

The roadway has been completed throughout to a width of 18 feet, and the surface of the ghât, and crossings of nullahs improved. In December 1860, the entire line was made available for Cart traffic in the dry weather.

Besides the above, bridges on an extension of the line to Talgoppa have been proceeded with on behalf of the Mysore Government, from fund provided by it for the purpose.

Road from Hullial to Sedashegur river. Road from Hullial to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.....Rupees 15,840.

Twelve miles of this new line, six on each side of Supa have been traced, and six miles from Hullial to Samzorda opened to four yards in width for dry weather Cart traffic. A large bridge near Hullial has also been nearly built up to the springing of the arches, and it is anticipated that the earth-work of the line will have advanced sufficiently by the end of 1861, to permit of Cotton being then brought down from the interior to the north bank of the Sedashegur river.

Bridge near Hullial.

Bridges on the Sircy and Siddapoor road.

402. The bridges on the Sircy and Siddapoor road have been completed at a cost amounting to Rupees 6,001.

Road from Supa to Jugglepett.

Road from Supa to Jugglepett to the Tiny Ghât Rs. 2,100.

The head of the Ghât between Supa and Jugglepett has been traced, and widened to four yards; measures have also been taken for the completion of the line, about six miles in length, from Boroygali to Burrulkode.

403. The expenditure under the head of Repairs to Communications has been very large.

District roads

On the District roads it amounted to Rupees 22,084, from which sum several masonry drains of different sizes, and minor bridges have been built, and parts of the road previously taken over bad traces, altered, and otherwise improved. A small bridge at Haulcul has also been constructed, and the conservancy of the roads throughout the District properly attended to.

Dharwar and Coomptah road.

404. On the Dharwar and Coomptah road by the Sircy and Devamany ghât, Rupees 26,250 have been expended in repairs.

Arbyle road

405. The expenditure on the Arbyle road amounted to Rupees 27,789. The chief works undertaken were the rebuilding of one large bridge, and the construction of another, together with that of a number of road drains, all of which have been completed. Most of the timber bridges have also been replanked, and several repairs and improvements to the roadway carried out.

Prevalence of fever retarded the progress of work

406. In some parts of the District fever prevailed, particularly in the Sircy range where the works have in consequence been much retarded.

SOUTH CANARA.

Expenditure has been wholly on Communications and Buildings

407. Little can be said of the operations of the Department in this District during the past year. The whole expenditure was on Communications and Buildings, and amounted to Rupees 36,674 as follows, or about 19 per cent. more than it was in 1859-60.

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Communications.....	9,766	18,941
Buildings.....	3,495	4,472
Total ..	13,261	23,413

Sumpajee ghât

408. The metalling of the Sumpajee ghât, and the construction of seven bridges on the Maury road were the only important works carried on under the head of Communications.

Expenditure on Sumpajee ghât

409. Upon the Sumpajee ghât the total expenditure from the commencement of the work by the Mysore authorities has been Rupees 15,734, of which 3,002 Rupees were laid out during the past year. Six and a quarter miles still remain to be metalled.

Maury road.

410. Upon the Maury road, seven bridges and three tunnels were built, and the remainder are nearly finished. The expenditure was Rupees 6,735.

Cross road between Trunk Roads Nos. 2 and 3..... Rupees 6,735

Of the several bridges and tunnels sanctioned for construction on this road, seven of the former and three of the latter have been completed, and the remainder nearly finished.

Sea Custom House at Angarkotta.

411. At Angarkotta, Rupees 634 have been laid out in the construction of a new Sea Custom House. The work is expected to be completed shortly.

Collector's Cutcherry

412. The Collector's Cutcherry has also been improved, and the outlay on this account amounts to Rupees 1,692.

New Cantonment on the Bolur Maidan.

413. In the new Cantonment on the Bolur Maidan, two wells have been cleared out and partially revetted at an expense of Rupees 1,116. - This work was rendered necessary by the slipping of the interior lining of laterite and loose upper soil.

Trunk roads Nos. 2 and 3.

414. Trunk Road Nos. 2 and 3 have been kept in good order with the annual maintenance allowance granted for the purpose.

Salt koties at Panimangalore.

415. At Panimangalore the Salt koties have been repaired at an outlay of Rupees 1,545.

416. The demand for labor on the Coffee plantations has increased the rates of wages throughout the District, and rendered all classes quite indifferent to Government employment.

MALABAR.

Ill health of Officers and Subordinates to a certain extent retarded the progress of the works.

417. The progress of work in this District has to a certain extent been retarded during the past year, by the sickness which prevailed generally among the members of the Department. All the Executive Officers have suffered from fever, and many of the upper and lower Subordinates were for a time, from the same cause, incapacitated from the performance of their duty.

418. The actual sum placed at the disposal of the District Engineer for the year's outlay was Rupees 1,89,910, and of this amount 1,61,463 Rupees have been expended in the following manner, being an increase of 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the preceding year's expenditure.

	<i>New works. Repairs.</i>	
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation.	5,755	1,150
Communications.....	99,692	14,887
Buildings.....	25,990	13,989
Total ..	1,31,437	30,026

Principal outlay has been on Communications and Buildings.

419. As usual in this District, the principal outlay has been on Communications, and Military Buildings.

Improvements to the Yennamakul dam.

420. Under the head of Irrigation, the only new work undertaken was the proposed improvements to the Yennamakul Dam, where Rupees 5,755 have been laid out in the collection of materials, and in the construction of a bund across the backwater to admit of the apron of the work being repaired.

Chief works of importance under the head of Communications.

421. The principal new works of importance under the head of Communications requiring notice are as follows:—

Perambady Ghât and Trunk Road No. 4Rupees 25,752.

Trunk Road No. 4. During the last year, four miles in length of road, and four miles of ghats were completed, eight miles of road have also been gravelled, eight miles cleared of jungle, and eight miles levelled and repaired. In addition to which, the whole distance throughout has been repaired, and side channels formed.

Condition of Road No. 4. For the last few years, the state of this road and ghats has been progressively improving. Owing, however, to the unfavorable soil over which it passes, and the enormous traffic, it will require a large annual outlay particularly at the ghats.

Mundur road. 424. Mundur Road..... Rupees 23,461

During the year, six miles into Malleapoorum have been bridged and gravelled, and the earthwork carried on 32 miles beyond it to Angaddypoorum and Mansur. Sixty-four miles in length of this road are thus nearly completed, 31 of which have been opened for traffic for some months, and it is expected that the line from Calicut to Paulghat, 84 miles in length, through a thickly populated country, chiefly inhabited by Moplahs, will be completed for wheeled conveyances by the end of 1861-62.

WYNAAD COMMUNICATIONS

425 The expenditure on these roads has been Rupees 11,995 Between Luckadie and Malleapoorum a new trace has been carried out, and a few miles widened. A new line near Goondalore has also been traced for four miles, and 1,900 yards of new road made. On the line from Malleapoorum to Bahully, several hills impracticable for carts have been turned, and the old bridges on the line, viz Kalpatti and Panamarum are being put in order.

Tambechari new trace 426. Tambechari New Trace Rupees 7,438

On this trace, a line for bullocks $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long has been opened, as well as $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile of new road at foot. The Sappers are engaged on the upper two miles, (the ghats by the new trace being upwards of seven miles long) and of this distance, half a mile is completed. A great deal of rock blasting remains to be done, and it is hoped that with the assistance of the Sappers, the greater part of the road will be finished by the close of the next working season.

Kalpatti bridge 427. Kalpatti Bridge, Paulghat RS. 6,266
North Abutment and five Piers raised 10 feet high

Trunk Road No 5 428. Trunk Road No 5 7,330
Road from Collegode to Puthemagarum. 429 Road from Collegode to Puthemagarum . 3,710

These roads have been put in order throughout their whole length. On the latter eight tunnels have also been built.

Oority truss bridge. 430 Oority Truss Bridge Rupees 363

Neerugumpilli bridge 431. Neerugumpilli Bridge „ 5,790

The first of these bridges has been completed, while the second only requires the road-way and parapets to be built.

Road from Wootipallum to Chetpukcheroo 432. Road from Wootipallum towards Chetpukcheroo
Rupees 3,367

This road has been nearly opened out for four miles, and when completed will act as a feeder to the railway station at Wootipallum.

Military buildings undertaken during the year.

433. As regards new Military buildings undertaken during the past year, the principal outlay has been on the Apothecary's Quarters at Malleapoorum, which are completed 3,010
 The Artillery Horse Stables at Cannanore, where the roofing has been put on, and the other portion of the work nearly completed..... 3,000
 The preparation of materials for the Subalterns' Quarters at Calicut..... 2,089
 And the improvements to the European Quarters at the same Station which have been completed..... 2,403

Civil buildings.

434. The following are the only two Civil buildings of note undertaken viz. :—

The District Engineer's Office on which have been expended..... 2,974
 And the room for Divine Service at Malleapoorum fitted up for the use of the European Soldiers at that station..... 2,648

435. The total outlay on account of repairs to roads and bridges amounted to 14,397 Rupees, the chief portion of which was laid out on Trunk Road No. 5, and on the roads from the Tambrachari ghât to Calicut, and from Paulghât to Polachy. The Periah Cotiaddy, Tambrachari, and Carcoor ghâts, leading from Wynâd, have also been placed in good order.

436. The repairs to irrigation works and buildings do not require any particular notice.

437. The rains extended this season beyond their usual period, and an unusually early flood of 12 feet in depth occurred in the Nereegumpully and Paulghât rivers, but fortunately without causing much disaster to any of the large bridges in the District. The former river is a most dangerous one, and very difficult to deal with.

PRESIDENCY.

438. With a view to obviating the inconvenience caused by the division of the original Establishment of the Superintending Engineer at the Presidency into two parts, and to the entire removal of the disadvantages found to attend the maintenance of two executive Establishments in one locality, the appointment of Garrison Engineer was abolished in May 1860; and from the 1st July following, the whole of the public works at the Presidency have been under the charge of the Civil Architect, whose designation was in consequence altered to that of District Engineer, Presidency.

439. At the same time the salary of the Office of Garrison Engineer was divided between two Assistants given to the District Engineer; one of whom, the 1st Assistant was entrusted with the execution of all works within Fort Saint George; and the 2nd Assistant, with the superintendence of works in other parts of the Presidency District.

Alteration in the administration of the public works at the Presidency.
 Division of Garrison Engineer's salary between the two Assistants allowed to the District Engineer.

440. A sufficient period has not yet elapsed to admit of a decided opinion being formed regarding the advantages which have attended these arrangements; but it may be remarked, that the former anomaly of two Government Officers at the Presidency competing for labor and materials, no longer exists, and the change must therefore be considered as having been beneficial and conducive to the interests of Government.

441. The expenditure during 1860-61, amounts to Rupees 4,15,883 viz :—

	<i>New works.</i>	<i>Repairs.</i>
	RS.	RS.
Irrigation	823	45
Communications.....	7,181	4,297
Ports and Harbours.....	3,562	...
Buildings.....	3,29,066	70,909 .
Total...	3,40,632	75,251

442. From this it will be observed that the operations have been confined chiefly to the construction of works in connection with buildings, Military and Civil, the most important of which are as follows :—

MILITARY.

Important works, Military.	1. Re-modelling the Sea-face of the Fortifications, and re-building portion of the counterscarp Walls, and of the North-east demi-Orillon Bastion...	RS. 74,855
	2. Saint Thome Caponniere.....	5,294
	3. Do. Ravelin	19,535
	4. Improving the drainage of Fort Saint George..	7,006
	5. Gas Apparatus for lighting the European Barracks.	360
	6. Verandah to ditto.	22,708
	7. Alterations to interior of ditto.	3,578
	8. Laying line of water pipes from the Seven wells to Fort Saint George.....	31,217
	9. Improvements to the Parcherry Barracks.....	2,235
	10. Building for a Nasmyth's Hammer at the Gun Carriage Manufactory.....	5,364
	11. Alterations to the old Pay Office in Fort Saint George for the accommodation of the Regimental Officers.	2,872
	12. Engine House, &c., at the Gunpowder Manufactory.	4,904

443. The first and seventh works are nearly completed. Satisfactory progress has also been made with the second, third and tenth, notwithstanding the difficulty which has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of good bricks. The fourth work has been sus-

pending, pending the sanction of the Supreme Government, just received, to a revised estimate. The fifth, sixth, ninth, eleventh and twelfth works have been completed, the three first affording much comfort to the men occupying the buildings; and with regard to the eighth work, 5,500 feet in length of piping have been laid down, and fair progress is being made with the remaining portion.

444. Under the head of Civil Buildings, the following works comprise the chief operations:—

Civil buildings.

	RS.
1. Idiot Asylum.....	2,984
Completed in August 1860.	
2. Compound wall to the Royapettah Police Court.	2,522
Completed in October 1860.	
3. Arrack Distillery at Tondiarpett.....	15,362
Nearly completed.	
4. New wing to the General Hospital.....	35,096
Walls ready for roofing.	
5. Cistern and Turbine wheel for Shifting of the Government Press.....	4,666
Cistern completed.	
6. Alterations to Chepauk Palace for the Office of the Revenue Board.....	6,524
Completed in November 1860.	
7. Upper Story to the Central Office at Chepauk.	13,416
Nearly completed.	
8. Additional Rooms and Colonade to Government House.....	2,119
Completed in May 1860.	
9. Library and Reading Rooms at the Govern- ment Museum.....	4,583
Completed in January 1861.	
10. Alterations and Improvements to the Office of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.....	2,481
Completed in July 1860.	
11. Improvements to the Roof of the College Hall.	2,274
Nearly completed.	
12. Re-forming the mouth of the Main Drain from Black Town at the North-east angle of Fort Saint George.....	3,492
Completed in February 1861.	
13. Alterations to the Civil Auditor's Office in Fort St. George.....	5,608
Nearly completed.	
14. Fitting Duff's Cooking Ranges in the Kitchen at Government House.....	1,324
Nearly completed.	

445. The following works under the head of Communications have also been completed viz:—

	RS.
1. Raising the Piers to St. Mary's Bridge... ..	2,322
2. Constructing Roads in the Chepauk compound.	1,783
3. Do. do. south bank of the Cooum river....	2,068

446. Besides the foregoing, the only works requiring particular notice, are the Groynes on the North Beach. Groynes constructed on the North Beach for the protection of the road between Olive's Battery and the Sea Custom House, and on which Rupees 3,461 have been expended with advantage, during the past official year.

447. Of the 70,909 Rupees expended on Repairs to Buildings, 39,414 were spent in Military, and 20,569 in Civil buildings, none of which besides those abovementioned call for special remark.

448. As in 1859-60 so in 1860-61, much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a sufficient supply of good material, particularly bricks for the several works under execution. Prices also have continued to rise, and the rates of labor have likewise increased. On the whole, however, it may be considered that satisfactory progress has been made with the works at the Presidency, during 1860-61

BANGALORE

449. The expenditure at this station has as usual been chiefly on Military buildings, and amounted to Rupees 1,83,418, viz.

	New works	Repairs.
	RS.	RS.
Communications	1,134	6,089
Buildings	1,67,139	9,056
Total ..	<u>1,68,273</u>	<u>15,145</u>

on Rupees 1,296 in excess of the preceding year's outlay.

450. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaining from the Mysore market a sufficient supply of good Teak timber, and although a quantity was received from Madras, the supply was still inadequate, and the completion of some of the works was consequently delayed

451. The improvements and enlargement of eight ranges of the old Dragoon Barracks have been completed, at a total cost of Rupees 1,60,660, of which Rupees 24,609 were expended during the past year.

452. Of the following buildings attached to these Barracks, one has been completed, and the others nearly so, viz —

	RS.
Eighty-four Married Men's Quarters.	23,031
Eight new Wash Houses with Drainage complete	1,453
Staff Serjeants' Quarters	12,235
Improvements to Hospital	10,966

Remainder building of im-
portance.

453. The other Military buildings of importance undertaken by the Executive Engineer are as follows:—

Constructing new Dragoon Barracks	RS. 68,734
Six Blocks of these Barracks with Out Offices have been nearly completed, and materials collected for the remaining portion of the work.	
Orderly-room to the Horse Artillery Barracks, completed on contract.....	5,138
Married Men's Quarters to ditto.....	12,334
Three-fourths nearly completed.	

454. The Cantonment roads, 18 miles in length, have been maintained in good order, and a new road opened from the Artillery lines to the Race course. The expenditure on the former amounted to Rupees 6,088, and on the latter to Rupees 1,134.

Buildings at Military stations
in Mysore.

455. The Buildings under the charge of the Executive Officer at the Military stations, in the Mysore territory, have also been kept in good repair.

456. No change has taken place during the year in the rates of labor. Teakwood is the only material which has risen in price. Its present cost is nearly 50 per cent. higher than it was in 1858.

457. The Company of Sappers and Miners sent to the works have afforded much assistance, particularly at that time of the year when it was found difficult to obtain a sufficient number of coolies for the prosecution of certain works connected with the drainage of the Cantonment Bazaar.

Value of material issued from
Engineer's Workyard.

458. The value of material prepared, and issued from the Engineer's Workyard, amounted to Rupees 38,202.

WELLINGTON.

459. In March 1861 the Special Executive Officer in charge of the Military works at Wellington, was entrusted with the supervision of the Neilgheri range, including the ghâts, and with a view to prevent misunderstanding, it was considered desirable that he should be subordinate to the District Engineer of Coimbatore, both in regard to those works, as well as those at Wellington, and the latter have accordingly since April, been under the general control, of the District Engineer like the other works of the District.

460. The total outlay on the Barracks and its subsidiary works amounts to Rupees 17,59,966, of which 1,53,313 have been expended during the past year, viz:—

	RS.
New Works.....	1,27,728
Repairs.....	25,585

1,53,313

461. No. 4, Block of Married men's quarters has been finished, and handed over to the Military authorities for occupation, as have also two temporary Cells, and the School-room and Library.

462. The basements of the Staff quarters of Nos. 1 and 2, and 5 Blocks of Barracks, and Hospital have been plastered, completed, and Wash-houses built in rear of Nos. 3 and 5.

463. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Blocks of Married men's quarters are now nearly ready for occupation, as also eight privies, and wash-houses built in rear of them.

464. The Staff quarters have all been completed, and the water service-pipe laid down to them, as well as to Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Blocks of Barracks, and to the Wash-houses attached to the Married men's quarters.

465. A Market shed has also been built in the Bazar, and the drainage of the Hospital and Barracks improved.

466. The Mudamali Forest, from whence the supply of Timber for the works has been derived was made over to the Forest, Conservancy Department in October 1860.

467. The Cantonment and Forest roads, with all the water courses supplying the Cantonment have been kept in repair; one half of the site selected for the plantation is now planted, and the other half has been made ready for the reception of young trees during the next monsoon.

468. Across the Waterloo stream a wooden bridge has been built and opened for traffic.

469. The Peat Bog has been worked whenever the weather permitted. During the year 178 tons of fuel were made and conveyed to the Cantonment, besides 94 tons supplied to the Commissariat Department.

470. No difficulty was experienced in obtaining laborers and skilled Artificers, and latterly great numbers were discharged in consequence of the reduced expenditure.

471. European Labor has been invariably accepted when circumstances permitted.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

472. The operations of the past year have been chiefly confined to the detailed surveying and planning of the several sections of the project. The estimates for the anicut and head works at Kurnool sanctioned in the previous year were commenced, as also the first mile of the main Canal, an estimate for which was sanctioned on the 30th July 1860, No. 1,621.

While in progress, however, an orders were received from the Secretary of State so to modify the original scheme as to bring its cost within the guaranteed amount of Capital and upon the submission of the Chief Engineer's reduced and modified scheme, Government determined on suspending all construction, pending the result of an inquiry instituted by them regarding it

Date of suspension and resumption.
No. 2,397, and No. 602.

473. The order for suspension was issued on the 20th November 1860; that for resuming operations on the 25th March 1861.

474. The original scheme was intended to commence from a point on the Tumbuddra, which would have allowed the Canal to be taken through the town of Bellary, irrigating a large portion of that District, and thence passing through Kurnool, have been continued along the valleys of the Kundar and Pennair, and passing near the town of Nellore, have terminated in the Eastern Coast Canal at Kistnapatam.

475. This project at a rough estimate exceeded the guaranteed sum of a million sterling. In order to bring it within that amount, the Chief Engineer submitted a reduced scheme, which, inclusive of the storage of water was to provide for a complete Canal of irrigation and navigation, to commence from Soonkasala, a village on the Tumbuddra eighteen miles above Kurnool, and following the same route, to terminate at the same point, viz., Kistnapatam on the Eastern Coast Canal.

476. Major Orr, the Officer appointed by Government to conduct the inquiry above mentioned, differed from the Consulting Engineer as to the sufficiency of some parts of the Chief Engineer's rough estimates, and as to the expediency of continuing the works already commenced at Kurnool and the Government considered it desirable to stop these last, and placing a temporary limit to the Chief Engineer's scheme; they ordered that for the present the Canal should only be estimated as far as Someswaram, a village situated inland in the gorge on the river Pennair, distant about 85 miles from the proposed coast terminus at Kistnapatam.

477. Meanwhile, however, the surveys for the last portion had been vigorously prosecuted, mapped, and the detailed plans and estimates of the works completed the aggregate estimate falling within the amount allowed by the Chief Engineer.

478. Upon the receipt of the Government Orders, the surveys for the Chief Engineer's reduced scheme were proceeded with, commencing at Soonkasala, where an anicut across the Tumbuddra has been planned, and the canal with all the necessary works for drainage and communication has been estimated in detail for a distance of 45 miles.

479. General surveys for the extension of the Canal through the water-shed at Mettakondal, and down the valley of the Kundar have also been carried on during the past year.

Sites for reservoirs at the Maury Canava in Mysore, at Mylapore on the Huggery, in the District of Bellary, at Hospett on the Tumbuddra, at Taykoor on the Ilindri, and at Paundy on the Pennair have likewise been surveyed.

480. The Bellary project which formed a main feature in the original scheme was discontinued under the order of the Secretary of State limiting the expenditure. The surveys had been carried on from the village of Wullabapoor the highest point on the Tumbuddra, as far as Bellary, near which town a length of ten miles of the Canal had been planned and estimate ready to be commenced.

Plans and estimates for Stores and Workshops at Kurnool, and for the deep cutting at Mettakondal were also finished, but not being applicable to the reduced scheme were not forwarded to Government after the reduction took place.

Quantity of work performed and expenditure incurred. 481. The actual work executed at Kurnool previous to the suspension amounted to

29,000 Tons of rough stone quarried and partly deposited, inclusive of contingencies costing.....	Rupees 44,163
1,00,303 Cubic yards of Canal excavated, and 3,000 lineal yards finished to a width of 10 yards, inclusive of superin- tendence and contingencies at a cost of.....	„ 48,540
An Office in connection with the anicut, &c.....	„ 2,078
	<hr/> 94,781

The Establishment maintained during the past year has consisted of 11 Executive Engineers and their Office servants, 14 Surveyors and 22 Subordinates.

482. On the 3rd April 1861, the Government sanctioned a scale of Establishment for the Agent and Chief Engineer, amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 21,071-10-8. Of this the Agent's Establishment amounting to Rupees 2,647-10-8, has not been fully entertained, and that of the Chief Engineer will be filled up gradually as the construction of the works progresses.

Expenditure in India. 483. The total expenditure in India during the past year has amounted to Rupees 4,62,707, divided as follows:—

		RS.	
Construction	{ Salaries	1,12,375	
	{ Kurnool work..	94,781	
	{ Miscellaneous.....	306	
		<hr/>	2,07,462
Agency and General Management.	{ Agent's Department	45,231	
	{ Chief Engineer's.	45,046	
		<hr/>	90,277
Stores	{ Purchased in India...	1,11,987	
	{ Manufactured in India ..	15,099	
	{ Store charges.....	41,891	
		<hr/>	1,68,977
	Deduct expended under Agency...	4,009	
		<hr/>	1,64,968

Total during the past year.....4,62,707
Expended previously in India.....1,83,982

Total up to 30th April 1861.....6,46,689

Besides the above are the expenses which have taken place in England, consisting principally in Stores to the value of 2 lacs, most of which have been received in this country. but the precise value has not been given, owing to the incompleteness of the invoices which accompanied them.

Sanction of a portion of 1st section. 484 The sanction of Government has since been given to the detailed plans and estimates amounting to Rupees 4,60,000 for a portion of the 1st section of the Canal, 17½ miles in length, or from Soonkasala to Kurnool.

RAILROADS.

485. During the official year 1860-61, the Engineers of the Madras Railway Company have been engaged in carrying on the construction of the South-west and North-west Lines, and Bangalore Branch; and the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway in the construction of the line between Negapatam and Trichinopoly. The average quantities of earth-work, masonry, &c., executed monthly, as obtained from the Progress Reports from 1st May to the latest date up to which the accounts have been received, have been:—

Quantities		Madras Railway Company's Lines.			Great Southern of India Railway Company's Line
		South-west Line.	North-west Line	Bangalore Branch Line	
		C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.	C. Yards.
	Earth-work	1,55,359	2,09,366	1,81,661	1,19,876
	Masonry	8,089	5,049	273	4,326
	Ballasting	35,518	7,045	4	....
		Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.	Lin. yards.
	Permanent Way.	1,958	2,005	....	1,283
	Fencing	11,730	5,681	3,850	3,329

486. On the 23rd May 1860, the Madras Railway Company opened to the Public the portion of the South-west line between Vaniembaddy and Tripattoor, 14 miles; and on the 1st February 1861, a further length of 70 miles from Tripattoor to Salem, thus completing the communication from Madras to the latter place, a total distance of 207 miles. On the 4th March, they opened a small portion of the North-west line, viz, from Arcconum, which is the junction station of the North-west and South-west lines, to Naggery, a distance of 17 miles; and on the 12th March they opened the South-west line from Beypoor, the Western Terminus, to Tiroor, a distance of 18½ miles. The line between Tiroor and Coimbatore, 85½ miles, is so far advanced that it will probably be ready for traffic on the 1st July, with the exception of 8 miles, west of a point 57 miles from Coimbatore, over which the earth-works will require the next monsoon to consolidate them. Between Coimbatore and Salem, 94 miles, all that is required to complete the line are a few small bridges, and the placing of the girders of the Cauvery bridges. The line through, from coast to coast, is likely to be opened by the end of 1861.

487 The total lengths of line opened to traffic during the official year 1860-61, were as follows:—

Total lengths of the South-west and North-west lines opened to traffic during the year	To 23rd May 1860.	123 miles.
	From 23rd May to 1st February 1861	137 „
	„ 1st February to 4th March	207 „
	„ 4th March to 12th March	224 „
	„ 12th March to 30th April	242½ „

488. The fares charged throughout the year have been :-

Passengers, per mile.

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Fares for Passengers	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
	1	0	0	6	0	2

Goods, per ton per mile.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
For Goods.	8 pice.	10 pice.	12 pice.

489. The number of Passengers and the quantities of Goods carried and the Revenue derived therefrom during the official year, were as follows :-

PASSENGERS.

South-west Line.

			RS.	A.	P.
Number of Passengers carried by the Railway, and the Revenue therefrom	1st Class.....	2,151	14,178	3	2
	2nd Class.....	9,555	18,837	12	9
	3rd Class.....	10,01,228	3,86,699	15	11

North-west Line.

From 1st March to 30th April 1861.	1st Class.....	21*	21	3	0
	2nd Class.....	208	97	13	0
	3rd Class.....	19,022	2,366	15	2

Goods.

South-west Line.

Maunds.

Number of maunds of Goods carried by the Railway, and the Revenue therefrom	1st Class.....	21,00,574	2,60,456	9	3
	2nd Class.....	7,25,112	1,13,718	12	8
	3rd Class.....	1,25,347	25,525	4	2

North-west Line.

From 1st March to 30th April 1861.	1st Class.....	22,414+.....	534	10	6
	2nd Class.....	35,204	1,059	13	10
	3rd Class.....	1,300	63	5	0

Expenditure during the half year ending 31st December 1860.

490. During the half-year ending 31st December 1860 the expenditure has been as follows :-

Passengers, per mile per head

20-MILE TRAIN

Per Passenger per mile	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	0 1 4	0 1 0.22	0 0 1.19

Goods, per mile per ton.

Per ton of Goods per mile.	RS. A. P.
	0 0 7.4

191 The principal Officers employed in India by the Madras Railway Company, on the 1st May 1860, were :—

Principal Officers employed on the Madras Railway	1 Agent and Manager.
	1 Chief Engineer.
	1 Traffic Manager.
	1 Assistant do.
	1 Chief Accountant.
	1 Deputy do.
	1 Locomotive Superintendent.
	1 Assistant do.
	5 First class Engineers.
	13 Second class do.
	19 Third class do.
	2 Chief Clerks and Cashiers.
	1 General Storekeeper.
	1 Accountant, Engineer Department.

192 The advances made to the Madras Railway Company during the year were :—

Advances to the Madras Rail- way Company	For Construction	Rupees 43,74,452 3 10
	„ Stores	8,10,000 0 0
	„ Sleepers.....	2,11,000 0 0
	„ Rolling Stock.....	1,30,000 0 0

For Salaries.

Agent's Establishment	Rupees 73,034 5 11
Engineer and Telegraph do.....	6,60,359 8 6
Locomotive do.....	75,267 5 6
Contingencies do.....	6,703 6 1

193. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement in March 1853, up to 31st December 1860, amounts to
Total Expenditure sanctioned. Rupees 310,46,768-15-9.

The quantity of work executed by the Engineers of the Great Southern of India Railway has already been given.

194 The whole line from Negapatam to Trichinopoly will in all probability be opened to traffic in October or November of the present year. It is expected that a section, 15 miles in length, from Negapatam to Trivellore will be first opened about the middle of June, and that another portion 34 miles in length from Trivellore to Tanjore will be opened in July or August. There is, however, still some uncertainty about these dates.

195 The principal Officers employed in India by the Great Southern of India Railway Company, on the 1st May 1860, were :—

Principal Officers employed on the Railway.	1 Agent.
	1 Chief Engineer.
	2 Second class Engineers.
	3 Third class Engineers.
	1 Accountant.
	1 General Storekeeper.

496. The advances made in India to the Great Southern of India Railway Company during the year were :—

	For Construction.....	Rupees 10,60,500	0	0
	„ Agency Contingencies.....	2,626	1	5
Advances to the Great Southern of India Railway.	„ Stores	2,70,000	0	0
	„ Rolling Stock.....	11,000	0	0
	„ Salaries, Agency.....	42,690	6	6
	„ Engineer and Telegraph Department. „	1,31,722	10	4
	„ Locomotive Department	9,366	14	10

Expenditure sanctioned by Government.

497. The total expenditure sanctioned by Government from the commencement of the works in October 1858, amounts to Rupees 15,86,100-14-4.

MARINE.

498. During the past official year, the Marine Department has experienced little change.

499. The Marine Acts passed during the year are two; one to enforce payment at any port in India of a port due which may have been evaded in another port; and, one authorizing the levy of a port due of one Anna per ton on vessels entering the ports of Calingapatam and Monsoorcottah.

The first of these Acts was found necessary in consequence of vessels touching at Cochin, landing passengers and goods, and leaving again without payment of the port due, which it was found could not be legally recovered elsewhere. The Act provides a penalty of five times the amount of the due for its evasion.

Section IV of this Act also modifies Section III of Act VII of 1858, which requires a vessel to pay the half due under any circumstances after entering a port subject to the Acts. This rule is relaxed, and a vessel may remain forty-eight hours in port without incurring any charge for dues, provided she does not discharge or take in cargo or passenger during that time.

The other Act is similar to Act VII of 1858, but has reference to the ports of Calingapatam and Monsoorcottah in the Ganjam District.

500. The Port Conservancy Act continues to work well. The number of ports under

Port Conservancy Act.

	Maximum.	Actual.
Monsoorcottah... ..	1	1
Calingapatam.....	1	1
Bimalipatam.....	1	1
Vizagapatam.....	1	1
Cocanada and Coringa.	3	2
Masul. patam.....	1	1
Madras.....	3	3
Cuddalore.....	1	1
(A.) Tranquebar.....	1	1
Negapatam.....	1	1
Paumben.....	0	0
Tuticorin.....	3	1
Cochin.....	2	2
Calicut.....	1	1
Tellicherry.....	1	1
Cannanore.....	1	1
Mangalore.....	1	1

its operation are seventeen, at all of which with one exception, Paumben, dues are raised, varying from 1 to 3 Annas the ton. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the Funds, showing that in most cases they are self-supporting, the only one in which there is a serious deficit, being Masulipatam, where a Master Attendant is kept up more for State purposes than for the requirements of trade, as this is still the port of embarkation and disembarkation for troops en route to or from Hyderabad.

Originally the due at all the ports except at Madras was fixed by Government Notification of 9th April 1858, at 1 Anna per ton; but finding this insufficient to cover

the expenses at Cocanada and Cochin, the rate has been augmented at these ports to 2 Annas the ton, from the 1st February last.

Pilgrim ships. 501. Nothing worthy of note regarding these vessels has transpired, and there are but few that proceed from Madras ports.

Floating Police. 502. This Establishment is efficiently worked, and continues to be favorably viewed by the public.

Indian Merchant Shipping Act. 503. The Shipping Masters at Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Cochin were, as an experimental measure, allowed to receive the fees leviable under Act I of 1859, and required to provide their own Establishment. The Offices were opened in May 1859, and after a year's trial it has been decided to confirm this arrangement.

Examination of Masters and Mates. 504. The examination of Masters and Mates continues to be conducted by the Master Attendant, as *ex officio* President, and Mr. Crowther, as paid Member of the Committee. The Supreme Government have granted this Officer an allowance of 50 Rupees a month for this duty irrespective of the number of candidates.

The following statement shows the numbers who have passed in the course of the year :—

4	Masters,	Competency,	Foreign trade.
3	Do.	Service,	do.
1	Mate,	Competency,	Home trade.
3	Do.	Service,	Foreign trade.

Native passenger vessels. 505. No complaints have been made this year of the overcrowding of native passenger vessels proceeding from the ports in Tanjore, or of other irregularities in regard to them. It is to be inferred, therefore, that the appointment of a Master Attendant at Negapatam, whose attention was specially directed to this point, has had a favorable result.

The only infringement of the Act brought to light is, the conveyance from Moulmein to Negapatam of 230 native adults and 15 children, in an English vessel of 300 tons without a license. Some misunderstanding, however, appears to have existed at Moulmein as to the vessel being under the operation of the Act, and an investigation into the circumstances is now taking place.

With a view to check irregularities in vessels carrying Emigrants from Tanjore, those against which well-founded complaints are made, are refused licenses; and there are now eleven, varying from 70 to 650 tons, not permitted to engage in this trade.

Marine surveys. 506. The survey of the Coast as far as Point Calimere was completed by Lieutenant Sweny, I.N., last season, and the vessels employed, the brig *Mutlak* and schooner *Charlotte*, returned to Calcutta in September 1860. The charts have not yet been received.

The only remaining part of the coast left unsurveyed is, from the Santapillay rocks to the Northern extreme of the Ganjam District.

Packet line of steamers. 507. On the 31st July last, the Agents of the Bay of Bengal Steam Navigation Company tendered, according to advertisement, for establishing a line of mail steamers between Madras, the Northern ports and

Rangoon. They were the only tenderers, and submitted their offers in three distinct forms; the one most adapted to the anticipated withdrawal of the Madras troops from Burmah being to the following effect :—

First.—That they should dispatch one steamer of 600 tons and 120 horse-power once a month from Madras to Rangoon, touching at the ports of Masulipatam, Cocanada and Vizagapatam on the outward and inward voyage.

Second.—That they should receive a subsidy of 4,500 Rupees for each completed voyage, carrying the mails free.

Third.—That they should be guaranteed, Government freight and passage money for each complete trip of 7,500 Rupees.

Fourth.—That the rate of passage from Madras to Rangoon for Europeans and Natives respectively, should be Rupees 37-8-0 and Rupees 30, instead of Rupees 26-10-8 and Rupees 20, as fixed in the advertisement calling for tenders; and

Fifth.—That the passage money for Officers should not include liquors.

They had actually accepted an offer of a subsidy of 3,000 Rupees for each trip without insisting on increased rates of passage; so that this tender which was the most favorable of the three, involved a probable additional outlay of about 50,000 Rupees a year; but, as the first negotiations were conducted privately, and tenders had actually been invited before they had signified their acceptance of the offer made, it was ordered that the result of the tenders should be awaited.

Negotiations were again commenced with a view to obtain more favorable terms; but the Agents were firm in adhering to their tender, and on the 11th January last the *Governor Higginson* of 599 tons and 120 horse-power commenced running, and has subsequently left on the 12th of each month, touching however at Bimlipatam, out and home-wards, and accomplishing the trip generally in 24 to 25 days.

508. The accidents on this Coast and in the Bay have been few, and the weather generally has been exceedingly fine. Few days have passed without free communication between the shore and the shipping, and the sea has been smoother than usual.

A list of the Casualties that have occurred during the year is appended, (Table B.)

509. The Supreme Government having resolved to reduce the number of regiments in Burmah, the movements of troops have been inconsiderable during the past year in comparison with former similar periods.

The 52nd had been partly embarked for Rangoon before the 30th April 1860: the remainder proceeded on the 3rd May, and this is the only regiment that has been sent to Burmah this year.

The Regiments brought from Rangoon are :—

23rd N. I., from Rangoon to Madras.

24th Do. Do. Vizagapatam.

41st Do. Do. Madras.

* Since arrived. 31st Do. Moulmein to Calingapatam, expected to arrive* about 10th May.

The 20th have likewise been taken to Penang and Malacca to relieve the 22nd.

Two more Regiments have been directed to return from Rangoon without relief; but as the monsoon was at hand before arrangements for their transport could be effected, they will not be moved till September.

China expedition.

510. The China transports have all been disposed of in the following manner:—

	Tons.	Paid off at Madras.	Brought back.
Hindustan Steamer.....	2,017	7th June 1860.....	Paid off at Calcutta.
Oriental Steamer.....	1,787½	30th May 1860.....	Paid off in China.
Statesman.....	874	17th January 1861.....	Sappers.
Sirius.....	923	19th do.	Dragoon Guards.
Trimountain.....	1,235	24th do.	do.
Frank Flint.....	1,346	27th do.	do.
Henry Moore.....	1,117	29th do.	do.
Michigan.....	846	5th February 1861...	Artillery.
Euxine.....	1,082	22nd do.	Details and Stores.
Forerunner.....	558	Sent from China to Calcutta with 15th Punjab Infantry.	
Cressy.....	634	Took 1st Royals to England.	
York.....	939	Do. 87th Regiment do.	
Rajah of Cochin.....	1,007	31st December 1860.	paid off at Hongkong.
Eastern Empire.....	992	do. do.	do. do.
Sir Robert Seppings.....	628	11th January 1861	do. do.

The whole of the Madras transports, with the exception of the Steamers, were engaged at a uniform rate of 10 Rupees per ton a month. Most were tendered at much higher rates, but this limit was established. The transports engaged at Bombay averaged 11 Rupees a ton a month, and those engaged at Calcutta 11·6 Rupees. The Madras transports therefore cost 1·3 Rupee a ton less than the average at the other Presidencies which, as 12,181 tons were engaged, represents a saving of 15,835 Rupees a month.

The arrangements in the horse transports were well reported upon by Brigadier Pattle, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and out of 369 horses embarked at Madras in April and May 1860, only 17 had died on reaching the Peiho at the end of the following July.

511. In consequence of the great demand for steam coals during the past two or three years which rendered it necessary to borrow nearly 2,000 tons from the P. & O. Agent, the Home Authorities were requested to send out 10,000 tons, the greater portion of which has now been received.

The contract price of these coals delivered into store is £2-11-7½ per ton, and some few parcels have been purchased in the country, at 25 Rupees, deliverable at Cochin and Coconada where Coal Depots are kept up.

(C.) In the appendix (Table C) will be found a statement of the receipts and expenditure of coals at the different Depots.

The several ports will now be noticed in the same order they occupied in previous reports, commencing with the Northern one on the Coromandel Coast, and ending with the Northern one in Canara.

(D.) A statement (Table D) exhibiting the trade at each port is appended.

GANJAM.

512. Nothing new to report in the Marine Department.

MONSOORCOTTAH.

513. On the 29th September 1860, this port was declared to be under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855; its limits were assigned, and on the 9th February 1861, Act IV. of 1861 was passed, authorizing the levy of a port due of one Anna a ton on vessels entering the port. The Superintendent of Sea Customs was appointed Conservator, and one-third of his salary; or 34 Rupees a month, is charged to the Port Fund.

Two first class bridle-moorings have arrived for this port, but no opportunity has yet occurred for laying them down.

SONAPORE, BARVAH, POONDY, AND BAUPANAPADOO.

Nothing new to report.

CALINGAPATAM.

This port, like Monsoorcottah, was brought under the operation of Act XXII. of 1855, on the 29th September 1860, and the levy of a due of one Anna per ton was authorized by Act IV. of 1861. The Superintendent of Sea Customs is Conservator, and 34 Rupees a month of his salary are debited to the Port Fund.

SANTAPILLAY LIGHT-HOUSE.

514. A frame has been constructed to enclose and protect the lantern, but is not yet finished.

Nothing further to report.

BIMLIPATAM AND VIZAGAPATAM.

Nothing of note to report.

COCANADA AND CORINGA.

515. The shoal extending north of Hope Island is still increasing, and three iron buoys have been moored along its edge to denote its limits.

The small Light-house is still unfinished for want of funds.

The Hope Island light continues to be well attended to, and with a view not to take the keepers from their legitimate duties, sanction has been accorded for the hire of a man, a boy, and a boat, to keep up a supply of fresh water, of which none is to be found on the Island.

NARSAPORE AND MASULIPATAM.—POINT DIVI AND ARMEGHON LIGHT-HOUSES.

Kistna District.
Nellore District.

516. Nothing of note to report.

PULICAT.

The column for the light has been completed, but the quarters for the Superintendent have not been commenced, and before these are prepared, it is not considered advisable to exhibit the light.

MADRAS.

517. A further increase has been made to the pay of some of the Master Attendant's Establishments, which was rendered necessary from the higher rate of wages obtained now than formerly. The wages of the Catmaran men have been advanced from 7 to 10 Rupees a month, the rate paid to those employed by the Superintendent of Police.

518. For a long time the arrangements for dropping the time ball were defective, and no dependance could be placed on it. Of late these defects have been remedied, and since the 1st April last it has fallen correctly, and may now be considered to be in good working order. From the 1st January 1860, the hour selected for dropping the ball was 8 a.m. G.M.T. This has since been altered to 1 p.m. Madras M.T.

Evening gun-fire.

519. The time of evening gun-flash is still recorded and exhibited at the Master Attendant's office, for the use of Mariners.

520. The Pier progressed rapidly for a time and had been completed to nearly 600 feet, but two circumstances combined to retard its further progress: the "Perimede" with piles and other stores for the work was run ashore in a leaky state in St. Helen's Bay to the west of the Cape of Good Hope, and many of the piles were found to have been embedded less than the contract depth which necessitated their being taken up again.

No damage has occurred to the Pier since it has been erected.

Moorings.

521. Four first-class moorings have been received from England, but as yet no opportunity has occurred of laying them down.

Diving-bell.

522. The diving-bell has been at work, and the frame and raft from which it is worked appear to be more suitable even than a vessel would have been, for the perpendicular motion caused by the heave of the sea is less than if the bell were suspended from either end of a vessel.

523. The mails are still landed and shipped in the Government boats, and a buoy has been laid down in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms to indicate the berth the mail steamers should occupy. They still, however, select their own position, and although generally they anchor most conveniently near the shore, it occasionally occurs that they lie very far out.

Landing and shipping Government Cargo.

(Table E.)

524. Much advantage is derived from the appointment of an Officer, whose special attention is directed to landing and shipping Government stores. A small Establishment has been sanctioned, and all Departments speak favorably of the change. The rules for guidance in shipping stores are in the Appendix.

Cuddalore and Porto Novo.

South Arcot District.

525. -Nothing of note to report.

Tranquebar.

Tanjore District.

526. The old flag-staff having been struck by lightning, a new one is in course of erection at an estimated cost of Rupees 530.

Nagore.

Nothing of note to report.

Negapatam.

This port being now the resort of many English vessels bringing stores for the South of India Railway, the Establishment of the Master Attendant has been put on a slightly better footing, with a view to render the Signalling and the Light Department more efficient.

Point Calimere Beacon.

This remains as it was.

PAUMBEN.

527. Vessels of 17 feet draught freely use the passage now, and the tonnage that has passed through during the last calendar year is considerably larger than it ever has been before. The average size of the square-rigged vessels using the passage has also increased to nearly 105 tons, while that of the dories remains as it was before at about 51 tons. This increase of tonnage has, of course, resulted in a proportionate augmentation in the receipts for pilotage, which, for the same period, amounted to 17,144 Rupees, 12,858 Rupees of which form the Government share.

(F. and G.) Tables of the trade through Paumben and the fees levied for the last twelve years will be found in the Appendix.

M. Frenil's catadioptric light, which is exhibited at an elevation of 15 feet higher than the old one, is well reported on, and is said to be seen at twenty-four miles distance. This is probably an exaggeration, as the entire height is only 95 feet above the sea level, but it is evidently visible quite far enough for all purposes.

528. The steam-tug, which arrived at Madras in pieces about the end of 1860, has been sent to Cocanada to be put together.

Channel buoys. 529. Seven iron buoys have been sent down to be moored in different parts of the channel and its approaches, and the Officer in charge of the operations reports that the northern or reef channel, is now deepened to 12 feet throughout, and the sand-bank-channel to the south to 11 feet.

KEELAKARRAY.

Remains as before.

TUTICORIN.

530. Nothing of importance to notice regarding this port, with the exception that a very successful pearl-fishery has taken place, the actual profits of which are over two lacs of Rupees. Particulars will be reported in the Revenue Department.

COCHIN.

531. During the year a change has been made in regard to the licensed Pilot's remuneration. When the trade to the port was moderate, he was allowed to receive the whole of the fees as his perquisite, notwithstanding that expenses were incurred in buoying off the channel into the inner harbour to facilitate the pilotage. As the trade increased, his emoluments became so high as to render a revision of the arrangements advisable. Two-fifths of the fees were therefore assigned to Government for keeping up the buoys, and the balance paid to the pilot, on the understanding, that if the year's earnings fell short of 1,800 Rupees, the difference should be paid to him out of the Government or port-share.

Nothing of note has occurred at the port with the exception of the Master Attendant having constructed three schooners to be employed as guard vessels over the Pearl bank off Tinnevely

(H. and I.) Tables will be found in the Appendix, showing the vessels built at Cochin and the neighbouring Ports during the year.

CALICUT, TELlichERRY, CANNANORE, MANGALORE, COOMPTA, TUDDRI, AND SEDASHEGAR.

Nothing of note to report.

FINANCIAL.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

532. **REVIEW OF ESTIMATED RESULTS OF 1860-61.**—The present Financial review is, as in previous years, confined to a comparison of the actual results of the preceding Official year with the estimated results of the year which has just closed, the Actual of which could not, at so early a date, be ascertained. The Regular Estimate, therefore, which was dated 10th December 1860, showing the probable Income and Expenditure of 1860-61, is reviewed in this Report, in comparison with the Actual Receipts and Disbursements of 1859-60.

533. **LAND REVENUE.**—The amount expected from this source was Rupees 4,05,64,900.*

* Current	Rs 4,00,12,500
Arrears	5,52,400
	4,05,64,900

† The decrease in the Estimate of 1860-61 of Rupees 2,74,335 below the Actual of 1859-60, is the result of a gross decrease of Rupees 10,62,762, and of a gross increase of Rupees 7,71,427. The gross decrease is owing to drought in certain Districts and to the adoption in two others of a fixed rate in the assessments of lands, in lieu of the system which hitherto prevailed of assessments according to current price of grain. The gross increase is attributed to a larger extent of land having been brought under cultivation in certain Districts, to the commutation of quit rent on certain lands for payment at 20 years' purchase, and to the Coffee plantations of Wynad in Malabar, having been taxed for the first time

† Actual of 1860-61 up to March 1861..	Rs 3,42,89,600
Add Estimated collections in April..	53,00,000
	3,95,89,600
Estimate for 1860-61 ..	4,05,64,900
Decrease of Actual ..	9,75,300

The Actual collections of the previous year were Rupees 4,08,45,320, being current, Rupees 4,02,86,835, and arrears Rupees 5,58,485. A decrease, therefore, of more than 2½ lacs or ½ per cent. was anticipated in 1860-61, the causes of which are entered in the margin.† The season has, however, proved more unfavorable than was anticipated at the time the Regular Estimate was prepared, and consequent on the protracted drought a diminution of revenue is now expected of about 9½ lacs,—as shown in the margin.‡ The Actual Collections from May 1860 to March 1861 having been ascertained, a margin of 53 lacs has been allowed for April which, judging from the accounts of that month that have come to hand will, it is trusted, be fully realized.

534. **SALT.**—Salt, the next considerable source of revenue, was expected to yield

Actual of 1860-61 up to March 1861, Rs	62,76,500
Add probable for April 1861 ..	7,33,000
	70,09,500
Estimate for 1860-61 ..	69,22,300
Increase of Actual ..	87,200

Vide Order of Government, dated 3rd April 1861, No 723

to one Rupee and six Annas, per Indian maund, in April 1861

	Rs
Rajah of Mysore.....	24,50,000
" of Travancore.....	7,83,110
" of Cochin	2,00,000
" of Travancore, on account of the late Nabob of the Carnatic.....	13,320
Total..	34,46,430

about Rupees 69,22,300 or Rupees 4,51,150, say 7 per cent above the profits of the previous year. From the note in the margin it will be seen that there is no doubt that the Actual of 1860-61. will be in excess of the Estimate, owing to the price having been raised from one Rupee and two Annas

535. **TRIBUTE.**—Tribute is a fixed item and will give Rupees 34,46,430 as per margin.

536. **ANNA.**—The collections from this source are assumed at Rupees 30,98,700, or

Actual collections from May 1860 to March 1861	Rs. 24,32,700
Add Estimate for April 1861	2,53,400
	<u>26,86,100</u>
	30,92,500

Rupees 1,72,280, say 5½ per cent. in excess of the Actual results of 1859-60. The Estimate will probably prove correct, as will be seen from the note in the margin.

537. **LAND AND SEA CUSTOMS.**—The receipts from Land and Sea Customs were

Land Customs	Rs. 2,40,000
Sea Customs	22,69,600
	<u>25,09,600</u>

Actual Collections from May 1860 to March 1861	26,75,060
Add Estimate for April	2,60,000
	<u>29,35,440</u>
Estimate for 1860-61	25,09,600
+ Excess of Actual	4,25,840

Collections from Sea Customs.

1 In 1857-58	Rs. 12,21,400	
" 1858-59	13,31,686	9
" 1859-60	22,97,836	72½
" 1860-61	26,80,327	15½

Partly estimated

estimated at Rupees 25,09,600,* being Rupees 27,790 below the actual of the previous year. The amount already collected in 1860-61 up to March 1861, exceeds the Estimate, and adding thereto the probable collections in April, an increase above the Estimate of 4½ lacs may be looked for. The actual collections for the past four years, including the year under review, from Sea Customs alone, are entered in the margin †

The large increase observable in the Actual

Import Duties.	Actual of 1858-59.	Actual of 1859-60	Actual of 1860-61.	Percentage of net Increase and Decrease of the previous year.	
				Increase.	Decrease
Spirits and Wines	1,96,064	1,54,913	1,72,502	11½	
Cotton Twist and Yarn	87,407	1,61,053	3,10,777	105½	
Cotton Piece Goods	1,24,440	2,28,804	3,07,641	34½	
Malt Liquor	18,318	81,886	66,116		19½
Coral	16,565	14,119	16,301	8½	
Metal	23,006	1,36,266	1,48,190	9	
Total of above Import Duties	4,64,827	7,67,041	10,20,436	33	
Export Duties.	Actual of 1858-59.	Actual of 1859-60	Actual of 1860-61		
Indigo	67,324	80,580	47,558	....	41
Cotton Piece Goods	17,075	16,103	19,780	23	
Hides and Skins	29,096	29,872	38,346	12	
Rice	6,793	22,639	8,782	....	83½
Seeds	5,413	1,433	1,891	32	
Coffee	3,027	2,927	Free under the present Act		
Saltpetre	3,226	1,487	12,033	709	
Total Export	1,31,054	1,65,291	1,18,360	....	23½
Grand Total of above Import and Export Duties	5,96,781	9,22,242	11,38,796	23½	

of 1859-60, as compared with the two previous years, is due to the new Tariff Acts No VII of 1859 and X of 1860. A table is given in the margin, showing the principal Imports and Exports at the Port of Madras, during the past three years.

538. **MUHTARAF.**—The proposed "License Tax Bill," which is simply a wider appli-

	Estimate of 1860-61
Muhtarafa tax	Rupees 6,75,100
License	3,50,000
	<u>10,25,100</u>
Actual collections of Muhtarafa tax, in 1859-60	10,63,160
Decrease of Estimate	38,060

cation of the "Muhtarafa Tax," was expected to become law in January 1861; the Estimate was therefore reduced, and only 6½ lacs of Rupees provided under the head of Muhtarafa; while under the head of License Tax, a sum of Rupees 3½ lacs was assumed, making

together an aggregate of 10½ lacs. It must here be remarked that, owing to the operation

of the Income Tax Act, the collections of the Mukhtarafa Tax in 1860-61, as compared with 1859-60, have declined, as shown in the margin; the cause being that persons

* Actual of 1859-60 Rupees 10,63,160
 Actual of 1860-61 for 11 months, 9,16,300
 Estimate for April..... 94,000

Decrease in 1860-61..... 16,10,200
 † Estimate of 1860-61..... 52,900
 Actual for 11 months, and estimates for 1 month..... 10,36,100
 Decrease of Actual..... 18,10,200
 14,900

in receipt of Incomes above 200 Rupees per annum, available to the former, and exempted from the latter tax. The estimated amount for 1860-61 under the two heads of Mukhtarafa and License Tax, compared with the results of that year, exhibits a slight decrease in the latter, of Rupees 14,900.

A small provision, viz., of one lac of Rupees, has also been made on account of the Tobacco Tax, but the Bills on this, and on account of the License Tax, have not as yet become law.

539. INCOME TAX.—The Bill for the collection of this Tax was passed in July 1860. * The probable receipt from this source was roughly

Act No XXXII of 1860.

estimated, (there being no data to go by) at 18 lacs; but the Actual amounts to Rupees 9,74,300 only, being 8½ lacs below the Estimate.

540. STAMPS.—The revenue from this source was assumed, under the new Stamp

† Act XXXVI of 1860.

Actual of 1860-61..... Rs. 14,89,000
 Estimate of 1860-61..... " 11,98,000
 Excess of Actual Rs. 2,91,000

Act,† at Rupees 11,98,000, which is about 8½ lacs, or 4½ per cent. above the Actual of the previous year. The Actual Collections of 1860-61 which have been fully ascertained, amount to

Rupees 14,89,000, showing an increase of nearly 3 lacs above the Estimate.

541 POSTAL COLLECTIONS.—The receipts from the sales of Postage labels, including Cash collections on "bearing" letters, and Postage on Official letters and packages, were

Collections in Cash.. . . . Rupees 1,98,000
 Sale of Postage Labels..... 3,01,000
 Postage on Official Letters and Packages } 4,95,000
 Actual collections of 1859-60 .. . 9,92,000
 9,31,500
 60,500

assumed at Rupees 9,92,000, showing an increase in the expected Postal Revenue of 1860-61, compared with the Actual of 1859-60 of Rupees 60,500 which is estimated in the items of "Sale of Labels" and in the "Cash Collections." This increase is owing chiefly to half Anna labels having been used for a time as a substitute for the half Anna Receipt Stamp, and to

the expectation that larger collection would be made on bearing letters and Banghy parcels. The item, Postage on Official letters and packages, is shown as a portion of the Postal Revenue under orders from the Home authorities, it is a nominal receipt, the amount being covered by a corresponding proportionate debit to the several Departments of the service.

Mint Seignorage Rupees 98,000
 Interest Account 26,550
 Dividends of the Bank of Madras on the Government Shares..... 24,750
 Tithin Fees..... 8,000
 Fees and Fines, &c in the Judicial Department..... 3,71,100
 Port dues, &c..... 97,000
 Akbari Collections in the Military Department 1,27,400
 Local Funds 2,33,200
 Extra Revenue..... 4,62,000
 Recovery from the Mysore State on account of Commutation for the Collection of the Island of Seringapatam..... 50,000
 Other Receipts 1,60,000

Total Rupees..... 14,89,000

542. MISCELLANEOUS.—The receipts from

other and minor sources are given in the margin. The items are not individually of sufficient importance to require separate notice.

543. **AGGREGATE ORDINARY RECEIPTS.**—The aggregate Ordinary, or usual, Receipts from the several Departments above alluded to, are assumed at Rupees 6,32,42,000, being Rupees 27,37,390, or 4½ per cent. above the Actual of the previous year.

544. **EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.**—These Receipts, which consist of the sale proceeds of Provisions, Stores, Houses, escheated Estates and Refund of Charges, were estimated at Rupees 20,29,700, or Rupees 8,69,000, i.e. 22½ per cent. below the Actual of 1859-60. This estimated decrease is principally in the item of sale proceeds of Military Stores, and is ascribable to Stores to the value of Rupees 7,19,600 having been supplied in 1859-60 on account of the China Expedition, and to the value of Rupees 34,600 to H. H. the Nizam's Contingent, the value of which is exhibited in the Actual accounts of that year as an extraordinary receipt of the Military Department.

545. **PROFIT AND LOSS.**—The gain to be brought to the credit of this head in 1860-61 is Rupees 9,87,600, which consists chiefly of the following items, viz., Difference in the rates of exchange on the transactions with London.—Gain on the coinage of Copper (i.e. the difference between the stamp value of Copper Coins fabricated in the Mint, and the value of the Copper sent out from England as metal) and other sundry items. The Estimate is in excess of the Actual of the previous year by Rupees 49,000 or 5½ per cent.

546. **TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME FOR 1860-61.**—The total Territorial Income or Revenue of this Presidency, under the three foregoing divisions, viz. Ordinary, Extraordinary or Casual, and Profit and Loss, is assumed at Rupees 6,72,60,200 or Rupees 19,17,530 above the Actual of the previous year, or equal to 3 per cent.

YEARS.	INCOME.	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease.
		on the one previous year.	
1835-36.....	5,09,47,037	3½	0
1836-37....	5,08,85,713	0	½
1837-38.....	5,02,25,538	0	1½
1838-39....	5,12,20,809	2	0
1839-40....	5,97,80,914	16½	0
1840-41....	5,31,89,491	0	12½
1841-42....	5,21,28,018	0	6
1842-43....	5,29,34,259	1½	0
1843-44....	5,39,71,608	2	0
1844-45....	5,32,93,525	0	3
1845-46....	5,51,68,089	1½	0
1846-47....	5,35,12,884	½	0
1847-48....	5,38,16,036	½	0
1848-49....	5,32,18,618	0	1½
1849-50....	5,16,97,106	0	3
1850-51....	5,34,13,799	1½	0
1851-52....	5,89,15,001	2½	0
1852-53....	5,48,68,598	1½	0
1853-54....	5,08,83,383	0	7
1854-55....	5,11,66,415	½	0
1855-56....	5,49,66,757	7½	0
1856-57....	5,76,70,497	5	0
1857-58....	5,66,20,366	0	2
1858-59....	6,24,58,384	10½	0
1859-60....	6,58,42,670	4½	0

547. **TOTAL TERRITORIAL INCOME FROM 1835-36 TO 1859-60.**—The Territorial Income for the past 25 years, is tabulated in the margin with the percentage of Increase and Decrease, as compared in each case with the year preceding.

548. **GENERAL CHARGES.**—The Estimated Charges under this head for the year under review were as follows:—The expenditure in the General Department was assumed at

	Rupees.	Rupees
Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues....	52,09,600	1,28,30,000, comprising Political Disbursements chargeable on the Revenues, and Salaries, Establishments, &c. of Officers employed in the General Department of the Service, including charges on account of Public Instruction, as shown in the margin. The
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of Officers of the General Department.	76,20,400	
Total Rupees....	1,28,30,000	

first item comprehends the Stipends of the Relatives and Dependants of the late Nabob of

Carnatic and Nabob of Ma sulipatam, the late Rajahs of Tanjore, the Families of the late Hyder Ally Khan and Tippoo Sultan of Mysore, the Compensations and Pensions and Mosque allowances for resumed Lands and Religious endowments, and other Pensions and Charitable allowances chargeable on the Revenues. The second item includes Durba charges, the salaries of the Governor and Civil Members of Council, the Government Secretariat, the Department of Pay Audit and Account, Ecclesiastical Charges, the Post Office, the Educational Department, the Mint and Assay Offices, the Contribution of the Government to the Service and Local Charitable Funds, the Interest payable on the

Estimate of 1860-61	Ra. 12,8,80,000
Actual of 1859-60	„ 1,14,52,290
Decrease of Actual	„ 13,77,710

as compared with the Actual results of the previous year, exhibit an increase in the Estimate of Rupees 13,77,710—or 12 per cent. This large excess results partly from the estimate providing for the arrears of Stipend, viz. 7½ lacs of Rupees, which remained undrawn of Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, the uncle of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, of which the sum of Rupees 4,32,539 has been paid, and partly from a much larger quantity

		Percentage increase.
† In 1858-59... ..	Ra. 5,64,131	
„ 1859-60... ..	„ 8,02,991	60½
„ 1860-61... ..	„ 10,62,403	17½

Bonded Capital, and on the surplus Cash of the above Funds in deposit in the General Treasury, the Civil, Medical and Vaccine Establishments, and Superannuation Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants of this Department, &c. The Estimated Charges of 1860-61, of Copper for coinage having been expected to be received from England, to meet increased demands for this currency, both for the use of this Presidency and for supplying other Presidencies. The note in the margin† exhibits the gradual increase in the amount of Copper coined.

549. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES AT THE PRESIDENCY.—The cost of the Judicial and Magisterial Establishments at the Presidency was estimated at Rupees

Estimate of 1860-61	Ra. 6,04,300
Actual of 1859-60	„ 6,22,979
Decrease of Estimate... ..	„ 18,679

6,04,300, being Rupees 18,679 below the Actual charges of the previous year, or 3 per cent. The charges under this head, consist of the Supreme Court, the Court of Small Causes, the Law Officers of Government, the Insolvent Debtors' Court, the

Sheriff and Coroner's Offices, the Protective, Detective, and the Marine Police, and the Magisterial Courts. The fees and fines both at the Small Cause and Magisterial Courts, as also the tax leviable on Boats under Act XXVIII of 1858, should properly be taken in abatement of the charges. These were estimated to amount to Rupees 1,01,000 or 16½ per cent., thus leaving a net charge of Rupees 5,03,300. It must, however, be observed, that the estimated cost of the Marine Police for 1860-61 was Rupees 33,800, while the tax, which is supposed to cover the cost of the Establishment, was assumed to yield only Rupees 25,000.

550. JUDICIAL AND MAGISTERIAL CHARGES IN THE PROVINCES.—The charges comprised under this head are those of the Court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlat,

Estimate of 1860-61	Ra. 59,12,800
Actual of 1859-60	„ 41,04,408
Excess of Estimate... ..	„ 18,08,392

the several Civil and Criminal Courts, including the Police Establishments in the Provinces, all which were assumed at Rupees 59,12,800, whilst the Actual of the previous year amounted to Rupees 41,04,408, showing an increase of Rupees 18,08,392 or 44 & 1-16 per cent.

This very large excess is principally due to the expectation that the new Mofussil Police would be organised in most of the Districts in 1860-61, whereas in 1859-60 it was introduced in five Districts only.

551. REVENUE CHARGES.—The charges of the Revenue Department consist of the cost of the Board of Revenue, the Collectors and their Establishments in the Provinces and at the Presidency, the General Revenue Settlement and Survey, the Inam Commission, the Forest Conservancy, and were assumed at Rupees 69,87,200, being Rupees 12,46,370 or 21½ per cent. above the Actual charges of the previous year.

This expected increase is chiefly ascribed to a large quantity of Salt having been ordered to be manufactured in 1860-61 so as to ensure a supply which, with the balance in store at the commencement of the year, would meet the consumption of two years. The increase is also due to the extended operations of the Revenue Settlement and Survey, the Forest Conservancy and the Inam Commission. It will be seen from the note in the margin, that the increase in these four items alone amounts to upwards of 11½ lacs of Rupees

Estimate of 1860-61	Rs.	69,87,200
Actual of 1859-60	"	57,40,830
Increase of Estimate.....	"	12,46,370

	Increase of Estimate
Salt Charges.....	Rs. 6,72,483
Revenue Settlement and Survey ..	" 2,34,095
Forest Conservancy.....	" 1,11,045
Inam Commission.....	" 84,804
Rupees	11,02,377

HEADS.	Estimated Collections in 1860-61.	Estimated Cost of Collections in 1860-61	Percentage of charge to the Collections
Land Revenue.....	4,01,64,900	34,11,500	8½
Salt	69,22,300	15,73,600	22½
Abkarry.....	30,98,700	2,39,100	7½
Muhtarafa.....	6,75,100	5,400	¾
Customs { Land.....	2,40,000	24,000	10
{ Sea.....	22,69,600	1,53,800	6½

In the margin is also shown the estimated cost of collecting each source of revenue, and the percentage of charge on the amount of collections.

at Rupees 3,76,600, being Rupees 1,82,910 or 94½ per cent. above the Actual charges of the previous year 1859-60. The increase is principally ascribable to a larger quantity of Coal having been indented for, and expected to be received, from the Home authorities in 1860-61. The frequent employment of Steamers, in that year, for movement of Troops, and the failure of Stock, having rendered this measure necessary.

552. MARINE CHARGES.—These charges were assumed

553. MILITARY CHARGES.—The Military expenditure was estimated at Rupees 4,11,37,000, being Rupees 82,50,900 or Rupees 16½ per cent. below the Actual of the previous year. This decrease is principally in Commissariat Charges, and is due to the withdrawal of Troops on Field Service in the Saugor and Nerbudda

Territories, and to the large Stock of Horses, Gram, and forage remaining in Store on the 1st May 1860. The decrease is also attributable to reduction of the strength of Native Regiments, and the disbandment of Extra Regiments, to the reduction of Contingent Charges, and to the Indents for supply of Military and Clothing Stores from England having been considerably reduced in consequence of the Stock on hand being large. In the margin are

	Decrease of Estimate
Commissariat Charges.....	Rs. 82,50,900
Native Infantry, including Extra Regiments.....	13,19,000

Contingencies, viz., Freight, Rates, Postage, and Table money, &c..... 8,25,000
Stores from England..... 8,25,000

These are the principal items which compose the estimated decrease of Rupees 82,50,900, above-mentioned. There are a few items of increase which do not require any special notice.

554. PUBLIC WORKS—ORDINARY.—This head comprises the expenses on account of the repairs, renewal, and maintenance of existing Public Works, and the cost of the permanent Establishment of the Department. The expenditure on the above account was estimated at Rupees 50,77,900, exceeding by Rupees 1,05,450, the expenditure of the previous year. This expected increase is chiefly owing to a larger supply of Machinery and Stores having been indented for and expected to be received from England in 1860-61, and to repairs to Military Buildings having been estimated to be performed to a greater extent, while in the previous year 1859-60 they were limited, owing to the restrictive orders of the Government of India.

555. AGGREGATE ORDINARY CHARGES.—The total expected Ordinary expenditure in the several Departments abovementioned, amounts to Rupees 7,29,25,800*, and compared with the Actual expenditure of 1859-60, which was Rupees 7,64,74,517, exhibits an estimated decrease of Rupees 35,48,717, or 4½ per cent.

556. EXTRAORDINARY CHARGES.—The Extraordinary Charges of the several Departments exclusive of Public Works, were assumed at Rupees 7,29,300, or Rupees 4,35,670, i.e. 148½ per cent. above the Actual of the previous year. This increase is attributable to the following causes:—Provision has been made in the Estimate for the payment of 2½ lacs of Rupees to the Zemindar of the Nidadavol Estate in the Godavery District, being his admitted claim on account of surplus collections due to him from August 1852, when the Estate was purchased by Government, to February 1860, the time of its restoration. Provision has also been made for the payment of Rupees 1,08,300 awarded to the Zemindar of the Devaracottah Estate in the Krishna District, as compensation, in consequence of the abolition in 1820, by Order of Government, of certain fees formerly collected in his Estate, known as "Desmuk Rusums," or "Durbar Charges," and a third large sum of Rupees 1,62,400 is the amount estimated for payment of admitted claims of individuals on His late Highness the Rajah of Tanjore.

557. PUBLIC WORKS—EXTRAORDINARY.—The sum estimated to be appropriated from the General Revenues, for the construction of Public buildings for State purposes, and of works for the general improvement of the country, viz., Harbours, Communications, and Irrigation works, amounts to Rupees 23,27,400 or Rupees 5,46,430 below the actual expenditure of the previous year. This decrease is principally owing to the purchase by Government, in 1859-60, of the Sepakkam Palace and Grounds attached thereto, the property of the late Nabob of the Carnatic for the accommodation of Public Offices. The price paid for the Palace, viz., 5½ lacs, having been disbursed in 1859-60, tended to increase the actual expenditure of that year. If to the outlay on account of Construction, &c., be added the estimated expenditure on account of Repairs and Establishment, viz.,

Rupees 56,77,300. The total estimated expenditure will be Rupees 54,84,006, or about 1½ per cent. of the Territorial Income, as follows:

558. **Receipts and Loss.**—The expected losses to be written off to this head, were assumed at Rupees 1,00,000, or Rupees 2,77,670 above the Actual of 1859-60. This increase was owing to larger advances having been expected to be made on account of the Madras Railway and Great Southern of India Railway Companies; and hence a larger amount was provided to be adjusted in that year, as the difference in the rates of exchange between Rs. 100. and Rs. per Company's Rupee agreeably to the Orders of the Home Government.

559. **TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FOR 1860-61.**—The total Territorial Charges under the three foregoing divisions, viz., Ordinary, Extraordinary, and Profit and Loss, are estimated at Rupees 7,69,78,000, or less than the Actual of 1859-60, by Rupees 82,84,006, i.e. by 4½ per cent

Actual of 1859-60... ..	8,52,62,006
Estimate of 1860-61... ..	7,69,78,000
Decrease of Estimate	82,84,006

YEARS.	INCOME	Percentage of Increase.	Percentage of Decrease
		on the one previous year.	
1835-36	4,46,20,826	0	4½
1836-37	5,33,44,881	19½	0
1837-38	4,59,40,578	0	14
1838-39	4,74,80,024	3½	9
1839-40	5,82,54,963	1½	0
1840-41	6,11,13,330	0	12½
1841-42	5,04,08,090	0	1½
1842-43	5,13,27,381	10½	0
1843-44	5,17,20,680	½	0
1844-45	5,28,96,849	2½	0
1845-46	5,42,89,249	2½	0
1846-47	5,20,20,519	0	4½
1847-48	5,31,43,084	2½	0
1848-49	5,04,26,208	0	5½
1849-50	4,90,67,643	0	2½
1850-51	4,87,40,338	0	½
1851-52	4,92,44,343	1	0
1852-53	5,04,33,063	2½	0
1853-54	5,56,87,801	5½	0
1854-55	5,66,78,712	5½	0
1855-56	5,85,49,048	3½	0
1856-57	5,66,64,348	0	3½
1857-58	6,81,01,114	16½	0
1858-59	7,49,72,479	13½	0
1859-60	8,03,64,006	7½	0

560. **TOTAL TERRITORIAL CHARGES FROM 1835-36 to 1859-60.**—In the margin are given the Territorial Charges for the last twenty-five years, or from 1st May 1835 to 30th April 1860, with the percentage of Increase and Decrease as compared in each case, with the year preceding.

561. **RESULT OF THE TERRITORIAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.**—The total expected Territorial Income has been shown to be Rupees 6,72,60,200, and the Charges, 7,69,78,000. The total Expenditure above Income stands, therefore, at Rupees 97,17,800, or 14½ per cent. The excess of charge, inclusive of the outlay on Public Works Extraordinary abovementioned, viz, Rupees 97,17,800, will have to be met from the Cash balance at the beginning of the year, which was Rupees 2,42,46,953.

562. The following Statement exhibits the Estimated Revenues and Charges of the several Departments of the Administration for the year ended 30th April 1861, the proportion of the Revenues derived from each source, and the proportion which the Charges of each Department bear to the total Income.

Statement of Estimated Revenue and Charge for 1860-61, showing the proportions which the Charges of each Department bear to the aggregate Income.

STATEMENT.

INCOME.	Total Estimated amount for 1860-61.	Percentage, i.e., the proportion yielded by each separate source of Revenue.	CHARGE.	Total Estimated amount for 1860-61.	Percentage, i.e., the portion of Income allotted to each branch of charge.	
Land Revenue.....	4,05,64,900	60½	<i>Political Disbursements, viz.,</i>			
Salt.....	69,22,300	10½	Carnatic and Tanjore Stipends.....	27,41,200	4½	A.
Tribute.....	34,46,400	5	Compensations, Pensions, &c.....	24,68,400	3½	
Abkarry.....	30,98,700	4½	Total, Rs. 52,09,600 or 7½ per cent.			
Land and Sea Customs..	25,09,600	3½	<i>General Charges</i>			
Income Tax.....	18,00,000	2½	Salaries and Establishments in the General Department.....	57,70,200	8½	B.
License Tax.....	3,50,000	½	Public Instruction.....	5,49,500	8	
Muhatarafa.....	6,75,100	1	Charitable Contributions.....	13,04,700	2	
Postal Collections.....	9,92,000	1½	B Total, Rs. 76,20,400 or 11½ per cent.			
Stamps.....	11,97,900	1½	<i>Judicial Charges.</i>			
Miscellaneous, i.e., Fees and Fines in the Judicial Department, Abkarry collections in the Military Department, Extra Revenue, Mint Seignorage, Local Fund, &c. &c.,.....	16,86,000	2½	Supreme Court, including Small Cause Court, &c.....	8,24,900	½	
Extraordinary Receipts, i.e., Value of Copper used in Coinage, Sales of Provisions, Stores, Horses, Refunds of Charges, &c.....	30,29,700	4½	Court of Sudder and Foujdary Adaulat.	2,49,200	½	
Profit and Loss.....	9,87,600	1½	Judicial Charges in the Provinces...	21,19,800	3½	C.
Expected Deficit to be met out of the Cash Balance in hand....	97,17,800	14½	Police and Magisterial Charges at the Presidency.....	2,79,400	1½	
			Do in the Provinces.....	35,43,800	5½	
			C Total, Rs. 63,17,100 or 10 per cent.			
			<i>Revenue Charges.</i>			
			Board of Revenue.....	2,29,000	½	
			Other charges of collecting the Revenue.	67,58,200	10½	D.
			D Total, Rs. 69,87,200 or 10½ per cent.			
			<i>Marine Charges.</i>			
			Establishment, &c., of the Superintendent of Marine and the Master Attendant, Coal, Establishment at the Out-Ports, &c.....	3,76,600	½	
			<i>Military Charges.</i>			
			European Force.....	76,16,000	11½	
			Native Force.....	1,24,16,300	18½	
			Staff of the Army and Military Offices	31,96,600	4½	
			Commissariat Charges.....	67,01,300	10	E.
			Stores.....	27,22,800	4	
			Contingencies.....	84,84,000	12½	
			E Total, Rs. 4,11,37,000 or 61 per cent.			
			Extraordinary Charges.....	7,29,300	1	
			<i>Public Works Ordinary.</i>			
			Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies of the Public Works Department, including those of the Consulting Engineers of the Railway and Irrigation Companies.....	17,62,900	2½	F.
			Repairs of various works.....	33,15,000	5	
			F Total, Rs. 50,77,900 or 7½ per cent.			
			<i>Public Works Extraordinary.</i>			
			Charges for construction of Works.....	23,27,400	3½	
			Total Public Works Rs. 74,05,300 or 11½ per cent.			
			Profit and Loss—i.e. Loss sustained in the rates of Exchange, &c.....	9,95,500	1½	
Rupees	7,69,78,000	114½	Rupees	7,69,78,000	114½	

	Rupees.
Actual Cash balance on the 30th April 1861.	2,16,53,399
Estimated do. do	1,67,94,853
Difference	48,58,546

* Hyderabad.
East Berar.
West Berar.†
Coorg.

563. The Actual Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861, amounted to Rupees 2,16,53,399, being nearly 26 lacs less than the balance on the 30th April 1860, but in excess of the estimated balance by Rupees 48,58,546. This increase is chiefly owing to advances not having been taken up, to the extent anticipated in the Estimate, by the Madras and Great Southern of India Railway Companies, and also by the Irrigation and Canal Company; it is also owing to the Cash Balance of the Treasuries* noted in the margin, the accounts of which have been transferred to this Office from the 1st May, as also the value of Copper for coinage in Store being included in the Actual, but not in the estimated Cash Balance; and to the instructions for including the invoice value of Copper for coinage in the Cash balance not having been received till April 1861.

564. The following Statement exhibits in one view the actual balance of Cash which remained in the different Public Treasuries under this Presidency at the beginning and termination of each official year for the past five years.

STATEMENT OF ACTUAL BALANCE OF CASH.

YEARS.	Actual Cash balance at the beginning of the year.	Actual Cash balance at the end of the year.	Increase at the end of the year.	Decrease at the end of the year.	Percentage of Increase and Decrease on the one previous year.
1856-57.....	2,46,54,587	2,83,60,257	37,05,670	....	13
1857-58.....	2,83,60,257	2,42,98,867	...	40,61,390	16½
1858-59.....	2,42,98,867	2,52,01,890	9,06,023	....	3½
1859-60....A	2,52,04,890	2,42,46,953	..	9,57,937	4
1860-61.....	2,42,46,953	2,16,53,399	...	25,93,554	12
Total of the } five years }	12,67,65,554	12,37,64,366	46,11,693	76,12,881	
	Deduct—Total Increase at the end of } the year..... }			46,11,693	
	Not Decrease.....			30,01,188	

From the note in the margin it will be seen that of the Cash Balance on the 30th April 1861, viz., Rupees 216½ lacs, a sum of upwards of 26 lacs was not generally

	Rupees
Silver Bullion...	5,33,154
Small Coins, Silver, and Copper ..	12,85,070
Bank Notes in the Provincial Treasuries ..	27,490
Copper for coinage in the Mint...	4,64,290
Remittance in transit to other Presidencies— now } included in the Cash Balance.... }	3,00,000
	26,10,804
Available for general circulation..	1,90,43,095
	2,16,53,399

available for immediate disbursement, as it consisted of Bullion, Copper intended for coinage, and small Coins, &c. The above balance of 216½ lacs is scattered over a number of Civil and Military Treasuries, and the Provincial Hoozoor or principal Revenue

† The Cash Balance Report of this Treasury was not received in due time, and is not therefore included in the general Balances.

Treasuries, which number twenty in this Presidency, have attached to each of them a number of Subordinate Treasuries.

	Amount sent to the Interior.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1854-55	3,28,500	2,21,000
„ 1855-56	4,08,500	3,41,300
„ 1856-57	8,38,300	1,68,450
„ 1857-58	8,19,500	2,60,000
„ 1858-59	6,17,000	3,48,600
„ 1859-60	4,53,000	2,31,700
„ 1860-61	11,11,000	2,61,000
	45,70,800	15,62,050
	Amount supplied to other Presidencies.	
	Silver.	Copper.
In 1854-55 .....	....	1,10,000
„ 1855-56 .....	....	10,000
„ 1856-57 .....	....	....
„ 1857-58	1,40,000	2,33,413
„ 1858-59 .....	....	1,06,805
„ 1859-60	1,00,000	8,00,000
„ 1860-61 .....	....	5,00,000
	2,40,000	17,60,218

565. CIRCULATION OF SMALL COIN.—The fabricating powers of the Mint having been greatly improved of late years, a large quantity of small coin has been put in circulation in the Provinces, and also supplied to other Presidencies. The note in the margin shows the value of Silver and Copper Coins thus put in circulation during the past seven years. In the past year 1860-61 an unprecedented amount of small Silver Coin was supplied to Collectors to meet the increased demands made by the Railway authorities, and by the Engineers of the Department of Public Works.

566. COMMISSARIAT TREASURE CHESTS AND TREASURE GUARDS ABOLISHED.—With the view of dispensing with a number of separate Commissariat Treasure Chests and Treasure Guards, Commissariat Officers were directed in July 1860, under the orders of Government, to conduct their monetary transactions from the 1st July 1860, by banking with the

Government Civil Treasuries; and, as a general rule, those Officers were prohibited from keeping more than 200 Rupees in cash. All payments of sums of 20 Rupees and upwards are now made by means of cheques upon the Collector's Treasury in favor of the parties entitled. These cheques are made payable to the Contractors in the body of the Draft and not by endorsement thereof, and they pass direct to the Contractor or Supplier without the intervention of any member of the Establishment of the Executive Commissariat. The above cheques are drawn on Collectors against the monthly Letters of credit which are issued in favor of the Divisional Commissariat Officers.

567. SEPARATION OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Major S. Gompertz having been appointed Military Accountant at Madras, agreeably to the Orders of the Government of India, dated 1st February 1861, the Military Account Department, hitherto under the control of the Accountant General, was made over to that Officer on the 1st March 1861.

TREASURY.

568. The statements included in Appendix No. VII show the operations of the Treasury during the past year. The first statement exhibits the Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasury for the last year; the other contains a Comparative Statement of the transactions for the last three years.

CIVIL AUDITOR.

569. It may be said that the Civil Audit Office has been in a state of transition during the past year, no less than five changes having taken place in the head of the Department within twelve months.

Changes of superintendence.

570. Notwithstanding the period has not been unmarked by progress. Reforms have been introduced, though not yet completed, tending to greater efficiency in superintendence, to reduction of the number of bills, to simplification of correspondence, and to ensuring a Departmental check on all items of contingent and fluctuating expenditure, &c.

571. These are still to be carried out to their full extent, and many other most important changes are entailed by the new system, which renders the duties and responsibilities of the Civil Paymaster far heavier than those of the Civil Auditor. But these, as they only came into operation from the 1st May, will find their place more properly in the Report of the year 1861-62.

Post audit arrears. 572. The arrears of the Post Audit system have been nearly worked up.

573. The usual statement of increase and decrease in the fixed and temporary Establishments of the Civil Department is annexed, as Appendix No. VII.

MILITARY AUDIT.

574. The Administrative and Executive duties of the Department have been in all respects similar to those detailed in the last Report. They appertain chiefly to those of audit which is current and up to date.

575. During the past year, the Pay Code has undergone an entire revision, and is now ready for publication; the duty of revision was performed by Mr. Greenfield, one of the Assistants in the Department. The code was subsequently revised by a Committee composed as per margin. It was a work of great labor, and has been most satisfactorily performed.

576. The resolutions of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 6th July and 16th November 1860, have materially changed the constitution of the Department; but as the changes have only come into operation since the 1st May 1861, the Financial effects which they are calculated to produce do not properly belong to the operations of the year now under report. Inasmuch, however, as the preliminary steps for carrying them out had to be made during that period, the present report will notice briefly what the changes are, and what preliminary steps were taken to bring them into operation.

577. Heretofore, the administrative duties of the Military Finance Department have been carried on in two separate Offices; the Accounting portion in that of the Accountant General; the Auditing in that of the Military Auditor General, each having co-ordinate and independent jurisdiction as regards their specific duties.

578. The resolution of the 6th July 1860 developed an entirely new system of audit and account, while the resolution of the 16th November provided for the agency by means of which the new system was to be carried out. Under the latter resolution, the Military Auditor General became Controller with enlarged administrative powers; the Deputy and 1st Assistant Military Auditor General became 1st and 2nd Examiners in the Pay Department; the 2nd Assistant, "Compiler;" while an Officer, designated the Military Accountant was nominated for the performance of the duties hitherto done in the Accountant General's Office. The Auditors in the Commissariat and Ordnance Departments have had their appellations changed to Examiners. These Offices form the Military Finance Department of this Presidency, and have been called into existence during the year under report. The Officers who preside over these several divisions of the Department, are each individually answerable for the duties entrusted to him, under the direct control of the Military Auditor General.

579. To correspond with these changes, it became necessary to divide the Establishment of the Military Auditor General into four distinct offices; viz., the "Controller's," the "1st Examiner's," the "2nd Examiner's," and the "Compiler's," and this has been effected without any additional aid; but as the first and last are entirely new offices, it is probable that it will be found necessary to put them on a more efficient footing than they now are. This can be better done hereafter, when their wants have undergone the test of a short experience in the working of these new offices.

580. In addition to the arrangements necessary for these alterations, changes have also been introduced in the form and manner of keeping and rendering the Paymaster's accounts. The object has been to simplify and get rid of much re-duplication of work rendered unnecessary by the institution of a Compiler's Department. Eventually this will admit of reductions in the Establishments of Paymasters; but it would be premature and unadvisable to reduce until the new system is in full operation, and well understood.

581. The preparation of the Budget for 1861-62 formed part of the operations of the Department for the year 1860-61. It was no ordinary undertaking, whether viewed with reference to its novelty, its magnitude or its importance. Its successful preparation has been admitted and acknowledged.

582. During the year 1860-61, great reductions were carried out in the Native Army; and it became the duty of the Department to bring the financial results of these reductions under the review of Government. Much time and care were bestowed in the preparation of the necessary statements, as also in the preparation of similar documents for the Military Finance Department.

MINT.

583. During the year 1860-61, which has just closed, the receipt of Bullion for coinage at the Mint has been lower than in any of the past six years, notwithstanding the favorable price at which silver has been quoted in the English market.

The deliveries compared with those of former years.

584. The deliveries in each month of the year, compared with the previous six years, are shown in the following statement:—

	1855-56.			1856-57.			1857-58.			1858-59.			1859-60.			1860-61.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
May	2,91,716	11	0	9,73,881	12	6	13,82,652	14	2	2,59,820	10	2	10,60,480	11	11	4,29,403	11	4
June	8,08,081	10	6	5,39,389	11	1	10,28,079	10	6	5,23,324	18	5	3,12,900	8	10	8,19,406	19	7
July	6,18,504	2	3	7,84,001	1	2	6,81,176	1	7	1,88,802	14	11	5,70,548	11	1	5,75,206	3	8
August	5,20,368	2	3	5,71,466	13	3	4,95,187	7	2	4,00,282	0	3	6,18,534	15	2	1,86,244	15	11
September ..	4,83,676	6	3	8,61,503	14	1	8,10,292	11	11	2,82,496	10	2	3,93,142	11	8	3,11,678	6	6
October	5,97,648	10	2	4,21,320	3	3	10,59,167	0	10	3,73,871	7	4	1,98,382	2	1	1,35,605	13	3
November ..	4,88,157	2	9	5,39,388	10	5	8,13,266	3	2	2,90,014	7	5	1,54,806	11	10	2,47,666	8	5
December ..	2,64,100	6	3	3,79,401	4	3	8,64,453	8	6	5,33,254	4	9	2,30,479	14	10	6,59,861	5	7
January	8,24,731	6	10	6,46,862	6	10	1,31,843	11	3	7,27,476	8	8	4,69,528	2	7	1,12,276	4	4
February ..	6,72,324	5	4	2,58,564	5	11	2,98,936	9	2	4,86,849	10	10	3,04,501	9	3	1,38,824	13	11
March	6,47,076	11	2	9,24,834	6	10	2,88,363	14	5	3,62,019	1	2	5,17,201	1	1	4,23,104	5	1
April	5,02,156	12	10	10,89,369	0	6	2,06,333	14	6	4,19,162	15	3	5,42,292	3	8	4,79,393	10	4
Total..	68,01,490	9	0	79,89,933	10	1	80,44,753	1	2	48,17,375	8	3	53,02,798	14	0	45,16,662	15	11

585. The silver coined and remitted to the General Treasury during the year, amounted

The value and number of the pieces coined. in value to Rupees 51,34,638; the number of pieces of each denomination, and their respective values being:—

	No.	Value, Rs.
Of Single Rupees.....	45,64,937	45,64,937
Of Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,529
Of Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,234½
Of Double Annas	1,99,500	24,937½
Total...	66,18,433	51,34,638

586. The Treasury having been well supplied with small coins, a smaller proportion of them was struck than during previous years, and consequently the tale of pieces reached only 66,18,433 against 1,10,78,847 in 1859-60, although the difference in value between the out-turn of the two years was only about five lacs.

The proportion the small coin bear to the larger less than in former years.

587. The result of the manipulation of the Bullion must be considered very favorable, as the excess of silver delivered above the amount with which the Mint was debited, was Rupees 8,267, which is at the rate of 160 Rupees per lac of the coin issued from the Mint.

The result of coinage operations, favorable—the gross excess being 160 per lac.

Receipts and remittances.

588. The receipts and remittances were as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on hand on the 1st May 1860	10,21,346	0	11			
Merchants' Silver Bullion, purchased... ..	45,16,662	15	11			
Amount of Public Bullion received during the year...	54,550	1	11			
				55,92,559	2	9
Amount of silver coin remitted to the General Treasury.	51,34,699	5	0			
Balance remaining in the Mint... ..	4,66,127	1	0			
				56,00,826	6	0
	Excess.....			8,267	3	3

589. In the following statement is given the particulars of this excess, showing the

The particulars of the excess explained, and the gain by unreported fractions shown to be Rupees 135 per lac.

Gain and Loss in each Department of the Mint. Deducting from the gross excess of tolas 8,267, first, the recoveries in the premelting room, tolas 789, and secondly, tolas 554 the amount by which the coinage according to the local trial assays fell in the aggregate

below standard fineness, there remain tolas 6,924 as the actual value of the unreported fractions, or a gain of tolas 135 per lac of the out-turn by the trifling excess in fineness of the Bullion beyond the quality assigned to it in the trade assays.

Excess:	Tolas.	A.	P.	Wastage.	Tolas.	A.	P.
Melting room.....	7,244	14	7½	Milling room	177	0	0
Laminating room	4,261	12	5½	Cleaning room	3,764	12	11½
	11,506	11	1½	Stamping room.....	88	8	0
					4,030	4	11½
Excess of the Laminating and Melting rooms	11,506	11	1½				
Do. of the Bullion melting room	789	6	1½				
Do. of the Mint Treasury	1	7	0		790	13	1½
					12,297	8	2½
Deduct wastage of the Milling, Cleaning, and Stamping rooms					4,030	4	11½
					8,267	3	3
Deduct depreciation of coinage below standard.....	553	13	0				
Deduct Bullion recovered in the Premelting Department...	789	6	1		1,343	3	1
					6,924	0	2
Excess by unreported fractions.....							

	Pieces.	Tolas.	B. 1.	B. ½.	Stand.	W. ½.	W. 1.		Tolas.	Tolas.	A.	P.
Single Rupees.	45,64,937	45,64,941 7/8	1	30	382	43	2 458 or	1,49,506 W ½	339	12	7	
Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,606 1/8	0	3	21	9	0 33 or	29,564 W ½	67	3	0 8	
Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,204 3/4	2	7	98	31	3 141 or	70,477 W ½	160	2	9 1/2	
									567	2	5 1/8	
Double Annas.	1,99,500	24,917 1/6	0	8	26	0	0 34 or	5,869 B ½	13	5	5	
Deficiency at W. ½ Company's Rupees....										553	13	0 1/2

590. It is satisfactory that the above favorable result of the conversion of the Bullion into coin was attained at the same time that increased care and attention were given to the interests of the Merchants in the premelting of their tenders, the apparent wastage, as shown in the following statement having been reduced on the average below that of any previous year.

25th Settlement...	64,54,656	64,35,798	10,543 8 314	1 4	...
26th do. ...	71,90,681	71,69,312	14,317 7 052	0	15 1976 11
27th do. ...	79,10,189	78,89,485	15,490 5214	0	10 929 8
28th do. ...	48,12,767	48,01,443	7,809 8,815	0	11 708 9
29th do. ...	51,70,817	51,59,889	6,757 4,171	0 12 1/4	679 10 1/2
30th do. ...	45,53,345	45,45,120	5,055 2,434	0 8 1/2	736 5 1/2
31st do. ...					
32nd do. ...					
33rd do. ...					

591. The Copper coinage was far more extensive than in any preceding year, the pieces remitted having numbered 7,23,50,400, and those stamped and retained in the Mint Treasury, for want of room in the General Treasury, 31,87,200, or a total 755,37,600, or more than seventy-five and a half millions; in value, Rupees 10,68,140 or £106,814. The weight of copper converted was of straps 628½ tons, and of ingots 166 tons, total 794½ tons.

592. The supply of slips from England was regularly maintained throughout the twelve months, and the receipt amounted to 750 tons, at prices so much below those of previous deliveries as to leave a considerably larger margin of profit on the coinage.

593. The total out-turn of Coin, as shown below, both of silver and copper, was (8,21,56,033) eighty-two millions, one hundred and fifty-six thousand pieces; in value Rupees 62,02,778 or £620,277. The average out-turn of pieces per working day was therefore 2,87,000.

	RS.	RS.	Rs.
Silver single Rupees...	45,64,937		
Do. Half do.	3,25,058		
Do. Quarter do.	15,28,938		
Do. Double Annas...	1,99,500	66,18,433	51,34,638
Copper Half-Annas.	1,23,86,880		
Do. Quarter do.	3,38,05,440		
Do. Single Pice....	2,93,45,280	7,55,37,600	10,68,140
	Total	8,21,56,033	62,02,778

594. The expenses of the Mint amounted to Rupees 2,11,639, (£21,163,) exclusive of the Assay Office charges, and the salaries of the Pattern-maker and Moulder attached to the Foundry. From this the cost of the coinage may be deduced as follows:—

Single Rupees	45,64,937	45,64,937	at trifle above 1½ per cent.	53,342	11	3		
Half do.	3,25,058	1,62,529	at 2 do.	3,250	9	3		
Quarter do.	15,28,938	3,82,234½	at 4 do.	15,289	6	0		
Double Annas	1,99,500	24,937½	at 6 do.	1,496	4	0		
Half Annas.	1,23,86,880		at 313 Rupees per lac.	38,770	14	11	73,378	14 6
Quarter do.	3,38,05,440		at 191 Do. do.	64,568	6	2		
Single Pice.	2,93,45,280		at 119 Do. do.	34,920	14	1		
							1,38,260	3 2
				Total...	2,11,639	1 8		

595. The statement below of the receipts and disbursements of the Mint shows a clear profit during the year of Rupees 3,69,462-0-10.
The profit of the year.

<i>Receipts.</i>		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Seignorage, and Refining charges on Silver Bullion.....		32,752	0	5			
Gain on Copper coin after deducting value of the Copper...		5,28,364	6	0			
Excess of Silver found in different Departments.....		8,267	3	3			
Amount of acids, unserviceable articles, &c., sold at the Mint.		10,019	2	6			
					6,39,402	12	2
<i>Disbursements.</i>		RS.	A.	P.			
Mint Master's salary.....		19,320	0	0			
Mint Establishment		47,855	10	11			
Contingent Servants.....		69,421	6	11			
Gram, straw, purchased articles, &c.....		14,893	12	9			
Coal.....		27,700	0	0			
Coke.....		12,889	14	11			
Store articles.....		36,107	6	8			
Total Assay Office expenses		27,602	3	2			
Loss on copper scissel.....		14,150	4	0			
					2,69,940	1	4
Net Gain as exhibited by the Mint books...					3,69,462	0	10

596. In the Laminating room, cattle-power has been altogether dispensed with, as the two steam Engines, planned by Colonel Smith and finished in the Mint, can reduce about three hundred ingots a day, weighing 1,00,000 tolas, and producing sixty thousand single Rupee pieces. A new weighing machine has been finished for this Department to assort forty thousand pieces per day in addition to the old one for twenty thousand, and these combined numbers may therefore be considered the maximum out-turn of single Rupee pieces of which the Mint is capable, working ordinary time.

597. The Copper Department has been enlarged and considerably improved. Seven furnaces have been added, and the daily meltings have been increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ton. The means of rolling down so large a quantity were however wanting and, as shown above, the proportion of ingots to slips worked up during the year was only as 166 tons to 628 $\frac{1}{2}$. This was an improvement on the previous year, when only 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ingots could be worked up with every effort; and it is hoped that with the aid of the Engine of 12 horse-power lately purchased and set up, better results will be obtained. The nominal steam power in this Department is now 22 horses, and shafting for working, cutting, and milling tables having been put up and connected with one of the Engines, a reduction of the number of hands employed for the operations of cutting out and milling has been made; while, at the same time, an out-turn of about four lacs of pieces per diem has been ensured, or about one hundred and fifteen millions of pieces annually, should there be a demand for so great a quantity.

598. The labor of recovering from the worn-out iron pots in which public Bullion was melted, the particles of silver which during their use had penetrated into the pores of the metal, led to a trial of crucibles made within the Mint, of plumbago obtained from Ceylon; but it was soon found that, owing to the difficulty of making them

Cattle power totally dispensed with, and the Engines substituted for it, capable of a daily out-turn of 60,000 single Rupee pieces.

The Copper-melting, and Coining Departments—enlarged and improved.

A trial of plumbago crucibles for melting silver having failed, iron pots again used.

fire-proof, or to the timidity of the workmen in handling them, the breakage was so excessive as to increase the expenses of the Melting Department; first, by the cost of the crucibles; and secondly, by the great augmentation in the bulk of the drosses. It was necessary, therefore, to return to the employment of cast-iron pots, which are, however, now made of a superior quality, imbibing less precious metal, and lasting longer.

Cash remitted on account of sales and loss by copper scissel.

599. The Cash remitted to the General Treasury on the sale of articles at the Mint, amounted to Rupees 1,73,925-4-11.

	RS.	A.	P.
For Gold.	29,390	9	0
Do. Scissel, copper	1,30,939	11	3
Do. Articles sold from the Store.	2,869	14	2
Do. Articles rendered unserviceable by use, viz., Dies, Copper annealing tubes, &c.	9,811	10	6
Do. Acid, nitric	730	0	0
Do. do. hydrochloric	2	0	0
Do. do. sulphuric	181	8	0
Total.	1,73,925	4	11

An attempt to dispose of a quantity of waste Copper by public competition failed, in consequence of an evident combination of the would-be purchasers to keep down bids. The loss on copper scissel, &c., sold, amounted to Rupees 14,084; and it would have been greater, had not the means of converting so large a proportion of the scissel from the English slips been available.

600. The rooms above the central range of the Mint building having been completed, the Die-cutters were removed into one of them from the low, dark rooms, which they formerly occupied; and having more space and light they have been better able to meet the demand for Peon's badges, silver, steel and brass seals for Offices, gold and silver medals, which the orders of Government that everything of this kind should be executed at the Mint, have transferred to them. The other is appropriated to the use of the assorters, leaving the room below, formerly occupied by them, available for the Copper coinage. A lettering machine has been received from England for impressing inscriptions on Army medals, and this and other works formerly done by private contract have been transferred to this Department.

601. A number of scales with sets of weights have been in course of manufacture. Ten sets have been sent to their destination and the others will soon follow. The weights accompanying the scales are adjusted for weighing, as shown below:—

	lbs.	oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Annas.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Annas	$\frac{1}{16}$ Annas
For 10 Rupees.	9	2	320	640	1,920
„ 5 do.	4	9	160	320	960
„ 3 do.	2	11	96	192	576
„ 2 do.	1	13	64	128	384
„ 1 do.	0	14	32	64	192

602. The Mint Foundry has increased its out-turn of work, but its operations, though useful both to the Public Departments and to the public generally, have not been so extensive as might have been anticipated. The new cupola and apparatus received from England have not been brought into use for want of the necessary building to contain them. The estimate was included in the Budget of 1860-61. The principal articles turned out were, pivots for 68-pounder gun platforms, water pipes, turning lathe beds, &c., sets of weights for Railway Company, gas retorts, parts of steam engines, stamping and cutting presses, ingot moulds, floor plates, &c., &c., weighing in the aggregate 170 tons. The coinage of the past fourteen years is shown in the Appendix.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

603. DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF TRAVANCORE, AND SUCCESSION OF HIS NEPHEW TO THE MUSNUD.—On the 18th August 1860, His Highness Martanda Vurmah, Rajah of Travancore, died. He had just completed his forty-sixth year, and had reigned since the 26th February 1817, or thirteen and a half years.

The next in the regular line of succession to the Musnud was His Highness Carelah Vurmah, the Elliah Rajah, eldest nephew of the late Rajah; but as this Prince continued in the same state of hopeless imbecility under which he had long labored, the next heir, his brother, the first Prince Rama Vurmah, was acknowledged as Rajah of Travancore. The character of His Highness is represented by the Resident to be such as to afford good promise that he will be an enlightened ruler, and do justice to his high station. The installation of His Highness Rama Vurmah as Maha Rajah of Travancore took place on the 19th October 1860.

In consequence of the mental imbecility of the second Prince Ravi Vurmah, next brother to the present Rajah, His Highness and the principal members of the family expressed a desire that although the Prince should be invested with the rank and title of Elliah Rajah, his younger brother Rama Vurmah should take the position at public Durbars usually occupied by the Elliah Rajah, and be nominated to succeed to the Musnud. This arrangement was accordingly authorized, on the understanding that it would be open to reconsideration if any marked improvement should manifest itself in the mental condition of the Prince Ravi Vurmah.

604. ABOLITION OF THE PEPPER MONOPOLY.—The important measure of abolishing the Pepper Monopoly was carried out this year in the territories of both States, Travancore and Cochin, under Proclamations issued by the two Rajahs, thus giving freedom of trade throughout those countries to one of the chief staples: and an Act (No. III. of 1861) was passed by the Legislative Council of India for the levy of a duty of 15 Rupees a candy on all Pepper exported by sea from the British Port of Cochin. The proceeds, after deducting all expenses of collection, will be paid by the British authorities to the Travancore and Cochin Sarcars, in such proportions as may be ordered by the Government of Madras.

605. WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.—The following is a sketch of the works of public utility undertaken or projected by the two Sarcars for the improvement of their territories:—

1st.—The construction of a Light-house at the port of Allepey in the Travancore State, the extension of the canal from the backwater to the Town, and the laying down of a line of Railway from the canal to the sea side, all of which are in progress.

2nd.—The construction of a bridge over the Ponnay river in order to bring the northern portion of the State of Cochin into connection with the Madras Railway, and of a road thence to Trichoor, an important trading place at the head of the navigation of the Trichoor lake; the expense of which His Highness the Rajah of Cochin has expressed his readiness to sanction.

3rd.—The construction of a canal, to be called Victoria Canal, from Cape Comorin to within seven miles of Trevandrum. This canal has been commenced by His Highness the Rajah of Travancore.

4th.—It is in contemplation to overcome, as far as possible, the only interruption in the inland navigation between Trevandrum and Trichoor, via Quilon, Allepey, and Cochin, or that at the Vurkullay Hill, by extending the present canals for one mile on each side of it, cutting down the hill to the extent of 80 feet for the intervening two miles, and having a portage for that distance.

5th.—The roads striking off from the backwater to open out the interior of the country; these are:

1st.—From Trevandrum to the mountains due east and so to Papanassum.

2nd.—A road from Cotyam over the mountains to Dindigul. These two have just been commenced.

3rd.—A road from the Cochin backwater to join that under construction from Polachy to the Anamullay Forests.

4th.—The southern road from Trevandrum to Tinnevely, about to be thoroughly repaired.

6th.—The erection of a series of columns with lights to guide the craft to the entrances of the rivers and canals, and the improvement of the drainage of the land in the Trichoor lake.

606. THE RAJAHS ALLOWED A GREATER INFLUENCE IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THEIR STATES.—Measures have been adopted by the Resident, in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Government, for giving the Rajahs of Cochin and Travancore a greater amount of influence in the Administration of their countries than had formerly been conceded to those Princes, and especially to the former of them. These measures have been judicious and have been attended with much success.

607. REFORMS IN THE JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The state of the Judicial Institutions both in Travancore and Cochin being most unsatisfactory, certain remedial measures have been recommended by the Resident and approved by Government, these are mainly:—

First.—To raise the salaries of the Judges to a respectable amount.

Second.—To reduce the number of classes of Courts, and shorten and simplify their procedure, Civil and Criminal.

Third.—To constitute the highest or Appeal Court in such a manner that its judgments shall command respect, and to provide for all charges against its decisions or the character of its members being fully and publicly investigated by responsible parties of weight and position.

This last course was resorted to on a recent occasion with the best effect.

608. **FAMINE IN THE SOUTH.**—There was a dearth in the South of Travancore, and relief was disbursed to the suffering population through the Protestant Missionaries, whose aid was called in on the occasion by His Highness the Rajah, and through others. Assistance has also been afforded from Madras out of the subscriptions raised there for the relief of the famine in the North West Provinces and in Travancore.

609. **SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS.**—In this year several steps in social improvement have been made. The Pepper Monopoly has been abolished, as already stated. Lands have been registered in the names of Christian converts, and will henceforth go by direct descent, instead of to sisters' sons. Pulliars (or slaves) have, for the first time, been employed on the Public Works. An important movement is going on towards the promulgation of a law empowering families who choose to adopt direct descent in preference to descent to sisters' sons, to make amicable arrangements to this effect.

TRAVANCORE.		
		Rs
Total Revenue.	1857-58....	42,11,698
Do.	1858-59....	42,77,119
Do.	1859-60....	51,41,918
Disbursements.	1859-60....	46,40,784
COCHIN.		
Total Revenue.	1858-59....	9,06,657
Do.	1859-60....	9,26,945

610. The results, as exhibited in the Financial Statements of the Travancore and Cochin Sarcars for the year 1859-60 ending in August of the past year, were satisfactory; particularly so in the former, when contrasted with the state of the Travancore finances a few years back. After providing for the disbursements of the year, which included an outlay of Rupees 1,75,000 on Public Works and the price of a quantity of salt still on hand, there was a balance in favor of the Sarcars of very nearly five lacs of Rupees.

More detailed information, will be found in the Report from the Dewan of Travancore and the letter from the Resident, which are published in the Appendix.

TANJORE.

611. **DEBTS OF THE LATE RAJAH OF TANJORE.**—The Commission appointed for the investigation and settlement of the claims against the late Rajah of Tanjore, having completed its inquiries, was closed on the 14th of August 1860. The total number of claims, including those for arrears of wages due to the servants of the Rajah's various Establishments, was 3,957, and the aggregate of the sums claimed was Rupees 9,71,684. The total amount awarded was Rupees 1,86,332, of which Rupees 1,41,122 was awarded by the Commissioner, and Rupees 45,210 has been added by Government. The Commissioner has paid awards to the amount of Rupees 15,066, being for the most part those of petty sums which he was himself authorized to adjudicate. The awards on the heavier claims, amounting to Rupees 1,52,336, which form the major part of what remains for payment, have been referred for the sanction of the Government of India. The remainder of the awards is in course of liquidation by the Government Agent at Tanjore.

612. **DISPOSAL OF THE JEWELS, &c., OF THE TANJORE RAJ.**—There are several questions connected with the affairs of the Tanjore Raj remaining unsettled, being still under the consideration of the Government of India. These relate to the mode of disposing of the jewels of the late Rajah, the contents of the Armoury, the Library, Menagerie, Raj Hospital, Buildings, and the Palace Establishment of His Highness.

CARNATIC.

613. **DEBTS OF THE LATE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.**—The number of claims filed in the Supreme Court at Madras, against the Estate of His Highness the late Nawab

of the Carnatic, under the provisions of Act XXX. of 1858, was 413; and the amount claimed, including interest to the day when each claim was finally disposed of, was in round numbers Rupees (1,22,08,500) one crore, twenty-two lacs, eight thousand and five hundred.

* That of Rajah Ruggoonada Ram Bahadoor of Hyderabad, for the sum of Rupees 1,23,414, inclusive of interest to the 10th April 1861.

† This sum includes the award amount, Rupees 1,10,664, in the case of Damoodra Dass and others now under appeal to the Privy Council.

All these claims, with the exception of one,* have been settled for about Rupees 32,91,610† or in round numbers 33 lacs of Rupees; being less than the aggregate amount claimed by 89 lacs of Rupees, and being also little more than one-fourth of that aggregate amount. Only 21, of the 412 cases settled, were tried in the Supreme Court; the remaining 391 were disposed of out of Court. In 43 of these, the claimants consented to their claims, amounting to Rupees 4,79,822, being wholly dismissed, on the Law Officers agreeing to forego all claims to costs against them. Others accepted Rupees 25,40,067 in full of claims, amounting, with interest, to Rupees 70,30,076; the total amount abandoned by these two classes of claimants being Rupees 49,78,831.

POODOOCOTTAH.

614. ADMINISTRATION OF AFFAIRS.—The affairs of the Poodoocottah State continue to be administered by the Sirkele, under the supervision of the Political Agent, whose interference is confined to watching the receipts and expenditure and to urging activity in the disposal of Civil and Criminal cases. The interference now exercised was sanctioned in 1854, and is considered to act as a very good check on both the Rajah and Minister.

615. CONDUCT AND DEBTS OF THE RAJAH.—There has been some amendment in the conduct of the Rajah; but he still continues to indulge in extravagance and to incur debts. The debts registered in 1854 have been completely liquidated; but the Rajah has since contracted other debts. The Rajah has recently, 12th April 1861, solicited that the present control of the Regent may be withdrawn; and that his title of Excellency may be restored to him; but the Government have not seen fit to comply with either of those requests.

616. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—The year 1859-60 being the last that has been reported on, was an average one. The revenue from Land and Extra sources amounted to Rupees 2,88,890, and showed an increase above that of the preceding year of Rupees 5,115. The total actual receipts from all sources, together with the balance brought forward from the previous year, amounted to Rupees 7,44,695, and the disbursements for the year to Rupees 4,77,593; thus leaving a surplus in excess of expenditure of Rs. 2,67,002.

617. WORKING OF THE CIVIL COURTS.—The working of the Civil Courts did not show to better advantage than in previous years. But it is hoped that the substitution of the procedure laid down in Act VIII of 1859, for the antiquated and cumbrous forms hitherto observed, and other changes proposed by the Political Agent, will bring about an improvement in the administration of justice.

MILITARY.

618. REDUCTIONS.—The most important measures which have engaged the attention of Government in this Department during the past year, were those connected with the reductions in its Military expenditure.

619. **NATIVE INFANTRY.**—Prior to the 1st May 1860, the strength of Regiments of Native Infantry had been ordered to be reduced from an Establishment of 1,000, to that of 700 Privates each, with an organization of ten Companies, having each one Subadar, five Havildars and five Naigues. The course followed by Government towards effecting this measure, was the pensioning of all unfit, and discharging all men of less than three years' service, with a donation of one month's pay for each year of service. The reduction of the Native Army effected under these orders up to the abovementioned date was 4,886 men, which was followed by a further reduction, whereby the strength of each Native Infantry Regiment was fixed at 600 privates, formed into eight Companies instead of ten. To reduce the Regiments to this Establishment, a donation of one month's pay for each full year's service was offered to all non-commissioned rank and file willing to take their discharge, and it was directed that, in the event of the above measure failing to effect the required reduction, Medical Invaliding Committees should be convened for the examination of all remaining supernumeraries who were considered unfit for further service. Such of these as had completed thirty-nine years' Service were admitted to the superior pension, without exacting the condition of forty years' actual service required by regulation, and those who had served fourteen years were admitted to the ordinary rate of pension, as after fifteen years' service. These concessions were made in accordance with the views of Her Majesty's Government that the "reductions should be" carried out in a spirit of liberality and consideration for the claims both of the "Native Officers and men." The result was that from a total effective strength of 48,543 combatants on the 1st May 1860, the number, according to the latest returns, was reduced to 39,216 on the 1st May 1861, which leaves only 2,140 of *all ranks* in excess of the total revised Establishment of the Native Infantry of this Army.

620. **CAVALRY.**—Simultaneously with the re-organization of the Infantry, the Native Cavalry was reduced to four Regiments, by the breaking up of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Regiments, and by the 31st of December following this measure had been fully effected.

621. **SAPPER MILITIA REGIMENT.**—The Sapper Militia Regiment was disbanded in the month of May 1860.

622. **NATIVE ARTILLERY AND KARKHANAHs.**—Another inconsiderable reduction was that effected in the Native Artillery. The option of discharge with donation was granted to the men of the Golundauze Battalion, and of the Karkhanah and Native Horse Field Battery Establishment, which resulted in a reduction of 79 men of the former and 472 of the latter establishment. The two supplemental Companies of the Golundauze Battalion were also abolished.

623. **NATIVE VETERAN BATTALIONS.**—The reduction of the two Native Veteran Battalions which had been ordered previous to the commencement of the official year 1860-61, was finally carried out in the months of July and October of that year respectively.

624. **GOOD CONDUCT OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.**—The whole of these measures were carried into effect without a single instance of insubordination; a fact highly creditable to the discipline of the Madras Army.

625. **BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT OF CATTLE AT HOONSOOR.**—Consequent upon the horsing of the Field Batteries of Artillery, and the reductions effected in the Public Cattle Establishment, it was considered expedient to discontinue the Cattle Breeding Establishment also, which had heretofore been maintained in Mysore, for the supply of *Bullocks* for the Artillery.

lery, and carriage for the Army. The Hoonsoor Training Depot for Cattle was also abolished. The requirements of the service in respect to draught cattle will henceforth be met from the ordinary resources of the country.

These measures resulted in the realization of a considerable sum from the sale of the surplus cattle, and a saving* in Establishments amounting to Rupees 22,211 per annum.

*Rupees 1,91,571.

626. **SALE OF SURPLUS HORSES.**—As a further measure of economy, Government directed the sale of all horses at the Remount Depot at Oosoor, surplus to the estimated requirements for Remounts for the ensuing season. The number sold up to 30th April 1861 was 676, realizing Rupees 1,63,075. This was irrespective of the sale of about 193 horses transferred from one of the reduced Cavalry Regiments, which realized Rupees 17,072, making an aggregate sum of Rupees 1,80,147.

627. **PAY OFFICES OF VELLORE AND MASULIPATAM.**—By a re-distribution of the duties of the Pay Department, the Pay Offices at Vellore and Masulipatam were abolished and incorporated with those of the Presidency and Vizagapatam respectively, from the 30th November 1860.

628. **BRIGADE MAJOR, HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH TROOPS.**—The appointment of Brigade Major to Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency, was also discontinued from the 31st January 1861, the duties being transferred to the Fort Adjutant of Fort Saint George.

629. **ORDNANCE, COMMISSARIAT, AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.**—Extensive reductions were also effected in the Establishments of Tent Lascars, Public Cattle, Bearers, and in the Ordnance and Commissariat Departments, and a further saving of expense is expected to accrue from the reduction of the Troops serving in the Pegu Division, and the consequent withdrawal of a considerable portion of the Madras Troops and Establishments from that Province. It may be observed that the Honorable Mr. Laing in his review of the Madras Estimate of Military expenditure for the year 1861-62, observed that "it shows the gratifying result of a reduction from a total of 424 lacs in the regular Estimate of 1860-61, to 324 lacs or even lower."

630. It was reported by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief that the experiment of employing East Indians as Artillery Drivers, which promised well at first, had failed. The failure was attributed to the fact that only men of an inferior class would present themselves for enlistment; men in short unfitted for and unable to obtain better employment. The Secretary of State for India, considering the importance of diminishing as far as possible the demand on England for Recruits, expressed a desire that the experiment should not be hastily abandoned. On a full review of the subject, however, this Government concurred with the Commander-in-Chief in considering that any further measures for carrying out the object would not be productive of good.

631. The repairs of minor roads, bridges, and drains, &c., in Military Bazaars were heretofore provided for by funds derived from fines levied in Military Police Courts, and from the rental of grass lands, and other similar sources. The practice has been discontinued, and all monies derived from these sources have been ordered to be paid into the local Treasuries. In substitution of the above mode, it was determined to adopt the system

Conservancy of Military Cantonments.

of a fixed monthly allowance, and the following grants have accordingly been sanctioned, to meet the requirements of the several Cantonments, for Conservancy purposes, the supervision of the duties devolving on the Department of the Quarter Master General.

	Annually.
Berhampore... ..	Rupees 732
Vizianagram	812
Samulcottah	140
Masulipatam	341
Dowlaishweram	264
St. Thomas' Mount	2,400
Palaveram	384
Poonamallee	360
Vellore	670
Quilon..	288
Palamcottah... ..	420
Trichinopoly	3,090
Hurryhur	480
Mangalore... ..	672
Bellary	1,980
Cannanore..	1,930
Mercara	456
French Rocks	528

The following Stations are provided for as indicated opposite to each :—

632. KAMPTEE, SECUNDERABAD, JAULNAIL.—By the Commissioner of Nagpore and Resident of Hyderabad respectively.

633. WALTAIR, VIZAGAPATAM.—In the Civil Department.

634. BANGALORE.—Under the Mysore Government.

635. STATIONS IN THE PEGU DIVISION.—By the Government of India.

636. MOOTHOOR HILLS.—Adverting to the notice in the last annual Report of the Sanitaria for European Troops. Moothoor Hills near Kamptee, a Committee which was appointed to examine and report upon their capabilities as a sanitarium, considered that a spot which had been selected, appeared to offer great advantages for Invalids during several months in the year. In concurrence with the Committee and the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, the Commander-in-Chief recommended that arrangements should be made for providing accommodation for a party of thirty or forty Soldiers during the hot-weather in 1861, in order to test the advantages of the place. The Government of India, however, were precluded on financial grounds from sanctioning any expenditure upon this object.

637. HARRIS VALLEY.—The last annual Report contained a full report of the experiment of establishing a sanitarium for European Troops at "Harris Valley" in the Gallee Kondah Hills in the Northern Division of the Army. The result was not encouraging. The site did not prove to be beyond what is termed Fever range, and it was finally directed to be abandoned. Subsequently, another position designated "Grant's Range" was represented to afford an eligible site, above the reach of the malarious influences to which "Harris Valley" was reported to be subject, its elevation being about 700 or 800 feet above the latter. A Committee

which assembled to inspect the proposed sites reported favorably upon one within the range. Prior, however, to orders being issued for its experimental occupation, Government have deemed it expedient to call for an estimate of the probable expenditure required to give it a fair trial.

638 RANGOON.—The Soldiers' Garden at Rangoon was reported to have progressed most favorably under the supervision of Captain Harris, the Commissariat Officer there. The produce of European vegetables was nearly double that of the previous year, the out-turn being 21,582 lbs. About fifty men from the Artillery and Her Majesty's 68th Regiment availed themselves of plots of ground for cultivation; and every encouragement was afforded to the men, to resort to the healthy occupation of gardening. As an additional means of recreation, an American Bowling Alley was erected on the grounds, and the Home Government were requested to send out drawings and descriptions of apparatus especially recommended for Calisthenic exercises, to complete a Gymnasium for the men; an application with which the Secretary of State has promised to comply.

639. RAMANDROOG.—At Ramandroog, a garden tastefully laid out by Colonel Archer, and extensively stocked with fruit trees of various kinds, has been purchased by Government and appropriated as a Soldiers' Garden for the Convalescent Depot at that sanitarium.

640. In May 1860, Government approved a plan proposed by Captain Loudon of the Commissariat Department, for capturing elephants from the forests of Mysore and Coorg, with a view to supply casualties in the fixed Establishment of these animals, whereby a considerable saving would accrue to the State. Some trifling Establishments were sanctioned for this object, and a report, received in February 1861 of the result of the first year's experiment appeared sufficiently satisfactory to warrant its continuance.

641. During the past official year, only a small portion of the Army was actively employed. In the Administration Report for 1859-60, the embarkation of the Troops of this Presidency for service in China was noticed. Peace with China having been concluded the Troops specified below returned to the Presidency—

One Wing King's Dragoon Guards.

Two Companies Sappers and Miners.

Two do. Golundauze Battalion of Artillery.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Desborough's Battery of Royal Artillery, and Her Majesty's 44th Regiment of Foot remained in China. The services rendered by the Companies of Madras Artillery and Sappers on this Expedition were noticed by His Excellency Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., in the following terms:—

"The two Companies of Madras Artillery under Captain Hicks, and the Companies of Madras Sappers under Captain Shaw Stewart, rendered good and useful services in the operations which preceded and led to the fall of the Taku Forts. The latter Corps was most energetic in working without relief at the construction of the Batteries, and have always shown themselves to be cheerful and willing workmen. A detachment of the former Corps under Captain MacIntyre was summoned from its

"station at Chusan to the assistance of Shanghai, and was fortunate enough to reach that City on the day it was attacked by the Rebels, and to assist in repelling their attacks."

642. The last subject for notice in this report is the re-publication in Madras General Orders of the 30th April 1861, of the Order by the Government of India, No. 332, dated 10th idem, promulgating the important measure of "the amalgamation of Her Majesty's British and Indian Forces."

The details of these transactions having still to be worked out, the results will form matter for the Administration Report at the close of the current official year. It is sufficient now to notice that the call for Volunteers for general service has been nearly universally responded to by the European Artillery and Infantry of this Presidency. The return of the European Officers belonging to the Native Branches of the Service is still incomplete.

EDUCATIONAL.

643. DIRECTING AGENCY.—During the first two months of the year under review, the direction of the Department of Public Instruction was conducted by Mr. Powell, the Principal of the Presidency College, who acted as Director of Public Instruction during the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave. Mr. Arbuthnot resumed charge of the Department at the end of June. Two of the Inspectors of Schools were absent in England on medical certificate during the earlier part of the year, Captain Macdonald to the beginning of August, and Mr. Caldwell to the beginning of November. During Captain Macdonald's absence his place was filled by Sir Alexander Grant, late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, who, on being relieved from the Inspectorship was transferred to a Professorship in the Elphinstone Institution at Bombay. The loss of Sir Alexander Grant's services, so soon after his arrival, was a matter of great regret to the Director of Public Instruction and to the Government of this Presidency. During the absence of Mr. Caldwell, the inspection of the Districts, which then formed his Division, was divided between Colonel Pears and Mr. Fowler; and on Mr. Caldwell's return, it being considered desirable that the Superintendence of the Tinnevely District should be permanently entrusted to Colonel Pears, a change was made in the distribution of the Districts forming the 4th and 5th Divisions. Madura and Tinnevely were placed under Colonel Pears, and Salem and South Arcot were transferred to Mr. Caldwell. The directing and inspecting agency, as now constituted, consists of a Director of Public Instruction, five Inspectors of Schools, one Deputy Inspector for the Districts of North and South Canara and Malabar, and eleven Deputy Inspectors of a lower grade. The Deputy Inspector in Malabar and Canara corresponds direct with the Head of the Department, and performs all the duties of an Inspector in those Districts, except the inspection of the Provincial School at Calicut, which is entrusted to Colonel Pears. The other Deputy Inspectors act under the orders of the Inspectors of their respective Divisions, and are employed principally as organizing and inspecting Masters of Taluk Schools. In the Godavery and Tinnevely Districts, where the number of elementary schools under inspection is considerable, the duties of the Deputy Inspectors correspond more closely with their official designation,

644. NUMBER OF SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE DEPARTMENT.—The number of Schools connected with the Department at the close of the official year, was 579, with an attendance of 23,965 pupils.

The following tables show the distribution of the Schools in the several Districts.

1st. With reference to the Agency by which they are managed.

Name of District.	Government Colleges and Schools.	Pupils.	Schools supported by a rate under Government management.	Pupils.	Private Colleges and Schools which are in the receipt of or have received grants-in-aid.					Private Schools under inspection which have not received grants.	Pupils.	Total Colleges and Schools.	Total Pupils.	Remarks.
					Established by Missionary Societies.	Established by Natives.	Established by Europeans and Natives combined.	Others.	Pupils					
Ganjam.....	27	671	1	37	1	65	29	973	* These numbers include 722 Pupils in Vernacular Schools which are entered because the cost of maintaining them is debited to the Department, but which cannot be called useful schools.
Vizagapatam....	4	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	217	6	347
Godavery	14	708	102	1,957	1	..	..	..	53	..	..	117	2,718
Kistna	1	22	..	..	2	1	..	..	390	2	61	6	473
Kurnool.....	1	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	120
Bellary	3	322	..	..	4	..	..	..	211	..	..	7	633
Cuddapah.....	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	70
Nellore.....	3	83	..	..	4	..	1	..	240	..	..	13	323
North Arcot.. ..	9	1,295	..	..	..	..	..	2	61	..	..	11	1,356
Madras.....	17	2,136	..	..	20	4	..	1	3,142	..	..	42	5,278
South Arcot.. ..	9	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	560
Salem.....	5	344	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	344
Tanjore.....	9	645	..	..	65	..	..	..	1337	..	..	74	1,982
Coimbatore	3	274	..	..	10	..	1	..	251	13	273	32	798
Trichinopoly.. ..	1	30	..	..	14	..	..	..	316	..	..	15	396
Madurai.....	4	87	..	..	6	..	..	..	146	1	44	11	507
Tinnevely.....	0	10	..	..	175	1	..	..	5,842	..	..	176	5,842
North Canara	1	57	..	..	..	1	..	..	110	..	..	2	167
South Canara.....	4	121	..	..	5	3	..	..	355	..	..	12	476
Malabar.....	6	387	..	..	1	..	..	3	315	..	..	10	702
Total ..	132	8,542	102	1,957	307	10	2	7	12,806	19	680	579	23,965	

2nd. With reference to the standard of instruction.

Name of District.	Number of Schools professing to educate up to the standard of the University Matriculation Examination.	Number of Pupils	Number of Schools of the grade of Taluk Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Village Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of special or professional Institutions.	Number of Pupils.	Total number of Schools.	Total number of Pupils.	Remarks.
Ganjam... ..	2	169	7	251	20	533	...	...	29	973	
Vizagapatam... ..	2	217	4	130	...	...	...	...	6	347	
Godavery	3	252	13	629	101	1,837	...	...	117	2,718	
Kistna	2	329	3	105	1	39	...	...	6	473	
Kurnool... ..	1	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	
Bellary... ..	3	430	4	103	...	...	...	...	7	533	
Cuddapah... ..	1	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	70	
Nellore... ..	1	107	5	153	7	63	...	...	13	* 323	
North Arcot... ..	1	199	6	488	4	659	...	...	11	* 1,356	
Madras... ..	13	3,177	10	700	15	831	4	570	42	5,278	
South Arcot	1	205	8	355	...	...	...	...	9	560	
Salem... ..	1	184	4	160	...	...	...	...	5	344	
Tanjore... ..	5	743	9	556	60	683	...	...	74	1,982	
Coimbatore... ..	1	129	8	274	23	395	...	...	32	798	
Trichinopoly... ..	...	...	1	80	14	316	...	...	15	396	
Madura	1	200	7	260	3	47	...	...	11	507	
Tinnevelly... ..	3	336	32	1,263	141	4,243	...	...	176	5,842	
North Canara ... ..	...	...	2	167	...	...	...	...	2	167	
South Canara	1	98	4	121	7	257	...	...	12	476	
Malabar	2	358	5	125	3	219	...	...	10	702	
Total...	44	7,323	132	5,930	399	10,142	4	570	574	23,965	* See remark in the preceding statement.

Of the 23,965 pupils entered in the foregoing tables

267 were Europeans.

872 „ East Indians.

5,441 „ Native Christians.

15,667 „ Hindus.

1,718 „ Mahomedans.

Of the entire number 1,083 were Girls, of whom

42 were Europeans.

12 „ East Indians.

398 „ Native Christians.

610 „ Hindus.

21 „ Mahomedans.

The following table shows the number of Pupils who received instruction in each of the several languages taught in this Presidency.

Language.	English.	Greek.	Latin.	Sanscrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Urdu.	Telugu.	Tamil.	Canarese.	Malayalam.	Hindustani.
Number of Pupils instructed in it.	10,350	24	62	29	4	817*	792	4994	12,560	439	638	421

645. UNIVERSITY.—The University held three examinations in February last, one for the Matriculation, one for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and one for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

646. MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—At the Matriculation examination eighty candidates presented themselves, of whom forty-eight passed, seven in the first class and forty-one in the second. One candidate was compelled by illness to retire from the examination, and thirty-one failed.

The passed candidates came from the following Institutions :—

Name of Institution.	Ranked in	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Presidency College	2	21
Dowton College	1	0
Government Normal School at Madras ...	2	4
Government Provincial School at Calicut	1	0
Government Provincial School at Bellary	0	3
Government Zillah School at Chittoor	0	2
Government Zillah School at Madura ...	0	1
Patchappah's School	1	2
Wesleyan Mission School at Madras ...	0	4
Wesleyan Mission School at Trichinopoly	0	1
Private tuition... ..	0	3

There were ten candidates for the degree of B. A., of whom nine had received their education in the Presidency College, and the other at the American Mission Seminary at Madura. Six candidates, all Presidency College Students, passed, two in the first class and four in the second. The results of the examination were creditable to the Institution in which the successful candidates were educated, the lowest obtaining more than five-twelfths of the maximum number of marks; but the Examiners again noticed that the Arithmetic of the successful candidates was by no means commensurate with their other attainments.

647. B. L. EXAMINATION.—Five candidates went into the B. L. examination, of whom four† passed; the Examiners reporting very favorably as to their attainments.

* Of these Pupils 722 are put down as studying in Yeomiah schools.

† One of the four passed candidates not having passed the Matriculation examination has not yet received his Degree.

All the candidates had received their legal education in the Law class attached to the Presidency College.

Several questions connected with the working of the University examinations have been under the consideration of the Syndicate and the Senate, during the year under review. One, which was brought forward by the Examiners who conducted the examination in Arts last year, had reference to the extent to which a knowledge of the matter of the books taken up in languages should be demanded from the candidates. It appeared that one of the candidates upon being requested to give the substance of one of Bacon's Essays, had objected to the question as being of a kind he had not been led to anticipate with reference to the wording of the University regulations. The Examiners were of opinion that such a separation between the words and matter of a book as would be established by admitting the validity of the objection, would tend to encourage a false habit of study. The Senate concurring in this opinion, so far altered the regulations, as to provide for the Examiners putting "such questions on the subject matter as might be requisite to test the candidate's intelligent study of the author."

The Senate also resolved, with the view of encouraging a sound knowledge of Arithmetic, that a separate paper should be set in that subject, both for the Matriculation and the B. A. examinations.

Another proposition for a change in the rules, which, however, did not emanate from the Examiners, viz., that candidates for Matriculation and for the B. A. degree should be allowed to take up two optional languages, instead of one, and that candidates for the B. A. degree should be permitted to take up more than one of the three optional subjects, was negatived by the Senate; it being considered that the change proposed would lead to superficiality in the study of the subjects generally.

The regulations for the degree in the faculty of Civil Engineering and for the degree of M. A. are under review.

648. ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR CONNECTING THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS WITH THE EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—The comparatively small number of candidates who resort to the Matriculation examinations, and the still smaller number of schools which have sent successful candidates to these examinations, have for some time past engaged the attention of the Director of Public Instruction. He is of opinion that this is in a great measure attributable to the operation of the rules passed in this Presidency in 1858, for testing the attainments of candidates for admission into the Uncovenanted Civil Service; the examinations held under these rules having been hitherto open to all comers without the payment of any fee, while in the case of the University examinations, a fee is demanded, and the standard of the latter is higher than that of the Uncovenanted Service examination. On the Director's recommendation, the rules for regulating admission into the public service have been revised. The higher service test, which, under the former rules, had to be passed in order to render a candidate eligible for appointment or promotion to any situation on a salary exceeding Rupees 50 per mensem, has been abolished, and in its stead, it has been determined that the University Matriculation examination shall be held at the same time and place as the examination of candidates for employment in the public service, and that the University Graduates and Matriculated Students shall be registered in the lists of candidates eligible for employment, but in separate classes, the candidates who merely pass the service-test being ranked in the third or lowest class. The University examinations will thus be more closely and more obviously

connected with the examinations for admission to the public service. The University Graduates and Matriculated Students will be brought under the special notice of Heads of Departments, desiring to employ well-educated young men, and by this means a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them. Separate provision is to be made for testing what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for particular Departments or Offices, for which peculiar qualifications are required. These tests are to be settled by the Controlling Boards or Heads of Departments in communication with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Service examination, and in order to the harmonious working of the two systems, viz., the University examination system and the Uncovenanted Service examination system, the present Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Arbuthnot, has been appointed Commissioner for the direction of the latter.

fore these changes were made, the Government, with the view of checking the resort of candidates to the Uncovenanted Service examination, who were quite unfit to pass, and diminishing the labor of the Examiners, had announced that an entrance fee of Rupees 3-8-0 would be demanded from all candidates, and limited the application of the rules to appointments of which the salaries exceed Rupees 25 per mensem. A copy of the new rules and the correspondence relating to them will be found in the Appendix.

649. **PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.**—The Presidency College continues to maintain its position as the most advanced educational institution in this Presidency. All the Graduates in Arts and in Law, and twenty-three out of the forty-eight candidates who passed the University Matriculation this year, were Presidency College Students. The course of instruction both in the senior and in the junior departments is rather more extensive than that required for the B. A. degree and Matriculation examinations. In the senior department, the senior students last year passed a highly creditable examination in Spherical Trigonometry, which is not included in the B. A. course. They also studied Astronomy in a more mathematical form than is required for the B. A. degree, and they studied two instead of one of the optional subjects prescribed for that degree, viz., Logic and Natural Philosophy. In the junior department the mathematical studies of the junior pupils are higher than those demanded for the Matriculation examination.

The number of students in the general branch of the College at the close of the year was 254, of whom thirty-nine belonged to the senior department. In the legal branch there were thirty-nine students. The entire cost of the Institution to Government during the year under review was Rupees 54,836-9-4.

The Principal bears favorable testimony to the manner in which Mr. Bowers, the Professor of English Literature, who officiated as Principal during his employment as Acting Director, conducted the Institution. The work of Gopāla Rao, a Graduate of the University, who officiated as Professor of Mathematics during the same period, is also favorably mentioned. The zeal and efficiency of the Principal, Mr. Powell, have been frequently noticed by this Government.

The Government Normal school at Madras has lately received two important accessions in the appointment of a Second Assistant Training Master, and of a Master for one of the two Elementary schools attached to the Institution, the instruction of which has hitherto been conducted entirely by the Normal students, with such supervision as the Principal could afford them. In future, the Normal students, when teaching in

the Practising school, will have the advantage of being constantly superintended by a trained Master. The appointment of a Second Training Master has enabled the Director to form a class of European Military students, who are being qualified for employment as Schoolmasters in the schools attached to the European Regiments, where the services of trained Masters are much needed. The school as now constituted consists of the following Departments :—

	No. of Students or Pupils.	
I.—English Normal Class... ..	26	} 77 Students under training.
II.—Preparatory Normal Class.	25	
III.—Military Students' Class	13	
IV.—Vernacular Normal Class... ..	13	
V.—Model School .. ..	...	} 341 Pupils.
VI.—Practising School .. ..	...
VII.—Vernacular Practising School	25	do.

The results of the year, as shown by the examination of candidates for certificates, were not so satisfactory as those of former years. The number of students belonging to the English Normal class who obtained certificates was only seven; two of the 4th class, four of the 6th, and one of the 7th. The Principal considers that the senior students last year were inferior to their predecessors, as well as those who have succeeded them at the head of the school. In the Vernacular Normal class, five students passed, one in the 8th class and four in the 9th.

650. **PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOLS.**—In the Provincial Normal schools at Vellore, Mayaveram and Cheyur, there was a considerable falling off in the number of students who passed for certificates, only ten candidates having qualified against thirty-three in the previous year. This, however, is in a great measure attributable to several students having deferred their examination with the view of qualifying for certificates of a higher grade. The Vellore school is the best of the three. That at Cheyur will shortly be transferred to Trichinopoly.

651. **ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL SCHOOL AT VIZAGAPATAM**—Since the close of the year, a Normal school has been opened at Vizagapatam for the benefit of the schools in the Telugu country. Mr. Bickle, lately Assistant Training Master in the Normal school at Madras, has been appointed Head Master, with a trained student from the Madras school, who holds a certificate of the 4th grade, as his Assistant.

652. **ESTABLISHMENT OF NORMAL SCHOOL AT CANNANORE.**—Arrangements have also been made for the establishment of a similar school at Cannanore on the Western Coast to supply the wants of the Malabar and Canara Districts. This school is to be placed as a temporary measure under Mr. Garthwaite, the able and active Deputy Inspector of those Districts; no other trained Master acquainted with the languages of the Western Coast being at present available. Mr. Garthwaite will be aided by two Assistants, one of them a trained Teacher who left the Madras Normal school at the end of 1859.

653. **MADRASA-I-AZAM.**—The progress of the Madrasa-i-azam has been extremely satisfactory and is very creditable to the Head Master, Mr. Joyes. The attendance has steadily risen to 280, and in point of regularity it already contrasts very favorably with many other Government and private schools. The pupils are all Mahomedans, and the success of the school as an English school proves that in the town of Madras the distaste to English education, which was formerly a marked characteristic of the Mahomedan

community, is rapidly dying out. Every pupil is required to learn Hindustani, English, and one Hindu language. Attendance at the Arabic and Persian classes is optional, and at the close of the year the number of pupils in the Arabic class was only four, and in the Persian class twenty-five. Four of the senior pupils have been admitted into the Normal school to be trained as Teachers.

654. **PROVINCIAL AND ZILLA SCHOOLS.**—The Provincial and Zilla Schools are generally doing well. Tested by the results of the University examinations, and taking into account the number of pupils in attendance, those at Calicut, Bellary, Chittoor and Madura, stand at the head of the list, but the schools at Combaconum, Rajahmundry, Salem and Cuddapah, are favorably noticed in the Inspectors' reports.

Names of Schools.	No. of pupils remaining on the roll on the 30th April 1861.
Bellary	227
Combaconum	214
Calicut	202
Berhampore	104
Rajahmundry	144
Cuddapah	70
Chittoor	199
Cuddalore	265
Salem	182
Madura	200
Total...	1,867

655. **CUDDAPAH SCHOOL.**—At Cuddapah, the smallness of the attendance is attributed by the Inspector to the unhealthiness of the station, which appears to have increased of late years. Four boys in the highest class died of fever during the last six months of the official year.

656. **CUDDALORE SCHOOL.**—The report on the Cuddalore school is somewhat more favorable than the previous one.

657. **BERHAMPORE SCHOOL.**—The progress of that at Berhampore has not been satisfactory.

658. **ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.**—Of the Anglo Vernacular schools which form an intermediate grade between the Zilla schools and the Taluk schools, those at Kurnool and Anantipur, both under Head Masters trained in the Madras Normal school, are making very satisfactory progress.

The Adoni school has suffered from the want of an efficient Head Master, and in

Name of School.	No. of Pupils on the roll on the 30th April 1861.
Chicacole	90
Narsapur	55
Kurnool	113
Adoni	18
Anantipur	75
Malapuram	16
Total...	367

that at Malapuram the attendance has fallen off, partly owing to the removal of the head quarters of the Malabar Police Corps, and partly in consequence of a school having been established in connection with the European Detachment quartered there, which has drawn away the East Indian and Camp followers who used to resort to the Anglo Vernacular School, and who prefer a school in which English is the only language taught. This school was established with a special reference to the Moplah community on the basis of one which had been previously set on

foot by the European Officers of the Malabar Police Corps. It was hoped that it would prove the means of creating a desire for English education among the Moplahs, but in this respect it has failed. The Master will shortly join the Normal school at Cannanore as Assistant to Mr. Garthwaite, and the school, if continued, will be maintained on the footing of a Taluk school.

659. **PROJECTED ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.**—An Anglo Vernacular school is now being formed at Chowghaut in the same District where there is every prospect of such a school succeeding, and it is proposed to establish schools of this grade at Dowleshwaram in the

Godavery, at Guntoor in the Kristna District, and at Pennaconda in the Bellary District, as soon as trained Masters are available. The Taluk schools at Wallajahpetta and Srirangam are also to be raised to the grade of Anglo Vernacular schools.

660. TALUK SCHOOLS.—Of seventy-one Taluk schools in operation on the 30th April 1860, nine schools were abolished in the course of the year, in consequence of the smallness of the attendance, and one (the Central school at Narsapur) has been transferred to the list of Anglo Vernacular schools. Six new schools were established and two others will be opened very shortly. The number of pupils under instruction in the sixty-seven Taluk schools which were at work at the close of the year was 2,944.

The reports on the schools in the Districts of Ganjam, Godavery, Madras, North Arcot, Coimbatore, Malabar and Canara, are generally favorable. In Malabar and Canara, although the attendance is small, there has been a considerable improvement in the teaching, which is mainly attributable to the unremitting exertions of the Deputy Inspector Mr. Garthwaite.

Two questions of some importance bearing upon the regulations in force for the management of the schools maintained by Government in the Provinces, which were mooted by Sir Charles Trevelyan, formed the subject of correspondence during the year under review. The first had reference to the rules relating to schooling fees, under which a higher rate of fee is charged in the higher classes of each school than in the lower. Sir Charles Trevelyan considered this rule, which he described as enforcing "an additional fee when a boy begins to learn English," to be objectionable, on the ground that "it apposes an unnecessary obstacle to the boys remaining at school long enough to profit by their education." Mr. Powell, who was then in charge of the Department, concurred in this opinion, and it was ordered that the graduated scale of fees should be superseded by a uniform scale; but when it came to be determined what uniform rate should be adopted in the several grades of schools, the Inspectors and Masters who were consulted were almost unanimous in recommending that the order should be re-considered, and that the system of a graduated scale of fees should be retained. The main argument urged by them in favour of its retention was that the funds of the schools would suffer if a uniform rate were established, and would prove insufficient to bear the contingent charges of the schools, which at present are defrayed from this source. It was also urged that the system of a graduated scale of fees was more equitable and better adapted to teach the people the value of education. The Director of Public Instruction concurred for the most part in the objections raised against the proposed change, and on his recommendation it was determined that the plan of a uniform rate of schooling fee, instead of being generally carried out, should be tried as an experiment in one or two localities. With reference to Sir Charles Trevelyan's remark that "a higher fee was charged for learning English than the Native languages," Mr. Arbutnot showed that the scale of fee was determined, not with reference to the language taught, but with reference to the character generally of the instruction, the principle being followed of raising the fee as the standard of instruction advances.

The other question had reference to the relations of the English and Vernacular languages in our system of instruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan was of opinion that of late years an undue preference had been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English instruction, and that the rule under which in the lower classes of the Provincial and Zillah schools and throughout the Taluk schools, "Geography and such like science is taught from Vernacular books and the explanations are ordered to be given in the

"vernacular language," ought to be annulled. Mr. Powell, the Acting Director, expressed similar views, and he pronounced an unfavourable opinion on the Taluk schools. He recommended that the number of these schools should be reduced, their designation altered, and that those retained should be raised to the standard of Anglo-Vernacular Zillah schools. Mr. Arbuthnot, to whom the entire question was referred on his return from England, deprecated any radical changes in the existing system. He repeated the arguments previously urged by him in support of his opinion that the Vernacular languages should be largely made use of in schools of all grades, and that in the Taluk schools and in the lower classes of the Provincial and Zillah schools, the whole of the substantive instruction given should be imparted through their medium. He also deprecated the abolition of the Taluk schools, observing that these schools formed an intermediate grade which could not be omitted or overlooked in any comprehensive scheme of national education. "They are," he remarked, "of the class which is referred to in the 42nd paragraph of the Educational despatch of 1854 as schools whose object should be, not to train highly a few youths, but to provide more opportunities than now exist for the acquisition of such an improved education as will make those who possess it more useful members of society in every condition of life! They are essentially *Middle schools*, corresponding to the middle class schools of England, which, in all countries, are resorted to by those classes who are able to go through a course of instruction more advanced than that usually imparted in primary schools, but are not in a position to devote to it that time and money which its acquisition through the medium of a foreign language necessarily demands." He did not overlook the fact that the English language which in most Indian schools takes the place which is occupied by the Greek and Latin languages in the schools and colleges of Europe, being a spoken language, and as the language of the Government being largely used in the transaction of business, has practical claims in this country, which cannot be asserted in Europe in favor of the ancient language of Greece and Rome; and on this ground he would teach it as a language in all schools "for which it is possible to obtain Masters at all competent to teach it;" but he would not "place it as a barrier against the acquisition of much that is likely to prove useful to those, who, either from inaptitude for mastering a difficult foreign language or from want of time, are unable to obtain that mastery over it, which is essential to the acquirement of accurate knowledge through its medium, by constituting it the language of instruction in all subjects, except the vernacular language." It appeared to him that "the existence of such schools as those now under consideration is essential as a connecting link between the highly educated classes and those whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning, and that instead of, on the one hand abolishing them, or on the other raising the standard of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books." "Both these objects," he stated, "were being gradually attained and several of the schools were in a very satisfactory condition. In some cases doubtless the locality was ill-selected and in others the Masters were ill-qualified, and owing to these causes a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have been abolished, but these are matters of administrative detail which though requiring much care and consideration, did not in his judgment call for any radical changes in the system now in operation." The Government concurred in the Director's views. They were of opinion

that the system prescribed for the Government schools was sound and should be maintained, and that the Taluk schools should be preserved on their present basis. The correspondence will be found in the Appendix.

661. **ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN THE HILL TRACTS OF GANJAM.**—The progress of the elementary schools maintained by Government in the hill tracts of Ganjam has been very satisfactory. The number of pupils in attendance when they were inspected in February last was 521, of whom 170 were in the 3rd or highest class. The instruction is given entirely in the Uriya language. It embraces reading, writing, the grammatical study of that language, arithmetic as far as vulgar fractions, the outlines of geography, and the history of Orissa; and in the upper division of the 3rd class, the elements of astronomy are added. The best schools are those at Brahmanapad, Shankerkhol and Purnagar. They contain about 50 boys each, and viewed as vernacular schools are quite equal, if not superior, to the Uriya Taluk schools in the lowlands of Ganjam. The others are less advanced. The Khonds and Vanoes who form the majority of pupils in some of the schools have great difficulty in apprehending abstract ideas. They cannot readily apply the rules or definitions of grammar, seem hardly capable of understanding the didactic portions of the *Hitopodesh*, or the explanations of natural phenomena given in Dr. Sutton's *Catechism of Astronomy*, and they make little or no real progress in history. Reading fluently, writing neatly, and with tolerable correctness from dictation, and a certain degree of proficiency in geography are as much as has been accomplished in schools of this class. A Normal class has been formed at Russelcondah, in which fourteen of the most advanced pupils of the hill schools are being trained as teachers.

662. **GODAVERY VILLAGE SCHOOLS.**—The schools in the Delta Taluks of the Godavery District, which are supported by a rate, collected with the revenue assessment, have been continued during the year under review. The number of these schools on the 30th April last was 101, with an attendance of 1,928 pupils. The Inspector reports favorably on their condition. A question was raised some time ago as to the true character of the rate by which the schools have been maintained, and which was established as a voluntary rate. The Acting Sub-Collector, Mr. Davidson, represented that the rate was not a voluntary one, and that there was great difficulty in collecting it, and the Director of Public Instruction, being of opinion that the voluntary character of the rate was disappearing, if indeed it ever had been really voluntary, which he deemed questionable, recommended with reference to the suggestion made in Lord Stanley's Despatch of the 7th April 1859, as to the expediency of providing for elementary education throughout the country by means of an educational rate, that the rate in question should be converted into a compulsory tax, for the imposition of which the survey and assessment, then proceeding in the District, appeared to present facilities. The Government were opposed to this measure. They objected in principle to a tax for educational purposes as being calculated to excite suspicion and distrust in the minds of the Native community. The Inspector of Schools who has lately visited the District, reports that "in many of the villages the ryots stated that their payments were made cheerfully and the accounts showed that there were no arrears worth mentioning. In others, the villagers maintained, either that they had never voluntarily agreed to the subscriptions at all, or that they had agreed to them on the understanding that they would only last for one year. In these cases, the ryots appeared to have been all along resisting the payments of the rate and often successfully." Captain Macdonald is of opinion that the schools do not cost the people more than their own indigenous schools did, and that they have done and are doing a vast amount of good.

He apprehends however, that in consequence of the assessment having been raised, the collection of the rate will be attended by more opposition than has been yet experienced, and in this view he is supported by the Board of Revenue, who in a recent report on the assessment of the District, remark with reference to this rate that the "assessment is not of that light character that will admit of cesses being superadded for every special object." The entire question is still under consideration.

668. GRANTS-IN-AID.—The sum available under the orders of the Government of India and of the Home Government for expenditure in grants-in-aid of private schools during the year under review was, in round numbers, Rupees 37,000. The whole of this sum was appropriated, but a part of it was not drawn until after the close of the year. Owing to delay in some of the Collectors' Offices the returns of the actual expenditure are not yet complete. The number of private schools under inspection is 326, containing 12,806 pupils.

Among those of the higher grade, the Church Mission school at Masulipatam, under the Reverend R. T. Noble, the Wesleyan Mission school in Madras, the Tanjore Mission school, the Central school supported by the Scotch Free Church Mission at Madras, the Hindu Anglo-Vernacular school at Masulipatam, the Sawycerpuram Seminary, the Native English school maintained by the Church Missionary Society at Pallamcottah, the Wesleyan Mission school at Negapatam, the Anglo-Vernacular School at Coimbatore, and the German Mission school at Tellicherry, are all favorably mentioned in the Inspector's reports. In most of them, however, the standard is lower than in the Government schools of the same grade, and judging from the results of the University and Uncovenanted Service examinations, the instruction is less efficient. The Doveton College and the Wesleyan Mission school were the only aided schools that sent up successful candidates to the last University Matriculation examination, and Mr. Noble's school at Masulipatam was the only aided school whose pupils passed according to the higher standard of the Uncovenanted Service examination. The chief defects are, want of exactness, arising in a great measure from the examinations in writing not being sufficiently frequent, insufficient attention to parsing both in English and the Vernacular languages, neglect of translation, and in arithmetic insufficient practice in applying the rules to practical cases. The neglect of map drawing is also very common, and in many of the schools too much is attempted to be taught through the medium of English to boys whose knowledge of the language is very slight. As an illustration of the evil of teaching arithmetic, by means of the English language exclusively, to boys who have but a very limited knowledge of that language, Colonel Pears mentions that on his directing one of the classes in the Church Mission School at Palamcottah in English, to find the greatest common measure of two numbers, they did so readily, but on his asking them to explain in Tamil what was the meaning of the English word "measure," not one of them could answer. It must not be supposed that the deficiencies above adverted to are not to be found in the Government schools. In these, as in the private schools, they are more or less common, and in one subject especially, viz., reciprocal translation, the reports show that in several instances, the Director's instructions have not been attended to as they should have been. The Managers of the private schools are generally very ready to adopt the suggestions made to them by the Officers of the Department, and to employ good teachers wherever they are able to procure them, and in several of these schools the improvement which has been shown by the inspections of the past year has been very considerable.

664. **TINNEVELLY MISSION SCHOOLS.**—The Mission schools in the Tinnevelly District, which form the great bulk of those entered under the head of Village schools, do not call for any special notice. At the examination held in July last, thirty-four of their teachers qualified for certificates.

665. **SCHOOLS FOR THE BADAGAS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.**—In the Badaga schools, under the charge of the German Mission on the Neilgherry Hills, the number of pupils under instruction has diminished nearly by one-half,* which the Inspector attributes to the absence, owing to ill health during a great part of the year, of the Missionary who was specially entrusted with the superintendence of these schools. But in all other respects, the schools have improved.

All but two are now provided with Badaga teachers, and though the numbers have diminished, the attendance is more regular. The Inspector states that the boys do their work with far more interest and intelligence than they ever showed before; and as a proof of the increasing estimation in which the schools are held, he mentions that at two places the head man of the village is endeavouring to prepare his own son for the appointment of Schoolmaster.

666. **ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOLS ESTABLISHED BY THE NATIVES OF VIZAGAPATAM AND TINNEVELLY.**—Two important schools established by leading Native residents in the towns of Vizagapatam and Tinnevelly were placed under inspection during the year. That at Vizagapatam was organized in the previous year. They are both designed to educate up to the University Matriculation standard, and are to be maintained on the grant-in-aid principle.

667. **PRIMARY INSTRUCTION FOR THE RURAL POPULATION.**—In the matter of primary education for the rural population but little progress has been made in this Presidency. The rate schools of the Godavery District and the Mission schools of Tinnevelly are the only agencies on any large scale which have as yet been organized for this purpose. When the proposal to establish State schools throughout the country for the instruction of the rural population by means of a compulsory educational rate was mooted in 1859, this Government objected to it on the ground that such a measure was unsuited to the present state of India; that being founded on a principle of compulsion, it would excite suspicion and dislike, and would obstruct instead of promoting the object in view. On this ground they were opposed to the suggestion made by the Director of Public Instruction, that the experiment of a compulsory rate should be tried in two Districts, considering that although the immediate scene of operations would be limited, the public mind would be disturbed by it, and it would justly be regarded as the precursor of a general measure. Their opinion is that, however slow it may be in its operation, the voluntary or grant-in-aid system is the true system for India, and that free scope should be given to it. They see every reason to anticipate that if this principle shall be fully carried out and adequate funds shall be made available for the purpose from the general revenues, education, to use the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan, "will proceed with the smallest practical liability to check or re-action. We shall feel sure of the ground we have gained. We shall work according to the natural process which all experience dictates, and shall carry the upper and middle classes with us in our attempts to penetrate the lower strata of society."

668. **PLAN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE INDIGENOUS VILLAGE SCHOOLS.**—In the last Administration Report mention was made of an experiment which was being tried in the

Coimbatore District, for the improvement of the indigenous Schools by the employment of organizing Masters, whose business it is to conciliate the Village School Masters, to supply them with useful books and instruct them how to use them and how to classify their pupils. The Inspector has been authorized to give further extension to this measure, to make small periodical grants to such of the Village Masters as place their schools under inspection and manifest a desire to follow as far as they can the advice tendered to them, and use the books in use in the Government Schools. The grants are to depend on the number of pupils able to read intelligently, to write fairly from dictation, and to work sums in the first four rules of arithmetic. If this plan should prove successful in Coimbatore it will be extended to other Districts.

669. EDUCATION OF MINOR PROPRIETORS.—The arrangements sanctioned early last year for the instruction of the Minor Proprietors of Estates under the control of the Court of Wards, have been carried out as far as circumstances would admit. Most of the Minors are studying in Anglo-Vernacular Schools in the Provinces; but it appears from the reports of the Inspectors that in many cases their attendance is very irregular, and that as a rule they are very deficient in application. As they are necessarily day-scholars, the Master of the school can exert little or no influence out of school hours over the conduct of the boys, who are without those incentives to industry and regularity of attendance which usually operate with Native pupils in a lower rank of life. The Director of Public Instruction is of opinion that in the case of those Minors whose estates will afford it, the arrangement determined on by Lord Harris' Government for placing them under the care of a tutor at the Presidency, should be no longer deferred.

670. EDUCATION OF FEMALE MINORS.—The question of educating female Minors is encompassed by many difficulties. Mr. Arbutnot has recently recommended that the plan of employing Governesses, either European, East Indian or Native, to give them instruction in their own homes should be adopted, wherever it may be feasible.

671. MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Medical College has been re-organized during the past year. It now consists of three Departments: a Senior Department for the instruction of Candidates for the appointment of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, or for a Degree in Medicine; a second department for candidates for the appointment of Assistant Apothecary, and a third or Junior Department in which candidates are prepared for the grade of Hospital Assistant. In all the Departments, candidates are admitted on the result of a competitive examination, and candidates for admission into the Senior Department are required to pass the Matriculation examination of the Madras University. The Primary Medical School has been transferred to the College and forms the third Department.

The distinctions on the score of birth, which formerly obtained in the Subordinate Medical Department, have been done away with, and the several Departments of the College are now open to all comers who are able to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. The Chair of Medical Jurisprudence as a separate Chair has been recently abolished,

poisons; the Professor of Surgery on wounds, violent deaths, &c., on insanity, sudden deaths and hygiene; and the Professor of Midwifery on infanticide, pregnancy, and all the allied subjects. The annual report of the Principal, and the report of the Committee by whom the annual examination was conducted, are both favorable. Eighteen students passed for the grade of Assistant Apothecary and twenty-five for that of

Hospital Assistant. None of the students in the Senior Department had completed their course.

672. **CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.**—The Civil Engineering College has been efficiently conducted. It is still confined to the training of candidates for the appointment of Assistant Overseer and 1st class Sub-Overseer in the Department of Public Works, and at the annual examination held at the close of the session, fifteen Students were found qualified for these appointments. A Senior Department for the purpose of training candidates for the appointment of Assistant Engineer and for the Degree in Civil Engineering will be formed shortly.

673. **SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL ARTS.**—The Committee which was appointed last year to look into the working of the School of Industrial Arts and report on the expediency of maintaining it, has not yet furnished its report.

674. **SCHOOL OF ORDNANCE ARTIFICERS.**—With the view of improving the teaching in the School of Ordnance Artificers, two of the Teachers have been sent to the Government Normal School, and are now going through a course of training.

675. **ARMY SCHOOLS.**—A Superintendent of Army Schools having been appointed, the European Army Schools are no longer inspected by the Inspectors attached to the Department of Public Instruction. Such of the Native Regimental Schools as are located in the Districts subject to this Presidency are still inspected by these Officers, and in some of them good school books have been substituted for the trash previously in use. A plan for the complete re-organization of this School is now under consideration.

676. **LAWRENCE ASYLUM.**—The projected amalgamation of the Madras Military Orphan Asylums and the Ootacamund Lawrence Asylums is still in abeyance, pending the receipt of orders from the Secretary of State. The Committee of the Lawrence Asylum have recently addressed the Government with reference to the present state of the Institution. They observe that their position in regard to it for the last eighteen months has been very unsatisfactory and anomalous, that since the correspondence which took place between the Committee and the Government in January 1860, they have considered themselves merely as conducting the Institution on behalf of Government. "The knowledge that the Government have agreed to maintain it, has led to a great decrease in the subscriptions of the public, and in the expectation from month to month of being relieved of their charge, the Committee have not felt themselves at liberty to take such steps as they otherwise would have done for improving the funds and extending the usefulness of the Institutions."

677. **ORPHAN ASYLUMS AT MADRAS AND BANGALORE.**—The Orphan Asylums at Madras and Bangalore, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, are in a very satisfactory condition. In all of these, the Orphans are well cared for and the instruction is generally efficient.

678. **EXPENDITURE.**—The returns of the year's expenditure are not complete; but the following may be taken as a tolerably correct estimate of the expense incurred by Government in connection with the Department:—

	Rupees.
Salary and Office charges of the Director of Public Instruction...	45,200
Salary, Office charges and travelling allowances of the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors	86,000
University of Madras.	7,500
Government Colleges and Schools... ..	3,20,900

	Rupees.
Grants-in-aid... ..	35,000
Grant to the Madras School Book Society.	2,000
Preparation of School Books... ..	26,000
Educational Buildings... ..	38,300
<hr/>	
Total Rupees...	5,60,900

Deduct.

School fees	7,000	
Proceeds of sale of books	27,900	34,900
<hr/>		<hr/>
		5,26,000

Donations amounting to Rupees 32,000 were contributed by the public, principally for the erection of School houses.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

679. The loss which the Diocese sustained during the year in the death of the late Bishop, has already been noticed in the opening paragraph of the Report. The testimony of the Government, the Clergy and the Christian community at large has been concurrent as to the respect and love in which he was held. He had reached the 66th year of his age and the 12th of his Episcopate.

680. Appended are two tabular statements—the one marked A, showing the stations for which Chaplains are sanctioned, with the names of the Chaplains severally appointed to them—the other marked B, showing the stations supplied with Clergymen, not Chaplains, receiving grants from Government.

List A shows that of the forty Chaplains, the recognized strength of the Establishment, but twenty-six are actually engaged on duty. Of the remainder, nine are on leave on sick certificate, (seven in England, two on the Neilgherry Hills.) One is in England on furlough, and one on private affairs. Three vacancies reckoning the retirement already gazetted, of the Reverend Mr. Kilvert, make up the number of forty. The proportion of absentees at the present moment, owing to a variety of causes, is larger than usual. But the full strength of Establishment can never at any one time be at work in India, so that some of the forty posts where a Chaplain is required must always be vacant. The most pressing claims now are those of Kamptee, united with Sectabuldee for a second, and Secunderabad for a third Chaplain.

681. Shortly before the Bishop's death, a Circular was sent to the Clergy, requesting them to call the attention of their flocks to the subject of the famine which prevailed in the Districts of the North West Provinces, the Punjab and Travancore, and to urge upon them the duty of affording relief.

The appeal was liberally responded to, and the Commissary of the Diocese transmitted to the Secretary of the Relief Fund, nearly Rupees 9,000, the result of collections made by the Clergy.

682. In two Military Cantonments, viz. Bellary and Secunderabad, the Churches of the Church of England have been placed at the disposal (subject to the specified conditions) of Chaplains of the Established Church of Scotland. No representation of any inconvenience arising from the arrangement has been made.

683. Attention has been lately drawn to the subject of the education of the poorer classes of Eurasians and Europeans in civil employ at the various stations of this Presidency. The Commissary is preparing a set of questions for the Clergy in order to glean all the information that can be obtained regarding the existing means and deficiencies of the Diocese in this respect, in view to furnishing the new Bishop on his arrival with the requisite data to enable His Lordship to frame a scheme for improving the education of the poorer classes of Protestant Christians. It is believed, however, that there are few Chaplaincies in the Madras Presidency in which a District or Parochial school more or less efficient is not supported in connection with the Church of England.

684. It is due to the Colonial Church and Additional Clergy Societies to testify to the benefits they have conferred and are conferring on this Diocese. The late Bishop recently expressed his conviction "that there is no part of the Ecclesiastical Establishment that has worked in a more satisfactory manner. There is scarcely a place where the Clergy of these Societies have been located in which they have not been the means of raising flourishing congregations and giving cause for gratitude to the people committed to their charge." The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has lately manifested his appreciation of the labours of these voluntary Societies, by recruiting the ranks of the Chaplains from among their agents.

685. During the eleven years of the late Bishop's episcopate, there has been marked, though perhaps not rapid, progress in the Missions, both of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and Church Missionary Society. Above 10,000 have been added to the number of Native Christians and about 3,000 to the habitual communicants in connection with the Church of England. The total number of persons confirmed during the same period is 22,202, of which 17,379 were Natives and 4,823 Europeans and East Indians, giving an average of more than 2,000 each year. The proportion of Candidates confirmed to the Christian community will bear comparison with that of most Dioceses in England.

The late Bishop held 24 Ordinations, at which 53 persons were admitted to Deacons, and 71 to Priests', Orders, giving a total of 124, a considerable number being Natives. The fact that above 20,000 Rupees are annually subscribed by Native Christians towards benevolent and charitable purposes, is a gratifying result of Christian teaching.

686. The two Missionary Societies are affording very large assistance to the cause of education. They have in the Diocese 730 schools, with an aggregate of 17,840 scholars. They gladly avail themselves of the grant-in-aid system, so far as practicable, and endeavour to strengthen the hands of the Director of Public Instruction, while they thankfully acknowledge the aid which his Department renders to them.

A tabular Statement of the Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.

A.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Outstations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	Number of Chaplains sanctioned.	Deficiency in supply of Chaplains	Remarks.
St. George's Cathedral....	1 Church.	{ Chingleput, Nel-lore, Pulicat...	{ 1 Church. 1 Chapel	Rev. C. D. Gibson, M.A. ... Rev. R. Murphy, L.L.D. ...	2	...	
Saint Mary's, Fort St. George.....	1 Church.	None	.....	Rev. F. G. Lugard, acting for Revd. A. H. Alcock, absent on S. C. (Europe.)	1	...	
Black-town.....	1 Church and 2 Chapels of Ease	None	.....	Rev. C. R. Drury.....	2	1	A new Church approaching completion.
Vepery.....	1 Church.....	None	.....	Rev. W. W. Gilbert Cooper, acting for J. T. D. Kidd, absent on S. C. (Europe.)	2	1	
St. Thomé	1 Church.....	None	.....	Rev. T. Dealtry	1	...	
St. Thomas' Mount.	1 Church.....	None	.....	Rev. J. J. Richards.....	1	...	
Palaveram	1 Chapel.....	None	.....	Supplied by the Revd. J. J. Richards	1	1	

Stations in the Provinces or beyond the limits of the Presidency.

Stations.	Churches or Chapels.	Outstations.	Churches or Chapels.	Chaplains.	No. of Chap- lains sanctioned.	Deficiency.	Remarks.
Arcoot... ..	1 Church.....	None ... ..	.....	Rev. A. Pearson, absent on private affairs (Europe.)...	1	1	
Bangalore	3 Churches and 1 Chapel of Ease	Hurryhur, Toom- koor, Shemogah, Cossoor, Royacot- tah, Remount De- pôt.	None.	{ Rev. A. J. Rogers..... " E. G. Morris..... " J. V. Bull.....	3	...	The Rev. Mr. Mor- ris is acting for the Rev. Mr. Gorton, now on his tour of duty for two years at Wellington.
Bellary.....	1 Church.....	Gooty, Kurnool, Ramanully, Cud- dalah, Lingasa- goor.	{ 1 Church near- ly finished. 1 Church.	{ Rev. B. O'M. Deane.....	1	...	
Berhampore.....	.....	Chatterpoor, Rus- selcondah, Aska- Ganjam, Gopaul- pore, Munsoorcot- tah.	{	{ Rev. W. B. Ottley absent on tour of duty at Oota- camund.....	1	1	
Calicut.....	1 Church.....	Maliapooram.....	.....	Rev. J. McKee.....	1	...	
Cannanore.....	1 Church.....	Tellicherry.....	.....	Rev. C. Rhenius.....	1	...	
Coonoor.....	1 Church.....	Coimbatore... .. Paulghaut.....	{ 1 Church....	Rev. M. N. Stone.....	1	...	

Church	Parish	Church	Rev. J. Griffiths	1	...
Chennai	St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. James's, St. Mary's, St. Elizabeth's, St. Anne's, St. Agatha's, St. Margaret's, St. Catherine's, St. Barbara's, St. Ursula's, St. Cecilia's, St. Dymphna's, St. Eustachius's, St. Ignace's, St. Francis's, St. Vincent's, St. Thomas's, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, St. John's, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. James's, St. Mary's, St. Elizabeth's, St. Anne's, St. Agatha's, St. Margaret's, St. Catherine's, St. Barbara's, St. Ursula's, St. Cecilia's, St. Dymphna's, St. Eustachius's, St. Ignace's, St. Francis's, St. Vincent's, St. Thomas's	1 Chapel	Rev. J. Griffiths	1	...
Jambh	Rev. E. Kilyent, rector on the 18th June 1861	1	1
Kanpet	Rev. S. T. Pettigrew	1	...
Masripattanam	Rev. C. English	1	...
Meyyur	Rev. A. Fennell	1	...
Mysore	...	1 Chapel	...	1	1
Ongal	Rev. W. B. Ordley	1	...
Pondicherry	...	1 Church	...	1	1
Pondicherry	...	1 Chapel	Rev. R. C. Bady	1	...
Pondicherry	...	1 Chapel	Rev. C. B. Howard, absent on S. C. Noddy's Halls	1	1
Pondicherry	...	1 Chapel	Rev. W. Capel, absent on S. C. Noddy's Halls	1	1
Pondicherry	...	1 Chapel	Rev. T. A. C. Pratt	1	...
Pondicherry	...	1 Chapel	Rev. H. Pigot James	1	...
Pondicherry	...	1 Chapel	Rev. J. D. Ostler, absent on S. C. Noddy's Halls	1	...

Stations in the Provinces or beyond the limits of the Presidency.

A.

(Continued).

Stations	Churches or Chapels	Out-stations	Out-stations, Churches or Chapels	Chaplains	Number of Chaplains sanctioned	Deficiency	Remarks
Sectabuldee or Nagpoor.	1 Church...	{ Raepore, Chandah, Chundromah, Rhundromah. }	.....	.....	1	1	
Tranquebar.....	1 Church...	{ Negapatam..... } { Combuconum... }	1 Church..... 1 Church.....	{ Revd. R. P. Little..... }	1	...	
Trichinopoly.....	2 Churches...	Madura.....	1 Church.....	Revd. O. Dene.....	2	..	
Vellore.....	1 Church.....	Chittoor.....	1 Church.....	.....	1	1	
Vizagapatam.....	1 Church.....	{ Waltair, Bimlipatam, Vizianagram, Chicacole, Calingapatam. }	{ 1 Church... } { 1 Church... } { 1 Church... }	Revd. J. Wynch.....	1	...	
Wellington....	.....	.....	None.	Revd. J. Gorton.....	1	...	

B.
Out-stations where uncorenanted Ministers of the Church of England are supplying spiritual wants, receiving a Grant-in-aid from Government.

Places supplied.	Primary Stations relieved.	Clergymen employed.	Society to which they belong, and allowances granted.	Remarks.
Shevaroy Hills and Cuddalore..... Salem.	.....	Rev. T. H. Wilkinson.	Additional Clergy Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	•
Cochin	Quilon	Rev. J. Collins.....	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Nellore	The Cathedral, Madras.			Usually supplied by the Colonial Church Society but now vacant in consequence of the appointment of the Rev. G. English to an Assistant Chaplaincy.
The Fort, Toonkoor, Hurryhur, Shemogah.	Bangalore.....	Rev. P. Welber.....	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	•
Cuddapah, Gooty, Kur- nool, Lingasagoor.	Bellary.....	Rev. P. Jelly.....	Belongs to no Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	
Tanjore.....	Trichinopoly	Rev. A. Cammerer.....	Gospel Society; Rupees 80 per mensem.	
French Rocks and Mysore.	Mysore.....	Rev. S. T. Godfrey.....	Belongs to no Society; Rupees 100 per mensem.	•
Tuticorin	Palancottah.....	Rev. J. Kearns.....	Gospel Society; Rupees 93 per mensem.	
Christ Church, Mount Road, Madras.	Cathedral District.....	Rev. J. Murphy, L.L.D.	Colonial Church Society; Rupees 200 per mensem.	The Rev. Dr. J. Murphy is about to be admitted an Assistant Chaplain on the Establishment.
Pulicat	Cathedral	Rev. C. C. Shute.....	Colonial Church Society.	

M E D I C A L

690. The sanitary condition of this Presidency has not been altogether favorable during the past year, especially in regard to the civil population of large and wide-spread tracts of country. The hot season of 1860 was peculiar, and the average temperature higher than has been noticed for many years past. The hot season was followed by a partial and generally deficient supply of rain, and during the months of June, July, August, and September epidemic cholera was severe and fatal in most parts of Southern India. During the months of April, May, and June, as before noticed, the atmospheric conditions were peculiar, giving rise, especially in European Soldiers at most of the large Military stations, to attacks of insolation and ardent remittent fever. The rain-fall throughout the period was very scanty, and the N. E. monsoon, generally, was a failure. In the months of January, February, March, and April the public health appears to have been more satisfactory, although cholera and small-pox in certain Districts continued to destroy large numbers of the population. The District of Nellore suffered much from cholera during the period in question.

691. There has been a slight decrease in the total number of sick treated at these Institutions, as compared with the previous year. The Dispensaries continue, however, to be popular with the Native community. In the past year, definite rules have been laid down by Government with regard to the amount of aid to be furnished to them. In future, Government will provide European medicines, the services of a Medical Officer and Subordinate, and a fixed allowance of 50 Rupees per mensem towards the dieting of pauper patients. The inhabitants will now be required to assist their destitute fellow countrymen, in providing whatever funds may be required beyond the amount sanctioned by Government. The immediate effect of this arrangement will probably be a slight falling off in the numbers of sick treated; but when it is thoroughly understood by the native community, it is hoped that more real interest will be evinced by them in the working of these charities, and that habits of independence, in regard to medical relief, will be fostered and encouraged, while the saving to Government will be considerable.

692. Under the arrangement above referred to, a new Dispensary has been sanctioned at Tranquebar in the Tanjore District. At Cuddalore, a branch Dispensary has been in operation to meet the convenience of a large portion of the population residing at a distance from the old Dispensary. The rent of the building, servants' pay, &c., is defrayed by the persons interested, and no additional expense is caused to the State.

Table showing the admissions and Deaths of In and Out Patients in the various Civil Dispensaries, from 1st May 1860 to 30th April 1861.

Dispensary	In-Patients					Out-Patients				Totals			
	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted	Died	Admitted
Presidency	1,805	50	111	12	1,711	62	229	1,605	0.1	1,26,398	579	1,916	0.1
Southern	1,974	61	204	18	81,255	117	1,262	0.1	86,228	453	1,435	0.5	
Mysore	8	13	0	13	1,519	18	18	0.1	1,617	14	24	0.8	
Madras and Canara	9,13	51	70	11	18,205	9	313	0.01	19,753	60	365	0.3	
Ceded Districts	551	41	75	14	11,661	20	262	0.1	20,405	61	289	0.1	
Northern	1,411	87	4	6	12,611	20	55	0.1	21,182	117	59	0.5	
Cuddalore Suburbans, Tanjore	425	47	0	11.0	1,334	2	53	0.06	3,761	49	83	1.2	
Nagpur, Poona	73	47	25	11.6	2,291	2	35	0.08	2,363	39	61	1.5	
Total	12,511	958	441	74	2,51,699	449	1,596	0.1	2,81,698	1,177	4,295	0.4	
Total of 1859-60										2,81,398			
D. C. in 1860-61										10,701			

693. There has been again a slight decrease in the number of operations, amounting to 4,918. The failures have been at the rate of 85·3 per thousand.

Vaccination Department.

The delay in the re-organization of the Subordinate Medical Department has prevented any improvement in the qualifications of the staff of Vaccinators, who have not been under satisfactory control during the past year.

The following table exhibits the work performed, contrasted with that of the previous year. Small-pox has been prevalent in many of the Districts, and at the Presidency a large number of persons have suffered from it.

Statement showing the number of Vaccinations performed in the year 1860-61, contrasted with 1859-60, with the increase or decrease in each Division.

Division.	1859-60.				1860-61.					
	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Number vaccinated.	Successful.	Failures.	Ratio per 1,000 of failures.	Increase.	Decrease.
Presidency	55,760	51,497	4,263	76·4	52,943	48,829	4,114	77·7	..	2,817
Southern	92,567	84,702	7,865	84·9	94,047	86,102	7,945	84·4	1,480	..
Mysore	99,529	95,096	4,433	44·5	100,514	95,748	4,766	47·4	985	..
Malabar and Canara	31,059	25,107	5,952	191·6	30,249	25,052	5,197	171·8	..	810
Ceded Districts	23,204	20,717	2,487	107·1	21,057	19,009	2,048	97·2	..	2,147
Northern	38,318	33,070	5,248	136·0	36,241	31,916	4,325	119·3	..	2,077
Hyderabad Subsidiary Force	2,907	2,585	322	110·7	2,996	2,706	290	96·7	89	..
Nagpore Force	277	106	171	617·3	656	421	235	358·2	379	..
Total ..	3,43,621	3,12,880	30,741	89·4	338,703	309,783	28,920	85·3		4,918

694. There has been a slight improvement in the sanitary condition of prisoners in this Presidency. The death-rate has diminished from 7·7 to 6·4 per cent. of average strength. The jails of the Centre and

Jails.

Northern Divisions have been the most unhealthy, the former from cholera, and the latter from cholera and beriberi. The new jail at Salem has been partially occupied during the past year, and with manifest advantage as regards the health of the prisoners of this District. The great evils of many of the jails in this Presidency are overcrowding and deficient ventilation, and many them are so badly constructed that improvement in these particulars is impossible.

Comparative Statement of sickness and mortality amongst Prisoners in Jails, for the official years 1859-60 and 1860-61.

Year.	Division.	Average annual strength.	Average daily sick.	Treated.	Died.	Percentage of		
						Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1859-60.	Presidency	352	19	355	13	100·2	3·6	3·6
	Centre	1,566	41	1,363	63	86·3	4·02	4·6
	Southern	2,411	135	3,830	195	158·8	8·04	5·09
	Mysore	57	3	68	2	119·2	3·5	2·9
	Malabar and Canara	997	72	2,057	167	206·3	16·7	8·1
	Ceded Districts	939	23	179	48	82·9	5·1	6·1
	Northern	847	40	923	69	108·8	8·1	7·4
	Total ..	7,147	333	9,364	657	130·6	7·7	5·9
1860-61.	Presidency	1,982	78	2,084	151	105·2	7·6	7·2
	Centre	1,900	118	3,460	127	182·1	6·6	3·6
	Southern	38	4	82	2	215·7	5·2	2·4
	Mysore	934	69	1,825	37	195·3	3·9	2·02
	Malabar and Canara	851	26	787	41	92·4	4·8	5·2
	Ceded Districts	621	2	846	52	136·2	8·3	6·1
	Total ..	6,326	297	9,084	410	192·6	6·4	4·5

695. The Madras Army has not been called upon for any unusual exertion in the field during the past year, and consequently the general sanitary condition, both of the European and Native branches, has been much more satisfactory than in the two preceding years, when large bodies of troops were exposed to the vicissitudes of field service during the hot and rainy seasons. It will be seen that the European and Native troops in the Presidency Proper have been very healthy. The death-rate in the European Army has been only 16 per thousand of mean strength, and of the Native Army, 13 per thousand.

696. With regard to the European Army, nothing perhaps could better illustrate the improved condition of the Soldier, as to the care bestowed in arrangements for his health and comfort, than the low death-rate which has obtained during the past year. The population generally have suffered severely from epidemic disease, and although the year was a remarkable one as regards the tendency to sun-stroke and cholera, yet the general result as regards sickness and mortality has never been more satisfactory. In the severe epidemic of cholera which visited Madras in 1860, the European troops in the Fort escaped almost entirely. The recent improvements as regards Barrack accommodation, ventilation, and space, no doubt contributed in a marked degree to the immunity enjoyed by the men.

697. Large reductions have been effected in the strength of Corps of Native Infantry, and 3 Cavalry Corps have been broken up during the year. The pensioning of a large number of men of long service, has probably had some influence upon the low death-rate amongst Native troops.*

Abstract Return of sickness and deaths amongst the European and Native troops serving under the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the official year 1860-61.

Division.	EUROPEANS.							NATIVES.						
	Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of			Average strength.	Treated.	Died.	Average daily sick.	Percentage of		
					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.					Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
Presidency ...	1,948	4,169	61	109	214.01	3.1	1.4	3,784	4,111	86	263	108.6	2.2	2.09
Southern.....	1,632	1,951	28	86	119.5	1.7	1.4	2,761	2,164	59	72	78.3	2.1	2.7
Mysore.....	1,531	2,230	30	128	151.5	1.9	1.2	4,610	3,202	59	121	69.4	1.2	1.8
Malabar and Canara.....	1,972	1,065	7	55	99.3	0.6	0.6	2,965	1,983	25	88	66.8	0.8	1.2
Ceded Districts.	1,000	1,291	10	49	129.1	1.0	0.8	2,671	1,675	16	52	51.4	0.5	1.1
Hyderabad Suby Force.....	3,507	6,540	63	244	186.4	1.7	0.9	4,402	4,185	51	155	93.97	1.1	1.2
Nagpore Force.	1,073	1,854	20	67	172.4	1.8	1.07	3,778	3,169	41	132	83.9	1.08	1.2
Northern.....	170	420	3	1	247.05	1.7	0.7	6,500	5,666	69	15	87.1	1.06	1.2
Pegu.....	2,500	3,280	15	152	131.2	0.6	0.4	7,688	9,701	124	457	130.1	1.6	1.2
Total..	14,435	22,890	237	951	158.5	1.6	1.03	39,134	35,556	530	1,356	90.8	1.5	1.4

EMIGRATION.

698. During the year 1860-61, the number of Emigrants embarked for the Colonies has been considerably less than in the last few previous years. The people have come forward less freely than before, and the Agent has been unable to supply the number demanded.

In 1859-60 the number of souls embarked was 14,057, while during the year under review they did not exceed 6,479, of which 984 proceeded to Natal and 259 to St. Vincent.

699. The emigration from Madras has as usual been conducted with very little loss of life on the voyage. A table will be found in the Appendix, showing the number of deaths in each ship, from which it will be seen that out of 3,446 souls embarked for the Mauritius in eleven ships, only twenty-four deaths occurred, which is an average of 0.7 per cent. Four ships reached the Colony without a single casualty, and in the "Thracian" there was only one. Reports have not been received of the three last vessels, but doubtless their returns will be equally favorable.

700. A few months back Mr. Beyts, the Protector of Emigrants at the Mauritius, was sent to India by his Government to inquire into, and report upon, the mode adopted at each of the Presidencies in recruiting and despatching emigrants. He expressed himself highly gratified with the care and attention that was bestowed on them at Madras, from the time of their leaving their villages to their being embarked on board ship, and considered that this was one main cause that conduced to so favorable a result in the operations of this Presidency. Having examined the system in its various bearings, he recommended that it should be adopted at Calcutta.

701. The Depôts have been generally healthy during the year. Sporadic cases of cholera have from time to time occurred, and eighteen deaths have taken place in the Mauritius Depôt; but the disease never showed itself in a very virulent form. In the West India Depôt, which was situated in Royapettah, it broke out in the early part of the present year with much malignity and carried off ten persons in two or three days. The cause of this was traced in a great measure to inattention to cleanliness, which is so essential to the preservation of health where large bodies of men are congregated together. The people were removed to an airy locality some miles away, where the disease entirely left them and the Depôt has since been abandoned.

702. No accidents have happened to any of the Madras ships, which have all arrived safely at their destination. No epidemic has broken out in any of them with the exception of the "Mermaid," on which the Emigrants were embarked on the 7th. August last. A few cases of cholera occurred before she left the port, two of which were fatal. The people were therefore landed and not re-embarked till the 31st of the same month.

703. Four Acts have been passed during the year, relating to emigration. The first was Act XII of 1860, extending the privilege to the Colony of St. Vincent, and one ship, the "Travancore" has been despatched under its operation with 259 souls.

Emigrant Acts
St. Vincent.

704. The second Act is XXXIII of 1860, permitting emigration to the Colony of Natal. Mr. Collins, the Postmaster General of that Colony, was accredited to the Governments of Madras and Calcutta to arrange for its commencement; preliminaries were satisfactorily settled; and three ships left Madras with 984 souls, all of which have arrived without accident and with, it is believed, an aggregate loss of only four or five persons, and those chiefly of advanced age. The conditions of service are about the same as those obtaining in the Mauritius, with the exception that, if the emigrant remain in the Colony for 5 years over and above his industrial term of 5 years, he will be entitled to a free passage back to India.

St. Kitts.

705. The third Act XLI of 1860, adds St. Kitts to the Colonies permitted to draw labor from India, but it has not yet been taken advantage of.

706. The last in the catalogue is Act XLVI of 1860, legalizing emigration to the French Colonies, which likewise has not yet been brought into operation at Madras, although ships have been despatched from Calcutta to Réunion.

707. This last Act is based on a convention between the British and French Governments wherein the proportion of women to accompany the men is fixed at one-quarter the number of the latter for the first three years. This attracted the attention of the English Colonists, and representations were made to the Colonial Office on the subject, which have resulted in a similar relaxation in the proportions of the sexes embarked for the British Colonies, with the proviso, however, that the full number of 50 per cent. shall be despatched if procurable.

708. Another advantage which this convention gives to French Colonies is that the space between decks to be assigned to each adult emigrant is 60 cubical feet, whereas to British Colonies it is 72 such feet, the superficial area of lower deck not being less than 12 square feet for each. A vessel having a lower deck 7 feet high will, therefore, be allowed legally to carry 117 adults to each 1,000 superficial feet of lower deck, if proceeding to a French Colony, while in the case of a British Colony she would be restricted to 83½.

No return emigrants from
West Indies
Five ships from Mauritius.

709. No ships have returned from the West Indies with emigrants during the past year, and only five from the Mauritius with 758 souls.

710. The only remaining subject worthy of note is the establishment from the 1st of January last of a fee-fund, wherefrom to defray the expenses of the Protectorship. The several Emigration Acts authorize the levy of one Rupee on each emigrant embarked, and the Supreme Government have ruled that this sum should be paid on every male adult embarked for each Colony up to 5,000 in each year, and that thereafter the fee should be reduced to one-half. The sum raised at Madras up to the 30th April, is Rupees 1,214.

Fee on embarkation of emigrants

PRESIDENCY TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

711. The balance on the 31st December 1859, as shown in the statement attached to the last annual Report, and carried forward to the past year's account, was as follows :—

Cash with the Bank of Madras and in suspense... ..	Rs.	19,315	10	2
Invested in Government Securities.	„	1,54,800	0	0
Arrears of Rates and Taxes outstanding.		57,214	5	2
Advances recoverable from Contractors and others.		28,679	5	8
Office premises		21,000	0	0
Lamp posts, &c.		2,200	0	0
		2,83,209	5	0
Less amount of unclaimed Salaries.		153	7	4
	„	2,83,055	13	4

Income 1860

The Income of the past year was as follows :—

* Assessment 1860	Rupees	1,39,351	14	0
Wheel Tax 1859	„	13,544	0	0
Do. 1860	„	41,658	12	0
Warrant fees	„	866	5	7
License fees	„	1,257	0	0
Slaughter-house fees.	„	2,190	10	6
Fines, &c	„	1,060	12	3
Interest	„	2,349	5	3
		2,02,278	11	7
Less Remission and Refunds		7,368	1	0
		1,94,910	10	7
Total Income	Rs.	4,77,966	8	3

712. Of the arrears and current demand of assessment aggregating Rupees 1,89,226-7-2, as shown in Statement B, the collections during the past year were as follow :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1859.	Current of 1860.	Total.
5,614-11-7	33,195-1-4	1,03,383-0-2	1,42,192-13-1

being Rupees 9,690-8-8 less than the collections of 1859. This difference is owing to the much larger amount of arrears outstanding at the commencement of 1859 than at that of 1860, viz., Rupees 66,988-14-0 against Rupees 49,874-9-2. The collection of the current assessment was larger in 1860 than in 1859, viz., Rupees 1,03,383-0-2 against Rupees 99,548-0-7.

713. These amounted to Rupees 4,968-12-11 against Rupees 2,342-1-8 in 1859, owing to the old irrecoverable arrears from 1842 to 1851 having been written off agreeably to the recommendation of Government given in paragraph 2 of their Orders, dated 20th October 1860, No. 1,529.

Balance of Assessment.

714. The outstandings on the 31st December 1860, were as follow :—

Old arrears.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
3,674-6-8	2,421-8-8	35,968-13-10	42,064-13-2

being Rupees 7,809-12-0 below the balance on 31st December 1859; and, of these arrears, Rupees 17,786-11-8 had been got in up to 30th April 1861.

Wheel Tax.

715. The collections of this tax during the past year were as follow :—

	Arrears of 1857-58.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
On spring Vehicles and animals.....	95 4 0	13,012 0 0	27,902 3 0	41,009 7 0
On Carts.....	96 0 0	3,031 4 0	5,115 0 0	8,242 4 0
	191 4 0	16,043 4 0	33,017 3 0	49,251 11 0
Against 1859.....	175 15 8	15,914 6 0	35,305 4 0	51,395 9 8

The aggregate was less by Rupees 2,143-14-8 in 1860 than in the previous year, owing to the delay that occurred in getting in the Schedules for the 3rd Quarter, which was only effected by issuing a notice that the provisions of Section 15, Act XXV of 1856, would be carried into effect *without respect of persons*, unless the Schedules were returned within a given date.

Remissions of Wheel Tax.

716. These were as follow :—

On spring Vehicles and animals...	Rs. 1,869 3 0	against 1,247 2 0	in 1859.
On Carts...	„ 522 0 0	„ 51 12 0	„
	Rs. 2,391 3 0	1,298 14 0	

showing an excess of Rupees 1,092-5-0 in last year, owing to the irrecoverable arrears of 1857 having been written off.

Balance of Wheel Tax.

717. The outstandings on 31st December 1860 were as follow :—

	Arrears of 1857.	Arrears of 1859.	Current.	Total.
On spring Vehicles and animals.....	810 0 0	730 8 0	5,328 10 0	6,869 2 0
On Carts.....	890 4 0	678 0 0	2,462 4 0	4,030 8 0
	1,700 4 0	1,408 8 0	7,790 14 0	10899 10 0

Of these balances Rupees 5,454-6-0 had been got in up to 30th April 1861.

718. The other items of Income do not call for especial remark; and the Board now proceed to notice the *expenditure* under its several heads as compared with that of the previous year.

	1860.			1859.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Assessment Department.....	8,654	6	0	7,958	3	9
Assessors do.	1,993	7	10	1,992	7	9
Books, Maps, &c.....	60	11	2	190	15	8
Burial and Burning grounds	160	7	1	664	9	10
Civil Engineer's Department.....	7,092	10	0	7,469	4	0
Compensations, Law and other charges.....	117	8	0	77	8	0
Conservancy Department	4,335	12	2	4,160	7	10
Flushing Drains.....	177	3	3	...	...	...
Income Tax and Stamp duty.....	135	7	2	...	...	...
Lighting.....	5,007	7	0	3,285	5	2
Mortuary Department.....	891	2	0	1,023	0	0
Municipal do.	26,659	7	8	22,047	4	8
Office furniture.....	59	3	4	...	...	...
Office premises.....	2,476	5	7	75	12	1
Plant.....Rs. 4,208 1 0	...	...	...	3,356	1	0
Less sales of Lamp posts, &c..... 437 1 2	3,770	15	10	...	...	...
Road Department.....	4,748	8	0	4,421	7	10
Road work.....	1,01,840	8	11	78,570	0	3
Do. (advances).....	11,521	3	8	5,712	11	2
Petty advances.....	4,337	7	9	868	3	9
Scavenging Department.....Rs. 59,015 1 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less rubbish..... 3,641 12 11	55,373	4	8	53,572	7	11
Slaughter-house charges.....	1,353	8	10	14	7	4
Stationery.....	1,015	15	11	976	14	10
Trevelyan Water-works.....	21,122	6	1	...	...	...
Advances on account of ditto.....	39,790	10	9	...	...	...
Watering.....	1,276	0	0	1,235	15	5
Wheel Tax Department.....	5,481	4	5	5,468	5	0
Works, Drain and other.....	49,970	7	4	18,033	9	1
Advances on account of ditto.....	7,959	12	6	19,298	6	9
	3,67,383	4	11	2,40,471	3	1
DEDUCT.						
Government contributions for Roads, &c.....	25,746	5	10	32,396	13	1
Proceeds of Houses and Land sold.....	6,050	4	2	12,397	3	3
	31,796	10	0	44,794	0	4
	3,35,586	10	11	1,95,680	2	9

The increase under the head of "Assessment Department" is owing to a charge of Rupees 840, for branding and repainting street boards debited to the minor heading of Petty Expenses.

The increase under the head of "Lighting" is owing to the larger number of lights kept up in last year, viz., 431 against 344 in 1859, and the higher rates paid for oil.

The increase under the head of "Municipal Department" is owing to the payment of Colonel Boulderson's salary, as President of the Board, in arrears from the 31st January 1857

to 31st December 1860, at the rate of Rupees 100 per mensem, in accordance with the Order of Government, Public Department, dated 8th December last, No. 1,772.

The increase under the head of "Office Premises" is owing to the larger amount of repairs and improvements made in last year, as compared with those of 1859.

Roads. 719. The particulars of the expenditure under the head of Roads are as follow :—

	RS.	A.	P.			
<i>"New Roads."</i>						
Between Popham's Broadway and Thada Moothepen street, Black Town.....	2,989	0	0			
Between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street, Black Town.....	2,110	2	10			
Between Theerooputty street and Wall-tax (West) Road, Black Town.....	180	14	0			
Others of minor importance.....	410	6	0			
	5,700	6	10			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased.....	1,256	10	0			
				4,443	12	10
<i>"Improvement of Roads."</i>						
Widening Hunter's Road, Vepery.....	2,164	13	6			
Connecting Aggraharam and Vencataramier streets, Black Town.....	1,801	3	5			
Widening Cutcherry Road, Mylapore.....	1,047	15	3			
Widening Vencatasu Moodelly street (Pycroft's Road,) Triplicane.....	984	8	4			
Widening Condey Chetty street, Black Town.....	880	0	0			
Widening Annah Pillay street, Black Town.....	745	0	0			
Widening Odacal street, Black Town.....	550	0	0			
Widening the turn into Waller's Road, Narrasingapoorum.....	425	0	0			
Others of minor importance.....	840	10	10			
	9,439	3	4			
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of houses, &c., purchased.....	4,376	9	2			
				5,062	10	2
"Repair of Roads".....	86,700	14	9			
Advances	7,521	3	8			
				94,222	2	5
				1,03,728	9	5

720. The construction of new roads between Popham's Broadway and Thada Moothepen street, and between Popham's Broadway and Ramasawmy street, has been long desired, both on sanitary grounds and for the public convenience; they run east and west, thereby opening up a central portion of the Town to the sea breeze, and also securing to inhabitants a more direct communication with the adjacent neighbourhood.

721. The widening of Hunter's road, Vepery, has considerably improved a most important thoroughfare, the entire traffic between Choolay, Vepery, and Pursewaukum passing by this route.

The connection of Aggraharam and Vencataramier streets, Black Town, is of much convenience to the inhabitants of the Northern portion of the town. The widening of Cutcherry road, Mylapore, is completed.

The Board have not yet succeeded in arranging for the removal of the Mahomedan tomb, which forms so unsightly a projection into Pycroft's road, Triplicane.

On the 16th November last, the Board submitted to Government a proposal to continue the improvement of this important thoroughfare from Triplicane to White's road, Royapettah, the cost of the land and buildings required to be purchased, (estimated at Rupees 43,000) to be defrayed from the one per cent. Income tax, and the charge of metalling the road and constructing side drains to be borne by the Municipal Fund.

Government in reply (24th November 1860) deemed this improvement to be of the greatest importance both on sanitary and other considerations, and resolved to include the cost of the land in the Budget, 1861-62, the expenditure for the year being Rupees 20,000, to be charged as may be hereafter arranged either against the general Budget Fund, or against that part of the Income Tax devoted to Public Works, under Section 193, Act XXXII of 1860

Various improvements have been made in Condey Chetty, Annah Pillay, and Odacall streets, Black Town, at no very great outlay and yet of much benefit as regards traffic and ventilation.

722. The outlay under these heads during the past year has been unusually large, aggregating Rupees 98,222-2-5, against Rupees 53,780-0-8 in 1859, Rupees 48,647-7-2 in 1858, and Rupees 39,106-8-0 in 1857.

In their last Report the Board mentioned that they had been obliged to allow their Contractors a considerable increase on their original rates, both for Road and Drain work, owing to the rise in prices of material and labor, and that, coupled with a constantly increasing amount of traffic, they feared the expenditure would be a very heavy one in the then current year 1860

How far this fear has been realized, the above figures show, and the Board regret to say that on renewing their contracts at the commencement of the present year 1861, they had to consent to even somewhat higher terms, viz —

Laterite Roads 5 inches thick, Rupees 2 9 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ square of 100 feet

Do	do.	4	do	2	4	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do
Do	do.	3	do.	1	11	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do	do
Granite	do	4	do.	3	3	3	do.	do.
Do	do.	3	do	2	4	8	do.	do

A memorandum from the Board's Civil Engineer giving full details of the Road and Drain work executed by his Department last year, is appended to this Report.

723 The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follow. —

Masonry Works, Drain and other

		RS.			RS		
		A	P.		A	P.	
Centre and secondary Drains.	From Wall-tax street to the Canal	5,027	10	7			
	In Black Town	2,316	3	1			
	„ Royapooram	1,986	6	3			
	„ Choolay .	1,328	3	6			
	„ the Mount Road	403	1	2			
	„ Chintadrepettah .	261	14	3			
	„ Royapettah	142	8	4			
	„ Other localities	383	4	0			
					11,849	3	2
Carried forward ..					11,849	3	2

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
	Brought forward.....				11,849	3	2	
Side Channels.	{ In Triplicane... ..	4,510	4	10				
	" Mylapore	881	13	10				
	" Jendrapettah	580	11	4				
	" Chintadrepettah	552	7	6				
	" Narasingapoorum	293	7	4				
	" Egmore... ..	167	2	8				
	" Other localities... ..	230	9	2				
					4,996	8	8	
Slaughter yards.	{ „ Choolay.	5,227	6	5				
	" Triplicane	623	12	0				
					5,851	2	5	
Latrines.	{ Completion of 29 sanctioned by Government. . . .	1,084	3	1				
	" On the North Beach. . . .	696	12	4				
	" In Pursewaukum. . . .	455	7	6				
	" Cossapettah and Egmore. . .	156	2	9				
					2,992	9	8	
Excavating Channel, and constructing foot bridge at Cochrane's Canal ..					2,530	4	0	
Support or retaining walls.	{ In Chintadrepettah. . .	1,677	0	8				
	" Mylapore. . . .	401	1	2				
	" Black Town... ..	268	8	0				
					2,346	9	10	
Wells, Cisterns, &c.	{ In Chintadrepettah. . .	223	12	8				
	" Black Town. . . .	299	3	0				
	" Royapooram	250	3	0				
	" Other localities	130	13	9				
					1,004	0	5	
Dust Boxes in Black Town ..					616	12	1	
Works for flushing Drains in Black Town and Chintadrepettah ..					497	5	3	
Miscellaneous works ..					2,219	5	6	
Advances for Sundry works, viz:—								
Government works near the Band Stand...					2,959	12	6	
Latrines... ..					850	0	0	
Wells, Cisterns, &c. . . .					600	0	0	
Dust boxes. . . .					250	0	0	
Drains... ..					150	0	0	
					4,809	12	6	
					41,713	9	6	
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of Houses &c., purchased.					27	1	0	41,686 8 6
Improvements of works ..					9,516	14	3	
Deduct amount realized by the sale of materials of Houses &c., purchased... ..					390	0	0	9,126 14 3
Repair of works... ..					3,549	12	1	
Advances for repairs ..					1,350	0	0	4,899 12 1
								55,713 2 10

The aggregate amount is nearly double that expended under the same head in 1859.

Full particulars of the several works and improvements will be found in the Civil Engineer's memorandum, before referred to.

The first item of the above statement, viz., the secondary Drains from Wall-tax street to the Canal, amounting to Rupees 5,077-10-7, will eventually be recovered from the Peoples' Park Fund, as the Drains were constructed with the view of adding to the value of the land, between the Town wall and the Canal, which was sold by auction in September 1859. It is proposed to construct similar Drains across the remaining portion of the ground, lying between the Hospital and Elephant Gates, which is also to be sold for the benefit of the Peoples' Park Fund, the expense to be defrayed from the proceeds of the land.

On this last mentioned piece of ground stand seven Latrines for the use of the inhabitants of Black Town, and prior to consenting to their removal, the Board obtained from Government four of the bastions of the Town wall, which are now being gutted in view to their being converted into places of accommodation for the public.

A new Slaughter yard has been completed and opened for use at Choolay. The yard near the Monegar Choultry has been enlarged, and that at Perambore put in repair.

724. The new Band Stand on the South Beach has been completed, and its cost is now under adjustment by Government. At the solicitation of the inhabitants of Black Town the Board submitted to Government a plan for constructing a Band Stand and Promenade on the Monument Esplanade of Black Town at a cost of Rupees 3,000, which met the approval of Government and was included in the last Budget. This improvement will prove a great boon to the inhabitants of Black Town.

725. In paragraphs 27 to 35 of the last Report, the Board gave a brief description of the nature and object of these works, together with an estimate of their probable cost. They are now rapidly drawing to a completion, and would have been at work by this time, had the pumping engine, promised by Government, arrived from England. Finding that much uncertainty existed as to the date of its being despatched from that country, the Board availed themselves of the offer of a 12-horse engine actually on the voyage out, and since received, for the sum of Rupees 3,600; but as it was not fitted with the necessary pumping apparatus, they ordered the same to be supplied by the makers of the engine.

The iron water-pipes commissioned from Glasgow have arrived, and are of the best description; their cost, with cocks and other accessories, is, however, much higher than was originally estimated.

726. The particulars of the expenditure under this head are as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Wages of Establishment.....	27,208	12	4
Hire of Bullocks.....	29,199	3	9
Extra work.....	1,812	2	5
Repair of Carts	794	15	1
	59,015	1	7
Less proceeds of rubbish sales.....	3,641	12	11
Total.....	55,373	4	8

An Extra Establishment, costing Rupees 294-8-0 per mensem, was organized when the cholera broke out in last year, and was maintained up to the beginning of February of the present year, when it was dispensed with; and some further reductions have, subsequently, been made in this Department.

The hire of bullocks is now a very heavy charge, as the Board have to pay the high rate of Rupees 15 per pair per mensem, including the services of a driver, or nearly 50 per cent. over the rate paid by their predecessors the Justices in Session, and they see little prospect of obtaining any reduction, so long as gram and fodder continue so extravagantly dear.

727. Further progress has been made in the removal of these places of sepulture and incremation from amongst the dwellings of the living.

An urgent representation was made to the Board in the latter part of last year by the European and East Indian inhabitants of Royapooram, backed by the testimony of the Medical Officer of the District, of the intolerable nuisance they were subjected to by the existence of several Burial and Burning Grounds in close proximity to their dwellings: and the Board resolved, in communication with Government, to prohibit the further use of the same, and to allot a second portion of the Mint esplanade for the purpose; the expense of raising and enclosing the ground, estimated at about Rupees 4,000, being equally shared between the State and the Municipal Fund.

Government at the same time caused a pamphlet both in English and the Vernaculars to be published, showing the evils that result from the practice of burying and burning the dead in the vicinity of the abodes of the living, with the view of rendering this step more acceptable to the Native community.

The Board have also been in communication with Government on the subject of appropriating the site of the Veteran Battalion Lines at Washerpett as a Burial Ground for all those classes who now have cemeteries within the walls of Black Town, the removal of which has long engaged their attention, and they trust that action will be taken in the matter during the current year.

The Protestant Burial Ground at Mylapore has been closed, and a new site allotted for the purpose in the vicinity of the "Barber's Bridge;" to which it is also proposed to remove the numerous Roman Catholic cemeteries in the same neighborhood.

728. The past year was a very sickly one, and was marked by one of the severest visitations of cholera that has occurred at Madras for a considerable period.

All possible precautions were taken, in concert with the Medical authorities, to prevent the disease from spreading; notwithstanding which, the number of victims was extremely heavy; and among them was our late Governor Sir Henry Ward, at the very outset of his career.

The number of deaths reported was:—

	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
	3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498
against	3,299	3,183	3,784	10,266 in 1859—
of the above,	2,576 were cholera cases, against 1,861 in 1859; 2,047 in 1858 and 1,775 in 1857.			

729. The expenditure last year was exceedingly heavy, viz., Rupees 2,71,977-8-3, against Rupees 1,69,800 in 1859; Rupees 2,22,379-3-2 in 1858, and Rupees 1,47,324-1-9 in 1857: and to this must be added the amount of advances, Rupees 63,609-2-9, which figures in the balance as recoverable from Contractors and others, but which is actually represented by work performed, and is only kept in suspense until the Bills for the same are adjusted.

The increase in expenditure as compared with that of the previous year has arisen from the greater extent of road work executed, and from the outlay on account of the Trevelyan Water Works; and to meet the same, the Board had to dispose of Rupees 93,800 of their funded property; thereby reducing that asset to Rupees 61,000, as shown in the balance of last year's accounts; but as the whole of the bonds are of the four per cent. loan, their real value in the market is only Rupees 48,800. Four per cent. paper being about 20 discount.

730. Of the balance carried forward from last year as specified in the accounts, viz., Rupees 2,05,989, the only available items are:—

	RS.	A.	P.
1st. Cash... ..	11,802	3	7
2nd. Government Securities... ..	61,000	0	0
Less 20 discount... ..	12,200	0	0
3rd. Arrears of Assessment... ..	42,064	13	2
4th. Do. of Wheel tax	10,899	10	0
Total.....	1,13,566	10	9

but as the two latter items are not likely to be collected in full, the available balance may be set down in round numbers at a lac of Rupees.

The current year's demand may be estimated as follows:—

	RS.
Assessment 1861	1,39,350
Wheel tax... ..	50,000
	1,89,350

of which about Rupees 1,40,000 will probably be collected within the year.

The other items of Income are as follows:—

Government contributions for roads ..	27,397
Sale of rubbish... ..	3,550
Slaughter-house fees... ..	3,600
Interest on Government Securities ...	2,440
	36,987
Add available balance... ..	1,00,000
Current collections... ..	1,40,000

The total income will thus be Rupees 2,76,987

Expenditure

731. The fixed charges are as follow:—

	Monthly. RS.	Yearly. RS.
Salaries and Wages... ..	6,757 8 0	81,090 0 0
Bullock Contractor... ..	2,835 0 0	34,020 0 0
Total Rupees. . . .	<u>9,592 8 0</u>	<u>1,15,110 0 0</u>

UNCERTAIN DEMANDS.

Oil for lamps... ..	400 0 0	4,800 0 0
Making and repairing Carts...	150 0 0	1,800 0 0
Reform of roads, . . . . .	...	79,572 1 7
Repair of roads.....	...	14,244 4 0
Masonry works...	...	19,144 6 4
Improvements ..	...	2,200 0 0
Sinking wells, . . . . .	...	1,555 10 10
Trevelyan Water Works balance...	...	16,800 0 0
Do. do. do. working charges	...	8,496 0 0
Probable cost of stone-ware drain pipes	...	5,000 0 0
Total Rupees.....		<u>2,68,722 6 9</u>

732. The completion of the Trevelyan Water Works, the first distinct work of any magnitude undertaken by the Board since its constitution in January 1857, under Acts XIV and XXVI of 1856, seems to offer an appropriate occasion for reviewing the state and prospects of the Municipal Finances. The cost of these Water Works, limited in their influence, and palliative rather than curative in their sanitary effects on the drainage of Black Town, has been met, as already stated, by the realization of a considerable portion of the funded property transferred to the Board by the Justices in Sessions, and could not possibly, even if spread over several years, have been provided for from the ordinary income. This reserve fund, amounting to Rupees 1,54,800, was not materially encroached upon until the year 1860, during which it has been reduced, as already explained in detail, to a sum of Rupees 61,000 in 4 per cent. Bonds, the net value of which, at the market price of the day, cannot be estimated at more than Rupees 48,800; and this sum will be almost entirely expended during the current year.

It is obvious that the duties of the Municipal Board cannot be efficiently carried on for any length of time when its ordinary expenditure exceeds its ordinary income, and when the near prospect of its reserve fund being entirely exhausted prevents any new work of importance being commenced. For the improvement and reconstruction of the existing drains and sewers on a uniform and effective system, and for its extension to many thickly populated parts of the Town and Suburbs, which are at present very badly provided with drainage; for supplying fresh drinking-water, so much required at Madras, where the majority of the wells are brackish, and where a most distressing scarcity of water is felt in every unusually hot season,—the Board not only possess no *adequate* means, but have no means *whatever* at their command. Nor are the Board in a position to borrow

money by mortgage of rates, under the provisions of Section 35, Act XXV of 1856; for there is no surplus income that could be devoted to paying off a loan by annual instalments. The regular expenditure instead of diminishing is increasing, and must continue to increase, unless even the most necessary and urgent improvements are to be stopped; for every new piece of metalled road, every yard of drain built, every new sanitary appliance, involves some additional current expenses for working, repairs, and superintendence.

In short, but for the aid derived from the funded property received from the Justices in Sessions, the Municipal Commissioners would have been compelled during the last year to request Government to sanction a higher assessment, or to place some new source of income at their disposal. But a crisis seems now to have arrived which will admit of no further delay. The Commissioners are about to address the Government on the subject. It is trusted that an enhanced assessment, should such be found necessary, will be more readily and cheerfully borne by the public, when the beneficial results of certain operations, which will be simultaneously proposed, are taken into consideration.

OBSERVATORY.

733. The frequent changes in the direction of the Madras Observatory during the past few years have acted most prejudicially to its interest. In consequence thereof, the mounting of the fine new Transit Circle, received nearly four years since, is still unfinished; the projected equatorial room and dome have not yet been commenced; astronomical observations have been suspended, and the reductions of all kinds have fallen into arrears, while no fresh pursuit could be attempted, notwithstanding the urgent demands of the science for such assistance from every competent quarter.

734. The present state of this instrument is far from satisfactory, and the discordant opinions as to the best mode of completing it are very perplexing. The massive piers for supporting the Y's are all that can be desired for stability, and the instrument itself seems, as usual with Messrs. Simm's work, excellent in its execution. The piers are surmounted by heavy cap stones, which carry part of the microscopes for reading the circle, and have also to sustain the weight of the counterpoises. These stones were originally intended to have been put up entire, so that when once placed, the instrument was built in, and could never be properly cleaned, examined, or repaired, without their removal. The present Astronomer could not acquiesce in this arrangement and accordingly had the stones cut, so as to leave a clear slit of nine inches, through which the pivots of the instrument might be carefully lifted whenever occasion required. This long and tedious operation, slowly executed by native workmen, has caused most of the recent delay.

Six microscopes were originally provided for reading the divisions of the circle, but one, through being inadvertently placed over the illuminating lamp, was rendered useless. It is most extraordinary that this obvious defect was not guarded against in the first instance, but yet more so that, with the upper microscope, its opposite one was not also given up, and the remaining four placed ninety degrees apart. Major Tennant decided, however, upon retaining five, at intervals of seventy-two degrees; an arrangement which forbids the use of the circle for rapid zoning with two opposite microscopes only. Moreover, as the piers were prepared for six microscopes, four fresh holes had to be pierced to insert the five. By some mistake, either in marking out or in cutting, these holes were not made in the exact places required,

and must now be widened, so as to allow a little motion of the microscopes, to get the divisions into their respective fields of view. Before doing this, however, it was necessary to have the counterpoises in action, so as to relieve the weight of the telescope and circles and permit bodily adjustment of the Y's. The fulcra of these counterpoises were to have rested upon the very slices of stone which for reasons before given have been cut away, and stout metal supporting plates had to be cast, to screw on to the cap stones, yet easily removeable when desired. This want has been supplied by Major C. A. Orr at the Mint.

The number of microscopes to be used is still a matter of consideration. The present Astronomer's preference is decidedly in favor of either six or four—not five. By the very last mail from England, the Astronomer Royal, who is ever most willing to aid by his invaluable experience and advice, wrote :—“ You will then have in use four microscopes, two on each side. “ As you have no upper microscope you must abandon the use of the lower microscope, except “ as a pointer, for which purpose you can change its power to a lower power.” And he further adds :—“ you will do well to set this change going vigorously.” The preparations for the five microscope arrangement have, however, gone so far, that to change again to an equidistant combination of either four or six microscopes would involve much further delay and expense. The present plan is therefore unwillingly proceeded with, contrary to the above expressed views, on the double grounds of economizing time and cash. The most simple way of settling the matter would be, to use four microscopes, as now placed, including two diameters, inclined to each other at an angle of sixty degrees, and so it is probable Mr. Airy means. Unless the four quadrants of the circle are sensibly unequal, or its figure elliptical instead of truly circular, there is no reason why this should not suffice ; while the well known accuracy of Messrs. Simm's work, and the circumstance that the Madras Circle, having been divided by the same engine must be a facsimile of the great Greenwich Circle, justify the belief that such contingencies are only one remove from absolute impossibilities.

Impatient of delay, and dissatisfied in the extreme with the defects of the small transit instrument used for Mean Time determinations, for the Time-ball and Gun-fire signals, the Astronomer has already begun to use the new instrument as a Transit only, without the counterpoises. Preliminary determinations of personal equation between the various observers are in progress, so as to reduce all to one standard. True time is now obtained for the Government Time signals, and the stability of both piers and instrument is satisfactorily evident, even before the final precautions have been taken for fixing the Y's in permanent position.

735. Information has been long since, and repeatedly, requested of Messrs. Cooke and Sons of York, with regard to the cost of remounting the present Equatorial Instrument. object glass, as also of an entirely new equatorial instrument. No reply has yet been received, although this report has been delayed mail after mail in the vain hope of having one in time. The Astronomer can therefore only state his belief, that the largest and best instrument suitable for the position ought not to cost more than three hundred pounds. Indeed, if not already disposed of, one, almost perfection, was obtainable at that price ; its munificent owner J. G. Barclay, Esq. of Leyton, Essex, parting with it only in consequence of having ordered a new one of much larger dimensions. Its aperture is seven and a half inches. This subject must therefore be waived until Messrs. Cooke's reply is to hand.

736. Whatever may be the ultimate decision as to the telescope and its mounting, it is most desirable that the new room and its revolving dome should be rapidly pushed forward, ready either for a new equatorial or for the old one remounted. The form of roof proposed was so need-

lessly heavy, complicated, and costly, that it has been discarded, and a plan is now being prepared at the District Engineer's Office, of a much cheaper and more convenient hemispherical dome. It is to be hoped that this may be proceeded with at once, but until its completion it will be well to retain the present imperfect room and roof, to prevent a total cessation of observations of this class. Temporary repairs are immediately required; the storm of Sunday, May 19th having stripped off the canvass, and made rents in several places which freely admit both dust and rain.

737. These urgent wants, although ordered, in compliance with permission accorded by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council, last December, are still unsupplied. They were to have arrived, without fail, in March, and it is to be feared that illness or some other serious cause has prevented Mr. Cooke from despatching them, as also the desired communications respecting the equatorial requirements.

738. Notwithstanding the trying disadvantages under which the Establishment has been placed, it is gratifying to be able to report that the equatorial has been successfully employed. A new Planet, named Asia, was discovered by the Astronomer shortly after his arrival. Observations have been secured of it, as also of certain Variable Stars, in continuation of a former series of many years extent. The return to maximum brilliancy of the most remarkable object of this class, viz. U. Geminorum, has been recorded at an undue and therefore unexpected and most important time. An ephemeris of the Variable Stars for 1861, and papers upon the new Planet, have been communicated to the *Astronomische Nachrichten* and *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*.

739. The Time-ball is regularly dropped at 1 P.M., and the flash of the evening gun noted; both signals being duly published in the *Port Saint George Gazette* and in the *Madras Times* of the following day. After a long period of inactivity the Time-ball was again started on March 20th, since which time the failures, few in number, have been entirely telegraphic.

740. The dropping of a Time-ball by day is so much less conspicuous than the flash of a gun by night, that except where the latter could not be had it is scarcely possible to imagine why the former has ever been preferred. At Edinburgh, where a ball has long been employed, the citizens have decided in favor of a gun, to be fired per telegraph from the Observatory, and have even subscribed the means of carrying out the improvement. At Madras, however, where guns are regularly fired at certain hours of the day, a Time-ball was most needless. It is worth serious consideration, whether it would not be far better to have the telegraph wire, which now passes very near, carried into the Fort and the evening gun at least fired by electric signal. If a galvanic motor clock were established here, as at Greenwich, guns might be fired simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Galle, and at any other ports which are in telegraphic connection with Madras. The Time signals of England, furnished by the Royal Observatory, are most admirably arranged, and the Astronomer will be most happy to communicate with the Astronomer Royal as to the best and most effective way of executing so comprehensive and important a scheme.

741. In this department considerable changes have been made. Hourly observations having been continued uninterruptedly (Sundays excepted) from 1841 March 1, to 1861 March 20, through a period of twenty years,

Magnetical and Meteorological Department

it was presumed that sufficient data were already acquired for all climatological inquiries of short period, and the laborious and expensive hourly system was at once dropped. Observations have since been made three times daily, and mean results deduced by the application of hourly corrections, in the usual manner. The arrears in this department, in consequence of the hourly system having been so long maintained, are very considerable, and it is estimated that their reduction and publication will occupy the present staff from two to three years.

No additional instruments are required, except a few of Negretti and Zambra's maximum thermometers. A supply of these is desirable, so as to have a reserve in case of accidents, which with self-registering instruments will frequently happen. Two standard thermometers are on their way here, and a new anemometer is ordered to be constructed by Mr. Adie, of London, under the superintendence of Balfour Stewart, Esq., Director of the Kew Observatory. The three last named instruments are to be paid for out of the grant made by the Right Honorable Sir C. Wood in December last.

742. The volumes of observations published at Madras are so rarely referred to in Europe that it is probable but few Continental Observatories are in possession of them. No list is discoverable of their disposal, and it appears that the usual practice has been to send them all off, except a few, to the Home authorities; in whose charge a large stock probably remains at the present time. A return, relative to the distribution of these previous volumes, and of the numbers left, (if any) would be desirable, in order that copies might be forwarded to all places to which they ought to have been, but never were sent. The result of this confined distribution is, that the Library has not been enriched by return presents of the transactions of other Institutions, as it otherwise would have been. In response to a broad hint appended to a recent paper in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, to the effect that "the European Observatories, usually so liberal in giving away their publications, appeared almost to have forgotten the existence of a Madras Observatory," Professor Von Littrow, of Vienna, has forwarded a box, containing a set of the Annals of the Imperial Observatory, consisting of thirty-one volumes. In future it is proposed to append to each volume a printed list of persons and institutions entitled to receive the same gratuitously, and to have them all separately packed and directed for their respective destinations, before being forwarded all together to England.

743. The present Establishment consists of five Assistants, one of whom at considerably higher pay than the rest is styled Manager, four writers, a peon, five lascars and a sweeper. It may be readily perceived that when once more started in systematic work, a smaller number of better assorted hands, at higher pay, would form a far more efficient staff. In this transition state, however, and especially until the tedious Meteorological and Magnetical arrears of reduction are completed and published, every man is useful. No immediate change is therefore desirable, but it is proposed that when any retirement occurs, advantage may be taken thereof to increase and adjust the remaining salaries according to merit. Any man able to pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service examination will do for a writer. An assistant, however, ought to possess a knowledge of elementary Algebra, Logarithms, and Plane Trigonometry; but a Manager should know more; especially, the general manipulations of practical Astronomy. It is recommended therefore, that in future, no promotion or appointment shall take place without a preliminary examination in these subjects; not competitive, but merely as a qualification test; and should this view be approved, suitable papers shall be prepared, a creditable examination in which may constitute eligibility to serve in the higher grades. This plan is now adopted in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

714. In the Administration Report for 1859-60, reference was made to certain repairs and alterations to the Museum buildings that were then in progress, and which had much interfered with the arrangements. These works have been all most satisfactorily completed during the year, and the re-arrangement of the objects in the Museum was commenced about the middle of December 1860.

As the present arrangement is not likely to be materially disturbed for some time it will be briefly described. For the convenience of reference, the rooms have had numbers assigned to them.

745. The entrance Hall (No. 1.) For the purpose of economizing space before the enlargement of the Museum, this room was furnished with four large cases fitted into recesses in the wall. These contain the collection of birds. In cases on the floor are contained a collection of articles from the vegetable kingdom used as food; fibres and textile fabrics, a collection of gums and resins, oils and oil-seeds, and a miscellaneous and extensive collection of articles chiefly of Indian manufacture. A large and valuable collection of specimens of Indian woods is fitted in racks, and numerous Indian arms, (fire-arms, swords, daggers and spears,) are arranged around the pillars supporting the roof.

The whole of the objects are labelled except the birds, the arrangement of which has not yet been commenced.

746. No. 2, is a small room dividing the entrance Hall from the large north-western Room. No. 2 — Marbles and lithographic stones of Southern India. Hall. It contains a collection of the marbles and lithographic stones of Southern India.

747. This fine lofty room is reached by a short flight of steps from No. 2. It contains all the specimens from the animal kingdom that are in the Museum, the birds excepted. The mammalia are arranged in wall cases above the windows, some of the larger reptiles are suspended from the roof. The smaller reptilia, the fish, crustacea, insects, shells, and the objects from the radiate sub-kingdom, such as echinoderms, corals, and sponges, are arranged in glass cases on the floor. The mammalia are all named, and some of the reptilia. Considerable progress has been made with the fish, with which the Officer in charge is now engaged; a few only of the crustacea have yet been named. The shells have all been named and catalogued, but the *genus only* of a considerable number has been ascertained, their species remaining to be determined. The corals and sponges have yet to be arranged. The classification of the objects from the animal kingdom has been much retarded for want of the necessary books; but these are being procured as fast as funds permit, and it is hoped much progress will be made during the present year.

748. Returning to No. 2, and turning to the right hand, a small room No. 4 is reached, which contains in glass cases, specimens of the coals and coal strata of India, labelled.

Room No. 4 — Coals and coal strata.

Room No. 5.—The right wing.

Paleontological and mineralogical collections.

749. The room last named leads into the right wing, or No. 5. This large room has been appropriated to—

1st. The palæontological collection, which is labelled, catalogued, and arranged according to the classification of Sir C. Lyell.
2nd. The mineralogical collection, labelled, catalogued, and arranged according to Phillips.

3rd. Several cases of fossils, rocks and minerals of Southern India, not yet arranged.

750. Nos. 6 & 7 are situated between the right wing and the entrance Hall. No. 6

Rooms No. 6 and 7.—Un-
arranged rocks, &c. in No.
6. Various ores in No 7.

Southern India. There are two aërolites in this room; one, the largest, from Madura, the other from Nellore.

751. Nos. 8 & 9. These are two similar rooms on the other side of the entrance Hall,

Rooms No. 8 and 9.—
Aqueous, hypogene and vol-
canic rocks, birds in wall-
cases. Specimens of wood in
racks.

dividing it from the left wing. No. 8 contains specimens of the aqueous rocks of Southern India, labelled, catalogued, and arranged lithologically. No. 9 contains specimens of hypogene and volcanic rocks, likewise catalogued and labelled. There are two wall-cases containing birds in this room, and both rooms have racks containing specimens of wood.

Room No. 10.—Birds' nests
and eggs, and objects in
spirits.

752. No. 10 contains specimens of birds' nests and eggs, and various specimens from the animal kingdom preserved in spirits.

753. No. 11. This room is exactly like the right wing. It may be called the Ethnological

No. 11.—The left wing,
Ethnological room.

room, containing as it does in addition to the galvanoplastic casts taken by the Brothers Schlagentweit and the Numismatic collection, a great number of curious and interesting objects illustrative of the manufactures, manners, customs, and religions of various peoples, chiefly Asiatic. The agricultural and other implements and models of machinery expected from England will be placed in this room when received.

754. The average monthly expenditure for salaries of Establishment, petty repairs,

A.—Expenditure. Mus. am.

and materials used in the preparation of specimens, &c., has been Rupees 205-11-6. But few purchases have been made except of books, and for this purpose £100 was remitted to England during the year.

755. For the purchase and keep of animals, servants' wages, and petty repairs in the Zoological Gardens, the average monthly expenditure has been Rupees 329-2-8½; orders having been passed for the removal of this part of the establishment to the People's park; no alterations or improvements that would lead to additional expense have been attempted.

756. The Visitors during the past year amounted altogether to 5,27,753, of whom 70,807 were able to write their names in the Visitors' book. Of the signatures, 21,863 or 1 in 3½ were in English, 53,706 in Tamil, 9,951 in Telugu, and 4,529 in Hindustani. The number of Visitors, though somewhat under the high numbers of last year, suffices to show the great interest taken by the public in this Institution.

Visitors in 1860-61, 5,27,753.

Visitors in 1859-60, 5,52,407.

757. The additions to the Museum during the past year have been 573; of these C.—Contributions to Museum. 296 were donations, the remainder purchases.

758. Two hundred and seventy-three specimens were obtained for the Zoological Gardens, of which thirty-two were contributed by the public; the D.—Contributions to Zoological Gardens. remainder were purchases to replace casualties among the smaller animals.

759. The Library building is completed, and the books are being arranged as fast as possible. It has taken a considerable time to arrange the 26,879 Library. numbers of the specifications from the Patent Office, extending from the year 1617 to 1858. But these valuable records together with the other works in the Library will be accessible to those who desire to consult them by the beginning of June.

It is not considered desirable to open this portion of the Museum indiscriminately to all Visitors, and the admission will therefore be by Season Tickets, for which no charge will be made. The want of a good Library of reference in the various branches of Natural history and its allied Sciences has been much felt in this Presidency, and it is hoped the Museum Library will in time supply that want. But without reference to the public wants it was absolutely necessary that the person entrusted by Government with the charge of the Museum should have the best authorities at hand to enable him to arrange the collection.

APPENDICES
TO THE
ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
DURING THE YEAR 1860-61.

APPENDIX No. I.

TABLE A.

Showing the number of Suits instituted and disposed of during the year 1860.

	Depending 1st January 1860.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided on merits.	Dismissed on default.	Admitted or withdrawn.	Otherwise disposed of.	Depending 31st December 1860.
Bellary	1,369	5,326	6,695	3,219	77	2,656	4	739
Calicut	11,231	7,918	19,149	5,031	937	3,373	1,827	7,981
Chicacole	1,627	2,271	3,898	1,423	201	999	49	1,226
Chingleput	1,475	2,601	4,076	1,284	351	1,013	49	1,379
Chittoor	2,817	6,731	9,548	3,316	898	3,005	214	2,115
Coimbatore	2,486	7,263	9,749	3,837	387	3,373	192	1,960
Cuddalore	2,892	6,938	9,830	2,675	619	3,549	15	2,972
Cuddapah	4,062	6,782	10,844	3,243	1,038	2,365	818	3,380
Guntoor	458	2,393	2,851	1,081	101	1,318	...	271
Honore	6,399	4,087	10,486	3,353	322	2,028	599	4,114
Madura	5,493	6,850	12,343	2,152	1,217	3,960	110	4,904
Mangalore	6,774	4,970	11,744	3,097	370	2,401	537	5,339
Masulipatam	1,424	2,829	4,253	1,439	245	1,566	13	1,050
Nellore	1,310	3,709	5,019	1,553	315	2,600	25	526
Nundial	2,167	4,373	6,540	2,750	457	2,247	107	979
Negapatam ... ..	...	14,455	14,455	3,248	996	4,087	1,677	4,449
Rajahmundry	3,568	4,848	8,416	1,928	182	1,744	1,760	2,796
Salem	4,677	6,304	10,981	4,414	741	3,453	20	2,353
Tanjore	11,940	15,327	27,267	4,016	1,090	7,485	9,218	5,428
Tellicherry	5,025	5,906	10,931	2,924	680	1,199	353	5,775
Tinnevely	3,197	6,320	9,517	2,622	882	4,403	109	1,501
Trichinopoly	3,206	5,775	8,981	1,912	929	2,871	104	3,162
Agent, Ganjam	1,179	1,287	2,466	709	318	515	100	821
Agent, Vizagapatam	3,356	2,571	5,927	785	202	819	459	3,632
Total of 1860	88,132	1,37,834	2,25,966	62,011	13,555	63,152	18,393	68,855
„ 1859	63,735	1,63,269	2,27,004	54,148	9,986	63,084	11,654	88,132
Increase	24,397	...	...	7,863	3,569	68	6,739	...
Decrease ... ..	...	25,435	1,038	...	...	...	...	19,277

TABLE B.

	From the Decrees of					Total.
	Civil Judges	Subordinate Judges.	Principal Sudder Amcens	Sudder Amcens	District Munsiffs	
Suits appealable	105	279	333	1,142	25,800	27,659
Appealed	38	107	93	485	10,918	11,641
Affirmed	19	55	82	214	2,993	3,363
Modified or reversed	17	20	39	195	1,835	2,106

APPENDIX No. I.--(Continued.)

TABLE C.

Petty Offences.

Zillahs and Agencies	Pending and summarised	Released	Discharged on Razee-namah	Punished	Dealt with by		
					Village Police	District Police	Magistracy.
Bellary	7,599	3,116	1,530	2,945	1,170	5,127	1,302
Calicut	9,660	3,868	3,546	2,169	1,083	8,216	284
Chicacole	14,153	4,419	7,018	2,703	1,172	12,849	128
Chingleput	9,161	2,500	3,941	2,620	552	7,479	1,045
Chittoor	13,232	5,509	2,624	4,968	273	12,567	392
Coimbatore	13,977	4,352	2,781	6,818	2,403	11,271	303
Cuddalore	10,406	3,478	2,649	4,279	482	9,345	579
Cuddapah	3,513	1,133	802	1,261	17	2,970	526
Guntoor	12,937	3,957	5,478	3,446	1,640	11,098	199
Honore	4,113	1,169	1,486	1,382	249	3,723	141
Madura	11,853	6,031	2,325	3,497	1,566	9,464	823
Mangalore	4,870	1,224	2,909	621	415	4,298	157
Masulipatam	7,573	2,131	2,195	3,205	401	6,922	238
Negapatam	1,651	756	482	315	93	1,504	54
Nellore	11,870	5,188	3,997	2,685	274	11,324	272
Nundial... ..	4,549	1,648	1,176	1,675	291	3,992	216
Rajahmundry	13,904	5,328	6,337	2,175	1,639	11,987	278
Salem	11,742	4,729	3,332	3,309	945	9,733	692
Tanjore	13,125	6,308	3,654	3,111	355	12,448	322
Tellicherry	4,618	1,976	1,391	1,219	613	3,767	206
Tinnevelly... ..	8,173	3,864	1,751	2,553	1,068	6,866	239
Trichinopoly... ..	6,907	3,297	1,394	2,126	666	5,851	390
Agent, Ganjam	5,637	1,830	2,188	1,587	332	5,030	275
Agent, Vizagapatam	24,614	8,046	14,904	1,664	28	24,580	6
Total of 1860.....	2,29,867	85,857	79,890	62,363	17,727	2,02,411	9,067
„ 1859.....	2,30,551	84,986	83,597	61,019	18,846	2,04,773	6,691
Increase ... ..	.....	871	...	1,344	...	.....	2,376
Decrease... ..	684	...	3,707	...	1,119	2,362	...

APPENDIX No. I.—(Continued.)

TABLE D.

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police, Magistrate and the Courts, including those pending at the commencement of the year, &c.	Released by the District Police and Magistrate			Dealt with by the Magistrate under Act VII of 1843			By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.			By the Session Courts.			By the Sudder Court.			
		Convicted and punished	Acquitted and released	Held to security	Convicted and punished	Acquitted and released	Held to security.	Convicted and punished	Acquitted and released	Held to security.	Convicted and punished	Acquitted and released	Held to security.				
		Cases.	Persons.														
Bellary...	687	1,694	985	45	93	5	81	173	5	50	188	7	12	...	4	...	
Calicut ...	532	1,274	705	55	36	2	122	159	3	85	66	19	14	...	...	...
Chicacole ...	208	526	330	32	7	2	62	40	2	12	18	3	1	...	...	...
Chingleput ...	223	612	281	24	5	4	47	128	5	16	52	3	1	...	...	...
Chittoor ...	552	1,817	885	36	2	...	252	253	6	138	100	35	21	...	...	...
Coimbatore ...	606	1,496	957	93	35	8	114	174	29	32	46	7	11	...	...	...
Cuddalore ...	588	1,564	1,206	42	25	...	123	137	5	83	95	6	6	...	...	...
Cuddapah... ..	485	1,736	1,233	14	5	...	39	164	35	62	121	...	...	...	...	...
Guntoor ...	142	364	222	5	...	...	25	61	4	11	23	...	...	...	...	...
Honore ...	252	514	280	12	2	...	72	43	...	29	36	...	...	...	...	...
Madura ...	458	1,463	504	83	52	31	166	198	3	25	40	...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore ...	257	680	460	5	3	...	48	70	7	17	33	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam ...	198	393	185	21	3	1	49	37	...	26	39	...	...	...	...	...
Nagapatam... ..	63	185	99	11	13	...	6	4	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...
Nellore ...	860	1,171	679	15	17	26	86	183	15	56	121	...	...	...	...	...
Nundial ...	432	926	644	26	20	2	60	81	...	15	29	...	...	...	...	...
Rajahmundry ...	353	764	430	21	7	...	126	87	6	20	32	...	...	...	...	...
Salem ...	850	2,205	1,374	118	51	6	137	199	15	55	172	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX No. I.—(Continued.)

TABLE D.—(Continued.)

Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Zillahs and Agencies.	Total number of cases of all descriptions brought before the District Police, Magistrate, and the year, &c.	Released by the District Police and Magistrate.		Dealt with by the Magistrate under Act VII of 1843.		By the Subordinate Criminal Courts.		By the Session Courts.		By the Sudder Court.				
		Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.	Held to security.	Convicted and punished.	Acquitted and released.		
		Cases.	Persons	Persons.										
Tanjore	420	1,059	750	93	20	...	48	51	...	40	40	2	...	...
Tellicherry	397	870	507	119	16	3	64	72	...	35	25	5	...	...
Tinnevely	605	1,525	1,070	11	5	...	80	217	1	25	86	...	2	18
Trichinopoly	265	691	394	..	...	...	78	105	1	21	77	...	...	...
Agent, Ganjam.. .. .	202	504	308	...	...	...	78	56	7	22	12	8	...	...
Agent, Vizagapatam	182	697	513	...	...	...	73	46	25	7	6	1	...	...
Total of 1860.....	9,817	24,730	15,404	881	417	90	1,976	2,738	179	889	1,459	66	157	113
" 1859.....	9,565	24,660	15,790	491	235	37	1,948	2,631	213	1,027	1,523	118	173	123
Increase	252	70	...	390	182	53	28	107	...	...	...	...	...	3
Decrease .. .. .	...	...	389	...	...	...	...	...	34	138	64	52	16	10

SUDDER COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,

1st June 1861.

(Signed) JOHN WILKINS,

Acting Deputy Registrar.

No. 1 A.—Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, during the year 1860.

OFFENCES.													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8						
Number of cases.		Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.		Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.		Number of persons sentenced to be flogged.		Number of persons fined.		Number of persons acquitted or discharged.		Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.	
Larceny above 50 Rupees, under the provision of Section XXXII., Act No. XIII. of 1856.....													
2	16	18	..	..	..	3	..			
479	584	170	5	242	..	167	..						
52	61	14	1	5	..	41	..						
62	63	48	1	..	..	16	..				
16	18	7	1	1	..	9	..						
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same													
173	206	60	..	6	56	84	..						
18	23	2	..	6	12	3	..						
2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..			
6	7	..	..	..	3	4	..			
40	51	27	1	..	..	23	..				
Reputed thieves													
9	9	..	..	..	6	3	..			
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops.....													
10	4	..	..	..	1	3	7			
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property.....													
10	10	..	..	..	..	10	2		
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		
6	7	2	..	..	3	2	..				
1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		
1,931	1,343	25	2	..	464	852	1,060						
Assaults.....													
75	103	7	..	..	62	84	..				
1,522	2,798	14	3	..	2,002	779	46						
2	4	..	..	..	1	3	..			
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty.....													
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.													
Disturbing religious worship, &c.													

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)
No. 1 A.—(Concluded.)

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Cases.	Total Number of persons.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons sentenced to be flogged.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of cases compromised and dismissed for default.
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse.	42	47	..	..	..	33	14	12
Cruelty to animals	38	38	..	..	..	29	9	..
Drunk and incapable	238	238	6	1	..	198	33	..
Riding or driving furiously	68	69	..	..	..	49	20	..
Driving without lights	83	83	..	..	..	65	18	..
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	1
Indecent exposure in the street	4	2	1	..	..	..	1	2
Obstructing the public roads	342	349	..	..	..	200	119	..
Conducting processions, &c., &c., without license	13	13	..	..	..	6	7	..
Sounding metal instruments in the streets without license	11	11	..	..	..	2	9	..
Begging in the public roads	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Discharging guns or fireworks in or near the public streets	4	4	1	..	..	1	3	..
Keeping gaming-houses	5	5	1	..	..	4	..	..
Gambling in the street	99	348	25	..	..	243	80	..
Nuisance	2,403	2,403	..	..	..	1,953	450	..
Breach of license by Hotel keepers, &c. Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
Taking spirits into Fort St. George, the House of Correction, &c., without due permission	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Keeping taverns, &c., without license from the Commissioner of Police	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..
Refusing to maintain wives and children	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	349	923	..	..	..	139	84	126

Escaping from a place of legal confinement	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Breaches of Abkarry Act, No. XIX. of 1852	8	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Do. Post Office Act, No. XVII. of 1854	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Railway Act, No. XVIII. of 1854	6	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Do. Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	404	..	..	..	..	297	..	..
Do. Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856 ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. Arms Act, Nos. XXVIII. of 1857, and XXXI. of 1860.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. Marine Police Act, No. XXVIII. of 1858 ..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Do. Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859	71	..	1	..	..	17	41	..
Preferring charges without sufficient grounds	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Failing to prosecute after making a charge	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Withdrawing himself from the Police Force without leave or notice	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Obstructing the Collectors' Officers in the execution of their duty	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	8,646	9,643	429	19	261	5,677	3,241	1,300

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,

* Of these, 16 persons were required to fulfil the conditions of their Contract;

11 persons were bound over to keep the peace in 4 separate cases;

2 paupers and one insane person were sent to the Monegar Choultry, and 1 child to the

House of Industry

1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,

Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

No. 2 B.—Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Town Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year 1860.

OFFENCES.	No. of Cases.	No. of Prisoners convicted.	No. of Prisoners acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.		Amount or value of property recovered.		REMARKS.
					RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Manslaughter.....	1	2	2	1 to be transported for 10 years.					
Kidnapping.....	1	1	1	do. for 4 years each.					
Larceny.....	14	23	17	3 to be imprisoned for 2 years each with hard labor.	4,306	15 9	3,171	14 3	
				do. for 18 months each					
				do. for 15 months					
				do. for 12 months each					
				do. for 3 months					
Stealing from the person.....	1	1	1	.....	147	8 0	100	0 0	
Receiving stolen property.....	..	4	2	1 to be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labor.					
				do. for 1 year.					
Burglary.....	1	2	2	1 to be transported for 4 years.	700	0 0	..	..
				1 to be imprisoned for 2½ years with hard labor.					
Breaking into a Pagoda and stealing therefrom.....	1	1	1	do. for 2 years.	30	0 0	30	0 0	* Two cases against one man.
Perjury.....	2	2	1	1 to be transported for 7 years.					+ Veerapermal Pillay who was committed for Perjury was included in one of these but acquitted.
Forgery.....	2	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for 3 years with hard labor.					† Two cases against one man.
Breach of trust.....	3	6	5	do. for 2 years.					
				do. for 18 months each					
				do. for 12 months each					
				do. for 3 years					
Embezzlement.....	1	1	1	do. for 2 years each	512	2 1	105	0 0	
Conspiracy.....	42	4	3	do. for 3 years					
Obtaining by false pretences.....	5	16	3	do. for 2 years each					
				do. for 18 months each					
				do. for 15 months					
	36	54	36		5,696	9 10	3,405	14 3	

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,

1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

No. 3 C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Town Police Court, during the year 1860, in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

OFFENCES.	1	2
	Number of Cases.	Number of persons acquitted.
Uttering counterfeit coin	2	3
Forging and uttering	5	7
Breach of trust	1	1
Embezzlement	1	1
Receiving stolen property	5	6
Rape	1	1
Arson	1	1
Larceny	3	3
Attempting to bribe a Public Officer to act contrary to his duty ..	1	4
Total....	20	27

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

No. 4 D.—*Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Act I. of 1859, during the year 1860.*

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Number of Cases.	Number of Defendants.	Number convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number sent on board.	Compromised.	Number acquitted.
Desertion	9	18	8	...	2	1	7
Continued wilful disobedience to lawful commands... ..	7	49	36	...	...	8	5
Do. do. neglect of duty....	1	1	...	..	...	...	1
Wilful disobedience to lawful commands and refusal of duty	5	7	5	...	...	...	2
Embezzling cargo	4	16	3	...	...	...	13
Assault	4	4	4	...	...	...	...
Surreptitiously obtaining a passage	2	2	1	...	...	...	1
Absenting themselves from the Ship without permission... ..	1	2	1	1	...	...	...
Refusing to pay wages	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Total...	35	101	58	1	2	9	31

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1st January 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

No. 5 E.—Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Town Police Court, under the Boat Act IV. of 1842, during the year 1860.

OFFENCES	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of Cases	Number of Defendants.	Number convicted and flogged.	Number fined.	Number acquitted.	Compromised.
Desertion... ..	20	24	5	...	16	3
Wilful neglect of duty...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Landing goods beyond the prescribed limits...	1	1	...	1	...	...
Using unlicensed catamarans...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Total, ...	23	27	6	1	17	3

MADRAS, TOWN POLICE COURT,
1st January 1861.(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Police Magistrate.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)
No. 6 A.—Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Vepery Police Court, during the year 1860.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Total number of persons.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	No. of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Cases committed or dismissed for default.
Larceny	205	239	81	9	67	...	82	...
Receiving stolen goods ...	17	25	9	...	...	...	16	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust ...	27	25	13	1	...	...	11	3
Obtaining property by false pretences ..	14	17	10	...	...	...	7	...
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same ...	28	39	9	1	1	9	19	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables ...	12	16	2	...	6	3	5	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found ..	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Purchasing property from children under the age of fourteen years	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves ...	8	10	5	...	...	...	5	...
Having possession of false weights, &c., at their shops	3	3	1	...	...	1	1	...
Unlawful or malicious destruction of property ...	44	24	...	...	...	4	20	22
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child ...	16	19	4	...	...	4	11	4
Police Officers taking bribes ...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers ...	15	20	8	4	...	5	3	...
Desertion from service by Troopers of the Mounted Police	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Crumping ...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Assaults ..	1,535	830	25	7	1	260	537	889
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty ...	36	66	7	2	...	28	29	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c. ...	846	1,608	16	8	2	1,209	373	20
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse ...	105	154	...	...	...	66	88	17
Cruelty to animals ...	132	132	...	...	...	110	22	...
Drunk and incapable ...	196	210	1	...	...	189	20	...
Riding or driving furiously... ..	158	174	...	...	...	123	51	...

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)
No. 6 A.—Abstract Statement of Cases Submittedly disposed of at the Vepery Police Court, during the year 1860.—(Continued.)

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	No. of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	Number of Cases committed or promised for default.
Driving without lights	139	139	...	...	...	104	35	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	5	5	...	...	...	...	3	2
Indecent exposure in the street	261	261	...	...	...	229	32	...
Obstructing the public roads	226	300	...	...	...	183	117	...
Conducting processions, &c., without license	7	17	...	...	...	4	13	...
Discharging guns or fire works in or near the public streets	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Keeping gaming houses	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gambling in the street	23	56	2	...	...	32	22	...
Nuisance	2,517	2,517	...	...	...	2,398	119	...
Singing obscene songs in the public street, &c.	3	8	...	...	...	2	6	...
Taking spirits or intoxicating drugs into the House of Correction without due permission	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children	298	207	18	4	...	61	124	91
Breach of Act XIX. of 1850, by Apprentices	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do. Abkarry Act XIX. of 1852	12	14	...	...	...	12	2	...
Do. Railway Act XVIII. of 1854	14	18	1	...	...	13	4	...
Do. Conservancy Act XIV. of 1856	89	115	...	...	...	33	82	...
Do. Wheel Tax Act XXVI. of 1856	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do. Arms Act XXVIII. of 1857 and XXXI. of 1860	5	8	...	...	...	3	5	...
Do. Contract Act XIII. of 1859	103	*60	8	...	...	...	42	58
Referring charges without sufficient grounds	18	18	...	...	...	18	...	...
Total	7,130	7,366	225	40	†77	5,106	1,908	1,106

MADRAS, VEPERY POLICE COURT,

30th January 1861.

* Of these 10 persons were bound over to fulfil the conditions of their contract; 2 persons were bound over to keep the peace in two cases; one of whom was committed to Jail, having failed to produce satisfactory or sufficient sureties;

3 paupers and 2 insane persons were sent to the Menagar Choultry;

† Of these 77 flogged, 21 were Juvenile offenders.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,

Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

No. 7 B.—Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Vepery Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year 1860.

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of Prisoners acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.		Amount or value of property recovered.		REMARKS.
					RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
Murder.....	1	1	1	1 to be transported for seven years	1,540	0 0	400	0 0	Two cases
Attempting to administer poison.....	1	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for twelve Calendar months with hard labor.	1,501	0 0	134	0 0	against one man.
Carnally abusing a girl aged about nine years	1	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for eighteen months each with hard labor.	250	0 0	290	0 0	
Feloniously assaulting a married woman..	1	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.	79	0 0	79	0 0	Three cases
Subornation of Perjury.....	1	1	1	2 to be imprisoned for eighteen months each with hard labor	379	14 10	319	9 11	against one man.
Perjury.....	2	2	2	1 to be imprisoned for four years with hard labor.....	250	0 0	250	0 0	
Kidnapping.....	2	2	2	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.....	..	..	..	..	Two cases
Receiving and harbouring the child.....	1	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for nine Calendar months each with hard labor..	..	..	..	..	against one man.
Larceny.....	9	7	6	1 to be transported for seven years. ....	..	..	..	..
Receiving stolen property.....	..	4	3	1 to be imprisoned for three years with hard labor. ....	..	..	..	..
Accessories.....	..	2	1	1 to be imprisoned for eighteen months each with hard labor.....	..	..	..	..
Breach of trust.....	..	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.....	..	..	..	..
Obtaining money by false pretences.....	1	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for nine Calendar months each with hard labor..	481	0 6	..	..
Endangering the safety of the passenger in the Railway Train, being asleep on his post as Pointman, while the Train was coming in.....	1	1	1	1 to be imprisoned for two years with hard labor.....	80	0 0	5	2 6	
Escape of convicts from a place of legal confinement.....	3	3	3	1 to be imprisoned for twelve Calendar months with hard labor.	..	..	..	..
				3 to be transported for one year each after the expiration of their former sentence.	..	..	..	..
	24	29	23		4,560	14 10	1,417	12 5	

MADRAS, VEPERY POLICE COURT,
30th January 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

No. 8 C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Vepery Police Court, during the year 1860, in which the Prisoners were discharged.*

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases	Number of persons acquitted.
Bigamy.....	1	1
Poisoning poultry.....	2	2
Concealing the birth of a child.....	1	1
Uttering counterfeit coin.....	2	2
Larceny.....	2	2
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1
Obtaining money under false pretences.....	1	1
Total.....	10	10

MADRAS, VEPERY POLICE COURT,
30th January 1861.

(Signed) T. G. CLARKE,
Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued).
No. 9 A.—Abstract Statement of Cases summarily disposed of at the Royapet Police Court, during the year 1860.

OFFENCES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	No. of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Cases compromised or dismissed for default.
Larceny	197	216	130	...	36	...	50	...
Receiving stolen goods	25	30	13	...	1	3	13	...
Embezzlement and breach of trust	23	25	16	...	...	...	9	...
Obtaining property by false pretences	8	10	2	...	...	...	8	1
Found in possession of stolen property without satisfactorily accounting for the same	21	30	13	...	...	5	12	...
Stealing growing plants and vegetables	5	8	...	...	...	8	...	...
Wrongful appropriation of property found	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Reputed thieves	19	24	17	...	3	...	4	...
Abduction and unlawfully detaining woman or female child	14	24	...	...	...	...	24	...
Police Officers taking bribes	7	10	5	...	...	...	5	...
Violation of duty by Police Officers	3	4	...	...	...	3	1	...
Crimping	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults	643	1,176	2	...	2	305	867	884
Assaulting or resisting Police Officers in the execution of their duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of the peace, riotous behaviour, &c.	85	117	1	...	2	96	18	...
Disturbing religious worship &c... ..	816	1,642	...	...	3	1,412	227	131
Trespass into dwelling houses and on public ground without satisfactory excuse	3	11	...	...	...	11	...	...
Cruelty to animals	71	168	...	...	...	79	89	11
Drunk and incapable	195	195	...	...	...	191	4	...
Riding or driving furiously or negligently	105	107	1	...	1	104	1	...
Driving without lights	362	371	...	...	...	338	33	...
Allowing ferocious dogs to be at large without muzzles	118	118	...	...	...	113	5	...
Obstructing public roads	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
	137	137	...	...	...	119	18	...

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued).
 No. 9 A.—Abstract Statement of Cases Summarily disposed of at the Royapet Police Court, during the year 1860.—(Concluded).

OFFENCES.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons convicted and sentenced to be flogged.	No. of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of Cases committed or dismissed for default.
Conducting processions, &c., without license	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Obtaining alms by means of false pretences.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Keeping gaming houses	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...
Gambling in streets, &c.	64	139	...	...	3	129	7	...
Nuisance	896	896	...	...	2	871	23	4
Keeping brothels or lodging houses for disorderly persons.	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
Refusing to maintain wives and children	118	118	...	...	...	49	69	39
Leaving carts, &c., without control	53	53	...	...	...	40	13	...
Indecent behaviour in the Police Court	11	11	1	...	1	9	...	...
Affixing placard against a wall.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Obstructing persons at bathing place	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Breach of the Commissioner's License.	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Do. Abkarry Act, No. XIV. of 1852	15	17	...	...	...	11	6	...
Do. Small Cause Court Act, No. IX. of 1850	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
Do. Conservancy Act, No. XIV. of 1856	31	38	...	...	...	17	21	...
Do. Wheel Tax Act, No. XXVI. of 1856	3	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Arms Act, No. XXVIII. of 1857	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
Do. Contract Act, No. XIII. of 1859	35	43	4	...	...	...	39	45
Preferring false charges	66	66	...	...	...	63	3	...
Total...	4,165	5,002	210	...	55	3,996	1,571	1,116

MADRAS, ROYAPET POLICE COURT,

Six persons were bound over to keep the peace in six separate cases.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,

2nd February 1861.

Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued).
No. 10 B.—Abstract Statement of Cases committed from the Royapet Police Court to the Criminal Sessions, during the year 1860.

OFFENCES	Number of Cases.	Number of prisoners convicted.	Number of prisoners acquitted.	NATURE OF SENTENCE.	Amount or value of property alleged to have been stolen.		Amount or value of property recovered.		REMARKS.
					RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Manslaughter.....	1	1	1						
Larceny.....	10	18	4	14		6,398	3	1,412	9
Receiving stolen property.	4	9	1	8		439	0	439	0
Breach of trust.....	1	1	1			350	0	350	0
Conspiracy and obtaining money under false pretences. 2	4	2	2			112	0	70	0
Bribery.....	1	1	1						
Stealing children.....	5	3	3						
Receiving and harbouring children.....	5	3	1	2					
Total.....	29	40	12	28		7,299	3	2,271	9
									6

MADRAS, ROYAPET POLICE COURT,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued).

No. 11 C.—*Abstract Statement of Committable Cases investigated at the Royapet Police Court in the year 1860, in which the Prisoners were discharged by the Magistrate.*

OFFENCES.	Number of Cases.	Number of prisoners discharged by the Magistrate.
	1	2
Burglary and receiving	1	5
Larceny...	1	2
Breach of trust.	1	1
Total.....	3	8

MADRAS, ROYAPET POLICE COURT,
2nd February 1861.

(Signed) H. COLBECK,
Senior Magistrate of Police.

No. 12.—*Statement of charges against Police Officers tried and disposed of by the Commissioner of Police and his Deputies, during the year 1860.*

CHARGES.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons acquitted.
Neglect of duty and lesser breaches of discipline.	1,953	2,192	10	10	29	1,962	181
Violation of duty and serious do. do. . .	95	141	1	3	20	97	20
Drunkenness.....	16	18	1	2	4	9	2
Assaults and disorderly conduct.....	8	13	...	..	3	10	...
Misdemeanors.....	11	16	1	...	4	10	1
Corruption.....	7	9	...	1	2	2	4
Grand Total...	2,090	2,389	13	16	62	2,090	208

MADRAS, POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
28th March 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 13.—*General Comparative Statement of Cases summarily disposed of by the Magistrates and those committed for trial to the Criminal Quarterly Sessions in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, from the Royapet, Town, and Veerpy Police Courts, during the years*

[illegible]

APPL. NIDIX No. II.-(continued)

N. B. - - - - - the *Stellaria*, *Geranium*, *Ac.* - - - - - (C. *Stellaria*)[illegible]

CHARGES

[illegible]

APPENDIX No II — (Continued.)
No 13.—General Comparative Statement of Cases, &c.—(Concluded.)

CHARGES.	1859.												1860.												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Offences by Police Officers disposed of by the Commissioner.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Number of Cases.	Total number of persons.	Number of persons sentenced to death.	Number of persons transported.	Number of persons sentenced to hard labor.	Number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment.	Number of persons fined.	Number of persons dismissed from the service.	Number of persons acquitted or dismissed.	No. of persons sent on Boardship.	Number of persons reduced.	Number of persons suspended.	Grand Total..
Neglect of duty and lesser breaches of discipline..	2,218	2,218	...	...	...	...	2,047	14	116	...	12,239	1,953	2,192	...	...	...	...	...	1,963	10	181	...	10,29	...	...
Violation of duty and serious do. do..	21	38	...	...	10	...	18	...	10	...	...	95	151	...	...	...	...	...	97	1	50	...	3,30	...	...
Drunkenness..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assaults and disorderly conduct..	52	52	...	...	...	...	29	2	17	...	1	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misdemeanors..	108	108	...	...	...	...	73	8	24	...	1	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corruption ..	18	21	...	...	6	...	6	...	7	...	2	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total..	23,126	36,318	1	10	1,206	...	464	17,555	28	6,956	39	18	41	23,211	25,526	...	12	980	61,339	16,970	18	7,085	24,663	...	...

* Of these, 36 persons were required to fulfil the conditions of their contract under Act XIII. of 1859.

MADRAS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
26th March 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II — (Continued)

No. 14.—Statement showing the sum realised during the year 1860 by the levy of Fines, &c., by Magistrates, Sale proceeds of unclaimed property, Fees on Licenses, Rent of Government Grazing Grounds collected by the Commissioner of Police, and amount found by Police Officers in Gambling places.

Months	Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Town Police Court		Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Vepery Police Court		Fines, &c., levied by the Magistrate of the Royapet Police Court		Sale proceeds of unclaimed property.		Fees on Licenses		Rent of Government Grazing Grounds.		Amount found by Police Officers in Gambling places		Total
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	
1860.															
January	347	9 0	304	4 6	343	0 0	...	...	9	0 0	...	...	20	14 11	1,024
February	441	9 0	395	6 2	395	7 0	...	...	4	0 0	...	...	1	1 5	1,237
March	430	8 0	418	8 0	755	3 0	...	...	14	0 0	...	...	...	...	1,638
April	1,408	4 8	512	8 7	517	12 0	...	...	2	0 0	...	...	0	...	2,440
May	638	10 8	648	2 1	486	8 0	...	...	9	0 0	...	...	18	6 4	1,759
June	368	10 4	574	4 0	467	0 0	...	...	5	0 0	...	...	0	4	1,415
July	1,161	10 6	380	11 6	579	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,281
August	509	9 8	494	0 0	440	4 0	...	...	46	0 0	...	...	0	5	1,490
September	338	12 9	320	7 11	476	12 0	588	8 0	329	0 0	88	7 1	0	3	2,142
October	284	4 4	364	0 3	481	8 0	...	...	104	0 0	...	...	0	3	1,558
November	269	8 5	275	7 0	514	12 0	...	...	8	0 0	135	10 0	1	12	1,203
December	288	6 3	251	12 10	459	4 6	657	5 8	15	0 0	...	...	0	5	1,572
Total	6,507	6 7	4,839	8 10	5,866	14 6	1,245	13 8	545	0 0	224	1 1	43	11 0	12,372

MADRAS POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
28th March 1861.

(Signed) W. J. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued.)

No. 15.—Annual Statement of the Madras Penitentiary from 1st January to 31st December 1860, inclusive of Prisoners received from the Mofussil.

	EUROPEANS.		EAST INDIANS.		NATIVES.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Remaining on the 31st December 1859.....	30	...	2	...	295	7	334
Admitted during the last 12 months.	97	5	19	3	1,608	177	1,309
Discharged do. do.	99	5	20	3	1,072	155	1,354
Died do. do.	1	...	1	...	19	1	22
Remaining on the 13st December 1860....	27	...	...	...	212	28	267
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,286
Average number of prisoners per month.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	273

No. 16.—Penitentiary Hospital Returns.

Remaining on the 31st December 1859...	...	...	.. 18
Admitted during the last 12 months ...	...	..	.. 306
			324
Discharged, being cured, during the last 12 months. .	...	...	285
Died during the last 12 months ...	...	...	22
Remaining on the 31st December 1860...	...	...	17
			Total..... 324

DISEASES.				Admissions.	Deaths.
Fevers ...	...	...	...	53	2
Eruptive fevers ...	...	...	...	3	...
Diseases of the lungs ...	...	...	...	6	...
Do. of the liver ...	...	...	...	1	...
Do. of the stomach and bowels ...	...	...	...	66	4
Do. of the brain ...	...	...	...	7	2
Epidemic cholera ...	...	...	...	37	13
Dropsies ...	...	...	...	1	...
Rheumatic affections ...	...	...	...	17	...
Veneral affections ...	...	...	...	39	1
Abscesses and ulcers ...	...	...	...	23	...
Wounds and injuries ...	...	...	...	12	...
Diseases of the eye ...	...	...	...	3	...
Do. of the skin ...	...	...	...	9	...
Other diseases ...	...	...	...	29	...
Total.....				306	22

APPENDIX No. II

No. 12.—Statement showing profit by sale of work and value of work executed by Prisoners employed on public works in 1860.

	RS.	A.	P.
Profit by sale of works executed by Prisoners	218	13	10
Estimated value of work executed by do.	889	1	0
Do do by Convicts employed on Public Works	3,303	12	0
Total,	4,410	10	10

H. M's. MADRAS PENITENTIARY,
28th February 1861.

(Signed) E. OWEN,
Supt., H. M's. Penitentiary.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

No. 13.—A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras, during the years 1859 and 1860

VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.						1859	1860	Increase	Decrease
Homicide.	{ Murders.	...	..	..	..	5	2	...	3
	{ Manslaughters.	...	..	..	..	1	2	1	...
Felo-de-see.	{ Drowning	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	...
	{ Cutting the throat	..	..	..	..	...	1	1	...
	{ Hanging.	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1
Suicide while temporarily insane.	{ Drowning.	..	..	..	..	1	12	11	...
	{ Pistol shot	...	..	..	..	1	1	...	...
	{ Hanging	..	..	..	..	2	1	...	1
Accidental deaths.	{ Drowning	..	..	..	..	51	34	...	17
	{ Burning.	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	...
	{ Fall from a horse.	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1
	{ Surf forcing deceased against bale of cotton in a boat	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1
	{ Boat forced against deceased	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	...
	{ Fall of a tree	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1
	{ Fall of a pole	...	..	..	..	1	2	1	...
	{ Fall of a building	..	..	..	..	3	3	...	...
	{ Fall of a bag of rice	...	..	..	..	1	..	...	1
	{ Passage of carriage wheel	...	..	..	..	9	4	...	5
	{ Do of Railway carriage wheel	...	..	..	..	1	..	...	1
	{ Shaft of a carriage	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	...
	{ Nave of a carriage	..	..	..	..	1	...	...	1
	{ Fall from a height	..	..	..	..	4	1	...	3
	{ Boat oar striking forehead	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	...
	{ Blow on head from axe	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...
	{ Fall from Ship's yard	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	...
	{ Knocked down by horse	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...
	{ Overturning of a carriage	..	..	..	..	1	1	...	...
	{ Wooden roller falling on foot	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1
	{ Fall of box on head..	..	..	..	..	1	..	...	1
	{ Lock-jaw from wound..	...	..	..	..	2	...	...	2

APPENDIX No. II.—(Continued).

No. 19.—A Comparative Statement of Coroner's Inquests held in Madras, during the years 1859 and 1860.—(Concluded).

VERDICTS AND CAUSES OF DEATH.		1859.	1860	Increase.	Decrease.
Deaths from natural causes.	Disease of the heart ...	8	4	...	4
	Diarrhoea ...	3	3	...	...
	Small-pox ...	1	...	...	1
	Apoplexy ...	2	8	6	...
	Inflammation of bowels ...	1	1	...	...
	Hemorrhage from bowels ...	1	...	...	1
	Cholera ...	4	14	10	...
	Atrophy ...	1	...	...	1
	Epilepsy ...	3	...	...	3
	Abscess of the liver ...	1	1	...	...
	Fever ...	1	3	2	...
	Dropsy ...	2	2	...	...
	Disease of the kidney ...	1	1	...	...
	Disease of the lungs ...	14	...	...	14
	Bursting of a blood vessel ...	2	...	...	2
Deaths from violence, causes unknown.	Dysentery ...	8	2	...	6
	Still-born ...	1	...	...	1
	Unknown ...	4	...	...	4
Deaths from violence, causes unknown.	Fractured ribs ...	1	...	...	1
	Injuries to brain ...	...	2	2	...
	Inflammation of womb ...	...	1	1	...
Miscellaneous.	Rupture of womb ...	1	...	...	1
	From poison ...	1	1	...	...
	Shark bite ...	2	...	...	2
	Snake bite ...	3	4	1	...
Causes unknown.	Excessive drinking ...	2	...	...	2
	Found drowned ...	17	14	...	3
	Found dead ...	10	10	...	...
Total. ...		196	163	53	86

Total Inquests in 1859.....196

Do. do. in 1860.....163

Decrease in 1860..... 33

MADRAS CORONER'S OFFICE,
31st January 1861.

(Signed) R. S. MAIR,
Acting Coroner.

APPENDIX No. II.—(Concluded).

No. 19.—*Monthly number of Deaths within the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Madras for 1860.*

MONTHS.				Males	Females	Children under 12 years of age.	Total.	Cholera.
January	...	...	...	290	303	288	881	2
February	...	...	...	260	225	254	739	2
March ...	...	...	...	233	259	305	797	2
April ...	...	...	...	240	229	305	774	6
May ...	...	...	..	265	261	426	952	20
June ...	...	...	...	270	269	427	966	87
July ...	...	...	...	626	692	852	2,170	1,219
August....	...	..	...	492	484	647	1,623	635
September	...	...	...	346	373	526	1,245	275
October	...	..	...	320	365	494	1,179	162
November	...	...	...	315	316	467	1,128	91
December	...	...	...	301	322	421	1,044	75
Grand Total...				3,958	4,128	5,412	13,498	2,576

OFFICE OF PRINCIPAL INSPR. GENL.,

(Signed) W. R. CORNISH,

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Secretary, Principal Inspector General

FORT ST. GEORGE, 13th March 1861.

Medical Department

(A True Copy.)

(Signed) B. CARDOZO,

(„) S. KRISHNAMACHARY,

*Municipal Commissioners**for the Town of Madras.*

APPENDIX No. IV.

A.

Statement showing the Cultivation in the several Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61.

DISTRICTS.	WET		DRY.		GARDEN.		TOTAL 1860-61		1859-60.		COMPARISON.			
	Extent	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Increase.		Decrease.
												Assessment.	Extent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 Ganjam.....	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres	Rs	Acres.	Rs	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
2 Vizagapatam.	1,62,363	4,55,871	85,931	1,05,959	2,030	6,959	250,324	5,68,789	244,157	5,56,193	6,167	12,596	.....	.....
3 Godavery....	13,829	1,17,571	11,577	45,292	40	114	25,446	1,65,977	25,581	1,64,414	.....	1,563	.....	.....
4 Krishna Dist..	1,23,042	6,47,010	2,48,538	10,14,879	2,734	15,959	3,74,314	16,77,845	3,90,151	16,69,420	.....	8,428	15,837	.....
5 Nellore.....	1,33,489	5,62,241	13,22,718	19,08,258	10,366	47,106	14,66,573	25,17,605	14,57,373	25,36,244	9,800	.....	.....	.....
6 Cuddapah....	98,941	5,24,300	3,88,973	5,42,897	20,855	1,23,047	5,05,769	11,90,244	5,82,593	12,87,719	6,176	.....	.....	13,630
7 Bellary.....	90,945	7,36,777	9,64,334	7,51,717	45,325	2,87,685	11,00,604	17,76,179	9,50,782	16,53,726	1,49,822	1,22,453	.....	97,476
8 Kurnool.....	1,52,350	8,43,956	19,68,199	12,63,287	.....	.....	21,20,579	21,07,243	19,86,121	20,11,038	1,34,458	96,205	.....	.....
9 Madras.....	19,267	1,95,491	10,11,486	1,04,220	13,581	87,783	10,44,334	13,90,494	10,32,059	14,16,069	12,275	.....	.....	25,575
10 North Arcot..	1,89,890	8,93,551	91,990	5,30,367	1,690	7,372	2,53,570	10,51,290	2,82,245	10,47,336	1,325	3,954	.....	.....
11 South Arcot...	1,75,025	10,64,111	3,54,065	5,30,563	.....	.....	5,29,080	15,94,664	5,37,747	16,70,821	.....	.....	8,657	76,167
12 Tanjore.....	2,35,346	14,20,746	7,18,443	14,93,881	4,138	23,971	8,31,228	38,34,614	8,44,091	37,20,675	37,137	113,989	.....	.....
13 Trichinopoly..	6,98,595	35,19,955	1,43,404	1,94,291	34,229	1,20,368	6,05,405	14,45,546	5,31,791	14,24,362	13,614	21,184	.....	.....
14 Madurai.....	1,40,151	7,50,891	4,26,741	5,75,496	38,513	1,19,159	5,86,016	11,96,295	5,94,060	12,37,896	.....	.....	8,044	41,901
15 Tinnevely.....	1,18,476	5,19,664	4,40,859	5,92,685	26,651	83,946	5,86,016	11,96,295	8,98,737	21,13,879	.....	.....	46,637	2,083,007
16 Coimbatore...	1,79,662	13,38,828	6,61,558	5,31,548	16,800	39,810	8,58,050	19,10,482	14,43,782	20,46,770	25,119	14,436	.....	.....
17 Salem.....	68,761	4,81,519	12,47,440	11,19,181	15,2700	4,60,106	14,69,501	20,61,206	9,68,297	17,31,112	48,150	49,425	.....	.....
18 North Canara.	58,002	4,40,240	8,82,731	12,61,922	14,730	78,375	9,56,453	17,80,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 South Canara.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 Malabar.....	.....	11,82,144	.....	* 63,499	.....	4,63,139	.....	17,08,782	.....	16,55,836	.....	52,946	.....	.....
Total...	26,58,164	1,56,98,264	1,09,75,037	1,32,52,730	3,84,382	19,64,899	1,40,17,563	3,09,15,893	1,36,75,971	3,10,54,537	4,43,449	4,97,129	94,257	25,529
												Net... 3,43,612		.....

B.—Statement showing the prices of Grain and other chief articles of produce in the several

DISTRICTS.	Rice 1st sort per garuc.		Rice 2nd sort.		Paddy 1st sort.		Paddy 2nd sort.		Cholum.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam.. .. .	215	239	200	217	86	89	79	83	132	130
Vizagapatam	239	257	217	235	99	105	91	96	109	110
Godavery	204	211	192	201	92	95	87	90	99	101
Kistna District..	278	285	261	266	118	122	111	114	153	129
Nellore.. .. .	287	280	249	250	138	134	119	119	161	163
Cuddapah..	381	399	334	356	168	177	149	162	195	215
Bellary.. .. .	337	356	310	326	152	160	139	147	193	167
Kurnool	385	393	341	345	162	168	148	150	171	176
Madras.. .. .	320	349	295	324	130	148	120	137	183	176
Northern Div. of Arcot..	271	341	256	303	117	153	107	144	116	158
Southern Div. of Arcot..	301	291	264	267	137	130	121	122	161	172
Tanjore.. .. .	301	292	269	263	137	133	123	123	156	168
Trichinopoly	382	348	354	335	169	148	154	142	194	186
Madura.. .. .	325	357	285	336	152	164	136	154	113	103
Tinnevelly..	347	421	302	384	136	188	129	185	162	186
Coimbatore	400	439	364	396	180	198	163	182	167	189
Salem.. .. .	347	376	309	343	161	172	142	156	178	200
North Canara.. .. .	348	358	293	314	110	151	122	133	142	170
South Canara	390	357	350	322	..	..	150	149	..	..
Malabar	471	404	431	365	224	186	205	170	190	224
Average....	326	338	294	307	140	148	130	138	156	164

IV.—(Continued.)

Districts under the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61, compared with 1859-60.

Cumbu.		Raggi.		Varagu.		Horse gram.		Ulundu.		Wheat.		Gingely oil seed.	
1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
187	102	105	115	..	..	148	135	226	250	248	264	264	298
103	107	110	111	83	69	131	126	210	266	216	327	242	291
88	87	100	96	89	94	140	136	260	309	276	342	255	290
122	128	128	110	116	86	150	165	262	284	338	372	222	261
141	138	135	138	87	89	172	193	318	332	362	424	297	327
189	207	184	204	154	175	212	225	399	450	323	417	..	..
184	174	167	164	152	151	186	178	314	320	265	326	..	..
180	190	154	165	..	..	191	208	290	332	269	387	289	291
163	177	170	192	88	90	223	244	345	342	386	460	..	..
120	160	165	184	84	106	192	223	310	339	363	510	258	372
155	156	151	151	88	143	209	237	343	350	553	563	308	414
137	137	136	134	84	86	210	231	300	290	518	538	402	491
186	171	184	165	90	97	220	219	339	328	532	555	390	565
121	143	142	166	92	107	166	166	255	242	520	518	257	594
144	191	139	171	122	124	201	210	385	312	703	546	419	596
141	146	154	158	132	131	151	181	329	338	455	483	397	502
160	181	168	190	109	107	169	201	283	292	431	467	320	..
..	..	142	165	..	..	168	209	220	265	215	255	..	..
..	..	180	212	..	..	191	242	260	283	252	365	..	..
239	247	216	200	..	..	381	407	342	389	365	383	373	429
150	158	151	160	105	110	190	207	299	313	380	425	313	381

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.).

B.—Statement showing the prices of grain and other chief articles, &c.—(Continued.).

Districts.	Lamp oil seed.		Salt.		Cotton per candy.		Indigo per candy.		Sugar per candy.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam.. .. .	279	240	208	208	80	59	840	700	64	65
Vizagapatam	231	232	190	191	60	60	800	800	65	80
Godavery	227	224	161	181	80	60	640	780	90	90
Kistna District ..	224	182	184	195	69	50	910	800	36	35
Nellore	222	239	167	178	79	61	800	728	65	83
Cuddapah	267	267	237	258	81	67	835	891	70	70
Bellary	206	255	307	344	72	65	926	910	70	62
Kurnool.. .. .	238	240	231	283	23	18	813	875	81	78
Madras .. ....	..	..	159	160	..	..	..	..	..	..
N. Div. of Arcot..	240	216	176	187	80	90	660	720	80	90
S. Div. of Arcot..	282	261	196	182	26	86	560	500	65	35
Tanjore.. .. .	247	278	164	168	31	22	115	284	42	35
Trichinopoly.. ..	299	276	253	253	120	40	840	780	40	40
Madura.. .. .	241	287	178	193	..	..	70	68	40	38
Tinnevely	290	302	181	183	22	25	60	60	80	80
Coimbatore	188	220	315	300	19	22	852	869	33	37
Salem	270	..	267	224	80	100	700	..	100	..
North Canara ..	..	..	185	190	90	73	..	..	80	90
South Canara ..	..	..	174	184	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar.. .. .	300	415	210	253	105	102	780	806	125	112
Average....	250	258	207	216	66	59	659	622	68	66

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Continued.)

C.—Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several Districts of the Madras Presidency for the Official year 1860-61, compared with 1859-60.

DISTRICTS.	Land Revenue.				Abkarry.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase	Decrease.	1859-60.	1860-61.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam.. .. .	9,79,410	10,64,370	84,951	..	73,022	65,565
Vizagapatam .. .	12,75,944	12,63,504	..	12,440	68,466	66,517
Godavery.. .. .	26,68,240	33,94,620	7,26,380	..	1,31,203	1,32,930
Kistna District .. .	27,42,681	27,67,389	24,708	..	88,635	1,04,530
Nellore	19,46,335	18,25,625	..	1,20,710	36,289	34,170
Cuddapah	17,57,792	17,35,080	..	22,712	1,04,116	1,00,254
Bellary	18,81,246	19,30,456	49,210	..	2,66,096	2,63,703
Kurnool	14,43,173	13,51,498	..	91,675	1,21,649	1,19,205
Madras	14,15,072	13,35,246	..	79,826	9,65,008	10,61,276
Northern Div. of Arcot..	21,72,361	19,52,712	..	2,19,649	1,35,017	1,77,175
Southern Div. of Arcot..	27,14,865	24,70,002	..	2,44,863	1,34,750	1,33,622
Tanjore	45,34,472	44,69,713	..	64,759	2,20,883	2,17,261
Trichinopoly .. .	14,74,909	15,16,572	41,663	..	27,183	23,078
Madura.. .. .	21,58,657	20,00,405	..	1,58,252	80,406	85,785
Tinnevely.. .. .	27,44,764	23,29,620	..	4,15,144	40,350	38,706
Coimbatore .. .	26,29,762	23,93,137	..	2,36,625	1,23,956	1,33,799
Salem.. .. .	22,40,217	20,01,515	..	2,38,702	1,33,759	1,39,142
North Canara .. .	11,79,206	10,96,126	..	83,080	56,973	45,775
South Canara.. .	11,57,509	10,82,751	..	74,758	37,746	40,164
Malabar	16,98,176	17,32,715	34,539	..	82,733	86,823
Sea Customs, Madras..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total..	4,08,14,800	3,97,13,056	9,61,451	20,63,195	29,28,240	30,69,480

APPENDIX

C.—Statement showing the Collections of all sources of Revenue in the several

Districts.	Salt.		Sea Customs.		Motterpas.	
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.
	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganjam	7,21,990	8,22,721	83,457	1,08,151	16,610	15,940
Vizagapatam	2,01,568	2,14,826	31,135	24,848	29,023	39,189
Godavery	2,80,469	3,08,431	81,848	1,25,891	60,963	51,230
Kistna	7,07,346	6,70,517	9,348	6,232	51,109	49,023
Nellore.. .. .	6,10,331	8,65,727	334	2	16,871	14,870
Cuddapah .. . . .	..	..	..	..	1,05,473	88,797
Bellary.. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,90,392	1,38,484
Kurnool .. . . .	..	..	..	..	1,00,384	92,519
Madras.. .. .	10,53,755	10,62,653	..	..	30,494	32,404
Northern Div. of Arcot.	..	..	..	..	40,206	37,230
Southern Div. of Arcot.	1,78,323	3,92,837	34,012	42,465	43,537	41,634
Tanjore	6,24,770	7,09,612	2,76,067	5,25,191	43,591	41,156
Trichinopoly.. .. .	..	..	..	..	6,910	7,632
Madura	4,37,082	4,10,742	34,413	27,750	..	262
Tinnevely	4,16,006	4,59,496	27,749	41,499	94,442	93,435
Coimbatore .. . . .	..	..	..	..	57,530	61,683
Salem .. . . .	..	..	..	..	78,884	71,249
North Canara	3,17,575	2,87,762	23,527	19,491	8,829	7,199
South Canara	2,82,188	2,89,927	35,501	45,052	7,860	8,516
Malabar	6,27,360	5,61,923	73,447	1,37,749	1,12,306	1,15,563
Sea Customs, Madras ..	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	..
Total..	64,58,763	70,57,174	23,55,639	27,00,862	10,94,734	10,08,015

No. IV (Continued.)

Districts of the Madras Presidency, for the official year 1860-61, compared with 1859-60.

Stamps.		Frontier Duty.		Total Sandry Sources.			
1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
17,938	28,808	..	..	9,13,017	10,41,285	1,28,268	..
22,856	26,068	..	..	3,53,048	3,61,448	8,400	..
33,372	64,020	12,009	20,282	5,99,784	7,12,784	1,13,000	..
29,433	36,776	..	..	8,85,871	8,67,078	..	18,793
26,455	32,873	..	..	6,90,280	9,47,642	2,57,362	..
32,949	34,138	..	..	2,42,538	2,28,189	..	19,349
36,734	40,954	..	..	4,93,222	4,49,141	..	44,081
16,821	18,742	..	..	2,38,854	2,30,466	..	8,388
35,535	90,025	..	..	20,84,792	22,46,358	1,61,566	..
38,062	66,113	..	..	2,13,285	2,80,518	67,233	..
31,392	74,177	63,799	69,758	4,85,813	7,54,493	2,68,680	..
95,844	2,15,120	43,236	83,507	13,04,391	17,91,847	4,87,456	..
34,131	50,342	..	..	68,224	81,052	12,828	..
60,210	91,445	329	235	6,12,440	6,16,219	3,779	..
51,254	90,383	56,073	48,768	6,85,874	7,72,287	86,413	..
32,343	44,736	..	..	2,13,829	2,40,218	26,389	..
30,489	54,869	..	..	2,43,132	2,65,260	22,128	..
38,839	37,556	63,287	64,506	5,09,030	4,62,289	..	46,741
61,576	77,447	..	..	4,24,871	4,61,106	36,235	..
1,31,775	2,07,046	304	306	10,27,925	11,09,410	81,485	..
..	..	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	48,260
8,58,008	13,87,738	2,89,637	2,87,362	1,39,35,021	1,55,10,631	17,61,222	1,85,612

APPENDIX No. IV.—(Concluded.)

C.—Statement showing the Collections of all sources, &c.—(Concluded.)

DISTRICTS.	Extra Revenue and Interest Account.		Grand Total.			
	1859-60.	1860-61.	1859-60.	1860-61.	Increase.	Decrease.
	22	23	24	25	26	27
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Ganjam... ..	11,226	15,933	19,03,662	21,21,588	2,17,926	..
Vizagapatam	2,370	2,982	16,31,362	16,27,934	..	3,428
Godavery	15,172	34,335	32,83,196	41,41,739	8,58,543	..
Kistna District	13,801	16,987	36,42,353	36,51,454	9,101	..
Nellore.	7,403	7,249	26,44,018	27,80,516	1,36,498	..
Cuddapah.	15,301	18,509	20,15,634	19,76,778	..	38,856
Bellary.. . . .	36,345	36,199	24,10,813	24,15,796	4,983	..
Kurnool	17,748	28,132	16,99,775	16,10,096	..	89,679
Madras.. . . .	40,006	21,251	35,30,870	36,02,855	62,985	..
Northern Div. of Arcot.	11,415	20,869	23,97,061	22,54,099	..	1,42,962
Southern Div. of Arcot.	18,936	18,493	32,19,614	32,42,988	23,374	..
Tanjore	32,370	3,05,770	58,71,233	65,67,330	6,96,097	..
Trichinopoly.. . . .	9,260	7,760	15,52,393	16,05,384	52,991	..
Madura	8,283	9,765	27,79,380	26,26,389	..	1,52,991
Tinnevely	15,495	2,66,538	31,46,133	33,68,145	..	77,688
Coimbatore	6,217	7,656	28,49,808	26,41,011	..	2,08,797
Salem	10,599	7,665	21,93,948	22,74,440	..	2,19,508
North Canara	9,001	15,923	16,97,237	15,74,338	..	1,22,899
South Canara	3,961	8,066	15,86,341	15,51,923	..	34,421
Malabar	3,078	2,212	27,29,179	28,44,367	1,15,188	..
Sea Customs, Madras..	..	..	16,44,801	15,96,541	..	48,260
Total..	2,87,993	8,52,321	5,50,37,814	5,60,76,011	21,77,686	11,39,489

NOTE.—The amount of Total Revenue for 1859-60 according to the return of that year is Rupees 5,49,51,764, and the difference between this and the amount in Column 24 arises from the following reasons:—
 Collections of 8 months of 1859-60 erroneously omitted in the accounts of the Godavery District for that year but now included Rupees 66,152
 Do. from Cochrane's Canal in Madras, also omitted in 1859-60 but now brought to the credit of that year .. 31,771
 Do. of Villages transferred from Madras to Tinnevely, excluded. .. 11,873

APPENDIX No. V.

A.—Statement showing the operation of the Income Tax Act up to 30th April 1861, in the Town of Madras.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Number of special notices issued.	Number of Returns returned filled up.	Number of Returns disposed of.	No. of Returns assessed	Amount Assessed.	Amount collected and brought to account.	Balance due on the demand of Rs. 1,10,248-3-6 for the 1st and 2nd Quarters.	Assessment by composition.	Total number of Cases of surcharge made under all the heads.	Total number of cases of surcharge disposed of.	Number of appeals.	Number of appeals successful.	Number of complaints against the Officers of the Department.	Number of cases in which the charge was established.
23,286	18,927	10,574	6,410	2,20,428	1,03,046	7,168	18,16,267	3,960	3,510	1,299	144	...	...
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						
				7 0 1,03,046	1 8	7,168 1 10	18,16,267 12 0						

B.—Statement showing the expenditure of the Income Tax Commissioners' and Special Commissioner's Office up to 30th April 1861.

	Amount.	
	RS.	A. P.
Establishment	38,664	9 5
Contingent and Printing Charges	9,397	8 6
Honorarium fees	3,104	0 0
House rent ...	1,400	0 0
Total.....	52,566	1 11

OFFICE OF THE INCOME TAX COMMISSIONER,
MADRAS, 15th June 1861.

(Signed) F. WALTHER,
Secretary.

[Madras.]

APPENDIX No. VI.

A.—Statement showing the Receipts, Disbursements, and Balances connected with Port Charges and Dues in the various Ports of the Presidency of Fort Saint George under the operation of Act XXII of 1855, from 1st of May 1860 to 30th of April 1861, published in accordance with the 44th Section of the above Act.

Names of Ports	Receipts			Disbursements.			Excess for this year.			Deficient for this year.			Total balance to credit of the Port.			Total deficient against the Port.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Bimlipatam...	1,516	10	6	317	12	0	1,198	14	6	...	...	...	3,893	8	9	...	...	...
Vizagapatam...	881	6	7	2,020	9	0	...	...	...	1,139	2	5	...	...	...	2,091	9	11
Cocanada...	7,572	12	2	7,988	10	10	...	...	...	415	14	8	2,374	15	2	...	...	...
Masulipatam...	4,237	2	0	4,262	15	8	...	...	...	25	13	8	...	...	...	6,538	10	7
Madras...	38,392	6	8	31,760	10	0	6,631	12	8	...	...	...	57,091	6	10	...	...	...
Cuddalore...	514	13	0	164	8	8	350	4	4	...	...	...	805	1	3	...	...	...
Tranquebar...	901	12	6	64	0	0	837	12	6	...	...	...	2,467	11	8	...	...	...
Negapatam...	2,464	14	5	1,703	11	6	761	2	11	...	...	...	5,223	8	7	...	...	...
Tuticorin...	4,109	13	0	2,864	0	4	1,245	12	8	...	...	...	3,122	9	0	...	...	...
Cochin...	5,021	9	7	3,950	15	11	1,070	9	8	...	...	...	500	8	7	...	...	...
Calicut...	3,228	10	4	1,980	10	6	1,247	15	10	...	...	...	4,044	4	9	...	...	...
Tellicherry...	1,007	10	5	554	3	7	453	6	10	...	...	...	1,264	14	5	...	...	...
Cannanore...	2,063	8	2	0	0	0	2,063	8	2	...	...	...	5,368	2	4	...	...	...
Mangalore...	2,642	0	8	634	0	5	2,008	0	3	...	...	...	4,272	12	2	...	...	...
	74,555	2	0	58,266	12	5	17,869	4	4	1,580	14	9	90,429	7	6	80,630	4	6

* Including 3,070-2-0 refunded on account of Point Devi Light.

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

B.—Statement showing the wrecks and accidents which have occurred at various Ports under this Presidency, during the year 1860-61.

Name of Ship.	Nation.	Date of wreck or accident.	At what Port.	Remarks.
"Angela Burdett Coutts."	British.	13th June 1860.	Point Gortjeware.	Grounded at the place named while on the passage from Madras to Cocanada. By the rise of tide and a land wind the vessel was shortly afterwards floated again, and on reaching the roads was reported to be not making much water.
"Tullochgorum."	British.	17th June 1860.	Vizagapatam.	Left Cocanada bound to Mauritius on June 13th, but meeting with heavy weather on the 14th and 15th, in which she sprung a leak, and the pumps became choked, it became necessary to run for the nearest Port. She arrived at Vizagapatam on the evening of the 15th, and part of her cargo was landed on the 16th and 17th; but, as it was found the vessel could not be kept longer afloat, she was run on shore at 10 p.m. on the 17th, and by 5 the following morning had entirely broken up. No lives were lost.
"Turgot."	French.	18th September 1860.	Bank off Coleroon River.	Was on her passage from Bourbon to Pondicherry when she grounded as mentioned, all endeavours to get the vessel afloat again were fruitless, and she was finally abandoned as a wreck.
"Marie Aline."	French.	9th December 1860.	Poodemarka, not far from Vizagapatam.	This vessel was on her voyage from Columbo to Cocanada. During the passage heavy weather was experienced, and on making the land it is stated that nothing was discernible. She struck at Poodemarka on the night of December 9th; every effort was made to get her off again, but without success, and she became a total wreck. No lives lost.
"Manapany."	Native owners.	27th December 1860.	Mouth of Coleroon River.	Left Covelong, salt laden for Mangalore, but becoming very leaky was run ashore on the night of date named, and became a total wreck.
"Chatsworth."	British.	19th February 1861.	Narsipore Point.	From England to Calcutta with Soldiers' families, grounded near Narsipore Point. The families, &c., were all safely landed, and despatched to Calcutta by the Steamer "Arracan", which was sent from Madras for that purpose. After lightening the "Chatsworth" was got off, and she proceeded on to Calcutta.
"Etheldreda."	British.	April 17th, 1861.	Point Calimere.	When on her voyage from England to Negapatam, got aground during the night near Calimere Point. After lightening she was hove off again, and proceeded on to Negapatam.

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, 5th June 1861

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Assistant Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(*Continued.*)

C.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of Coals at Madras and the Outports during the official year 1860-61.*

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	lbs.
<i>Madras.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860	1,125	16	3	13
Received from England on Contract... ..	8,574	1	...	...
Purchases here... ..	326	18	3	22
	10,026	16	3	7
Expended	4,186	2	3	22
Balance on hand 30th April 1861.	5,840	13	3	13
<i>Cocanada.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860.	84	3	1	5
Receipts... ..	477	13	2	27
	561	17	...	4
Expended.	480	2	2	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861.... ..	80	14	2	4
<i>Bimlipatam.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860.	102	10	...	...
Expended... ..	71	11	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861... ..	30	19	...	...
<i>Monsoorecottah.</i>				
Balance on hand 30th April 1860... ..	126	...	...	...
Expended.. ... ..	...	...	...	...
Remaining on hand 31st April 1861... ..	126	...	...	...
<i>Cochin.</i>				
No remains 31st April 1860. ... ..	...	...	...	...
Receipts... ..	401	14	2	...
Expended... ..	135	...	...	...
Balance on hand 30th April 1861	266	14	2	...

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

E.—*Rules to be observed in Shipping Government Stores, sanctioned by Government under date the 7th August 1860, No. 1,681.*

1. The provision of tonnage for Stores will, as hitherto, be arranged by the Superintendent of Marine.

2. Departments requiring freight will submit their requisitions in duplicate to the Superintendent of Marine in the accompanying form, one being furnished for each Port.

Tonnage Statement of	Stores awaiting despatch to
date	

No.	Package.	Contents.	Marks.	Consignees.	Dead weight.	Measure- ment.	Remarks.				
					Tons.	Cwt.	Qr.	lbs.	T.	F.	I.

3. On tonnage being assigned, the Superintendent of Marine will give notice to the Department concerned, forwarding the duplicate statement to the 2nd Assistant Master Attendant through the head of his Office, accompanied by a shipping order.

4. The 2nd Assistant Master Attendant will then, in communication with the Department forwarding the Stores, and with the Commander of the vessel, arrange for their shipment, regulating the number of boat loads to be sent off each day.

5. It will be the duty of the Department forwarding the Stores to bring them to the boats and to retain charge of them until they have been placed in the boats, affording such assistance in the latter operation as it may be practicable to furnish when the Stores are heavy or unwieldy.

6. Boat-notes will be sent off by the 2nd Assistant Master Attendant in each boat, and on a shipment being completed he will cause to be executed Bills of Lading in the case of freight engaged, or receipts in triplicate when Government vessels or transports are employed, forwarding them to the Department concerned without delay.

7. Military Stores are to be shipped from the Light House Beach.

Stationery	do.	do.
Mint		
Marine.....	do.	from Marine Yard.
Medical ..		
Clothing ...		
Public Works	do.	Abercrombie's Battery.
Electric Telegraph	do.	Electric Telegraph Office.
Commissariat	do.	Custom House.

8. The existing arrangements for shipping Military Stores will not be disturbed.

By Order.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

F.—Statement of Vessels passing through the Paumben Channel from 1849 to 1860 inclusive.

Calendar Year.	Square-rigged vessels.	Tonnage.	Dhonies.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.	Average size.	
							Vessels.	Dhonies.
							Tons.	Tons
1849	1,003	79,234	1,114	58,700	2,117	1,37,934	79	53
1850... ..	1,142	90,656	1,004	60,807	2,146	1,51,457	79½	60½
1851	1,092	82,697	939	57,084	2,031	1,39,781	75½	60½
1852... ..	1,178	94,109	924	59,565	2,112	1,53,674	80	64½
1853	1,192	98,189	920	54,264	2,122	1,52,453	82	59
1854... ..	1,035	78,746	879	59,140	1,914	1,39,886	76	67½
1855	1,220	1,09,326	947	60,771	2,169	1,70,097	89½	64½
1856... ..	1,353	1,21,810	990	54,867	2,343	1,76,677	90	55½
1857	1,506	1,38,090	1,025	57,214	2,531	1,95,304	91½	55½
1858... ..	1,108	1,13,814	803	43,720	1,911	1,57,534	102½	54½
1859	974	88,574	742	38,414	1,716	1,26,988	91	51½
1860... ..	1,366	1,43,082	950	48,763	2,316	1,91,845	104½	51½

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI — (Continued.)

G.—Statement of Pilotage levied at Paumben from 1849 to 1860 inclusive.

Calendar Years.	Pilotage levied.			Pilot share.			Credited to Government.			Remarks
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1849... ..	7,247	2	0	1,811	12	6	5,435	5	6	
1850... ..	4,684	8	0	1,171	2	0	3,513	6	0	
1851... ..	10,525	5	0	2,628	8	6	7,896	12	6	
1852... ..	11,456	12	3	2,861	14	9	8,594	13	6	
1853... ..	11,569	5	9	2,890	1	0	8,679	4	9	
1854... ..	11,153	1	9	2,786	7	5	8,366	10	4	
1855... ..	12,486	8	3	3,120	9	8	9,365	14	7	
1856... ..	13,168	5	0	3,292	1	3	9,876	3	9	
1857... ..	15,575	5	6	3,891	13	9	11,683	7	9	
1858... ..	12,820	8	0	3,203	2	0	9,617	6	0	
1859... ..	10,647	1	0	2,661	0	3	7,986	0	9	
1860... ..	17,144	5	0	4,286	1	3	12,858	3	9	

MADRAS,
MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN,
Superintendent of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

II.—Statement of Vessels built at Cochin, with their estimated value, during the year 1860.

Year.	Name of Vessels	Tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Rate of building.	Estimated value	Tonnage of Pattimar and other Coasting crafts.	Rate of building	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
				Rs. A. P.		At Rs. 40 per ton	Rs. A. P.		
1860	Bagala Patel Kerr	...	...	...	198	...	7,920 0 0	Teak.	
	Bark Sapoorjee Herjee	139	At Rs. 126 per ton	20,034 0 0	...	...	...	Anjelly and Benteak do.	
	Schooner Theresia	29	" 138 "	4,002 0 0	...	...	...	Do.	
	H M Schooner Emily	37	" 204-13-9	12,978 1 10	...	...	...	Teak.	
	Do. do. Edith	12	"	...	...	...	...	...
	Bark Patel Moombarruck	388	Rs. 103	39,964 0 0	...	...	...	Benteak and Teak	
	Pattimar Krishna Presad	...	...	...	89	At 62 per ton...	5,515 0 0	Benteak.	
	Dhoney Moydin	...	...	...	23	" 18 "	414 0 0	Do.	
	Pattimar Natee	...	...	...	79	" 40 "	3,160 0 0	Do.	
	do. Saldoela Hydross	...	...	...	101	" 60 "	6,060 0 0	Do.	
	Dhoney San Pedro	...	...	...	27	" 30 "	810 0 0	Anjelly.	
	Pattimar Mooydin Kayuthuy	...	...	...	87	" 46 "	4,002 0 0	Do. and Benteak.	
	Buggalow Cooloa Najah	...	...	...	63	" 30 "	2,040 0 0	Benteak.	
	Do. Moobarrikee	...	...	...	191	" 79 "	15,089 0 0	Teak.	
	Do. Summa	...	...	...	82	" 98 "	8,036 0 0	Benteak and Anjelly	
	Total.	625	...	76,878 1 10	945	...	53,049 0 0		

Statement exhibiting the difference between the years 1859-60.

Year.	Amount of annual new tonnage of square-rigged vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Amount of annual new tonnage of coasting crafts.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Remarks.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs.			Rs.		
1859	179	...	23,522 0 0	...	533	...	23,783	Rs.	
1860	625	446	76,978 1 10	53,456 1 10	945	412	53,049	..	
								29,266	

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,

Cochin, 31st December 1860

(True Copy.)

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, Assistant Superintendent of Marine.
(Signed) JOHN CASTOR, Master Attendant.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Continued.)

I.—Statement of Vessels built in Malabar and Travancore, but registered at Cochin, from the 1st January to the 31st December 1860.

TRAVANCORE.

Year.	Names of Vessels.	Tonnage of square rigged Vessels.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Tonnage of Pattimar and other Coasting Crafts.	Rate of Building.	Estimated value.	Wood.	Remarks.
1860	Pattimar Fatah Salam .....	...	.....	RS. ...	86	At Rs. 64 per ton.	RS. 3,504	Teak.	Built at Allippie.
	Do. Fatah Ahmanat Savay .....	...	.....	...	83	" 64 "	5,312	do.	Do. do.
	Brig Pudmanabass	181	At Rs. 50 per ton.	9,050	...	" 56 per ton.	...	Anjelly	Do. Quilon.
	Pattimar Allowee .....	...	.....	...	108	" 80 "	6,048	do. & Teak.	Do. Allippie.
	Do. Salam Malhey .....	...	.....	...	45	" 32 "	3,600	Benteak	Do. do.
	Dhoney Ellamay .....	...	.....	...	54	" 63 "	1,728	do.	Do. Quilon.
	Pattimar Chundra Ban .....	...	.....	...	77	" 65 "	5,005	do.	Do. Allippie.
	Total	181	.....	9,050	453	.....	27,197	.....	.....

Statement exhibiting the difference between the years 1859 and 1860.

	Amount of annual new tonnage of square rigged vessels.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Amount of annual new tonnage of Coasting Crafts.	Difference in increase.	Value of the new tonnage.	Difference in increase.	Remarks.
1859	104	...	RS. 8,008	RS. ...	111	...	RS. 4,995	...	
1860	181	...	9,050	...	453	...	27,197	...	
	77	...	...	1,042	...	342	...	22,202	

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE. }
COCHIN, 31st December 1860. }

(True Copy.)

(Signed) JOHN CASTOR, Master Attendant.

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER, Assistant Supt. of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VI.—(Concluded.)

J.—Statement of Vessels Piloted in and out of the inner harbour of Cochin by the licensed Pilot, and the Pilotage fees paid thereon during the years 1859-60.

1859.					1860.				
Months,	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.		Months.	Number of Vessels.	Amount in Tonnage.	Amount of Pilotage.	
			RS.	A. P.				RS.	A. P.
January... ..	10	4,121	345	0 0	January... ..	6	2,119	190	0 0
February ...	11	4,458	370	0 0	February ...	16	5,773	525	0 0
March... ..	13	5,312	455	0 0	March	13	4,473	425	0 0
April	9	3,957	285	0 0	April	14	5,731	495	0 0
May	7	1,498	175	0 0	May... ..	6	1,544	175	0 0
June ... ..	...	...	...	...	June	1	256	30	0 0
July ... ..	...	...	...	...	July ... ..	...	...	...	...
August	3	1,209	100	0 0	August	2	831	70	0 0
September...	9	2,578	250	0 0	September...	6	2,435	220	0 0
October	14	1,083	405	0 0	October	13	4,490	430	0 0
November ...	13	4,191	400	0 0	November...	15	4,885	480	0 0
December... ..	13	4,521	430	0 0	December ...	12	3,591	360	0 0
Total...	102	35,028	3,215	0 0	Total ..	104	36,128	3,400	0 0

Memorandum showing the number of vessels which have loaded partly in the inner harbour, and partly in the roadstead of Cochin, during the years 1859-60, including also the smaller class of square rigged vessels which were able to load entirely in the inner harbour.

1859, Number of vessels 164,—Aggregate tonnage 27,408.

1860, do. do. 144 do. do. 24,930, besides which, there were 119 vessels amounting in tonnage to 34,331, that only visited the Port during 1860.

MADRAS,

(By Order.)

MARINE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
5th June 1861.

(Signed) J. B. CROWTHER,
Asst. Supt. of Marine.

APPENDIX No. VII.

No. 1.

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

	Actual of 1857-58.			Actual of 1858-59.			Actual of 1859-60		
REVENUE.									
ORDINARY.									
Land Revenue, Current and Arrears.....	3,67,02,140	3	1	4,16,93,548	4	8	4,08,45,319		
Salt.....	57,25,972	14	8	60,19,344	9	6	64,71,146		
Tribute.....	34,46,430	8	5	34,46,430	8	5	34,16,430	8	5
Abkarry.....	27,52,068	10	2	28,44,135	8	4	29,26,473	10	0
Land and Sea Customs.....	14,15,752	8	3	15,28,610	4	3	25,37,385	10	2
Muhtarafa.....	10,60,468	12	11	10,78,371	0	2	10,63,160	6	2
Stamps.....	6,64,337	1	6	7,22,334	13	6	8,49,258	6	0
Postal Collections.....	7,61,199	15	4	8,63,872	0	1	9,31,485	15	5
Miscellaneous.....	12,51,738	2	11	13,30,757	2	3	14,34,846	15	7
Total, Ordinary....	5,37,80,108	13	3	5,95,27,134	3	2	6,05,05,507	2	0
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous.....	21,47,171	5	5	21,16,701	2	0	38,98,686	4	6
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous.....	6,93,086	1		5,14,248	3	3	9,38,476	6	6
Grand Total, Rupees....	5,66,20,366	4	3	6,24,58,383	8		6,53,42,669	13	0
EXPENDITURE.									
ORDINARY.									
Political Disbursements, chargeable on the Revenues.....	60,90,652	1	7	43,08,600	5	11	44,41,413	13	1
General Department	56,81,614	15	5	58,71,827	11	2	61,87,622	1	11
Public Instruction.....	4,43,494	11	10	5,37,831	7	6	5,23,254	11	6
Total, General....	1,22,15,761	12	10	1,07,18,259	8	7	1,14,52,290	13	6
Judicial Department.....	42,67,675	9	4	45,87,224	15	4	47,27,387	6	1
Revenueal Department.....	42,60,152	12	9	46,46,561	0		46,30,878	0	
Land and Sea Customs..	2,03,388	15	1	2,20,126	15		2,08,781	3	
Salt.....	10,89,160	1	11	9,66,454	4		9,01,166		
Total, Revenueal...	55,52,701	13	9	58,33,142	3	8	57,10,825	10	10
Marine.....	5,37,266	13	7	3,31,737	6	7	1,93,659	5	
Military.....	3,65,08,384	6	5	4,62,80,808	9	5	4,93,87,909	4	10
	5,90,81,790	7	11	6,77,51,172	11	7	7,15,02,072	8	
Repairs of Roads, Bridges, &c.	7,68,651	4	8	9,03,685	13		12,65,051	15	
Do. of Buildings.....	1,86,637	11	4	2,82,866	15	0	2,69,539	15	
Do. of Revenueal Irrigation Canals, &c.	13,28,553	15	6	19,14,577	10	5	17,11,015	0	
Local Funds.....	24,916	7	10	10,758	11	7	20,478		
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies.	18,52,304	1	7	16,75,574	13	3	16,57,859	2	
Railway and Irrigation and Canal Companies, (Supervision Charges).....	38,953	10	9	38,995	11		48,466	10	
Total, Public Works....	42,00,017	3	8	48,26,459	10		49,72,144	1	
Total, Ordinary....	6,32,81,807	11	7	7,25,77,632	6	4	7,64,74,516	9	

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 1.—(Concluded.)

Finance Statement for the Madras Presidency.

EXPENDITURE.	Actual of 1857-58			Actual of 1858-59			Actual of 1859-60		
EXTRAORDINARY.									
Miscellaneous	3,15,872	12	5	3,87,443	10	4	2,93,630	14	7
Construction of Roads, Bridges, &c.....	5,17,161	14	3	3,84,006	10	7	4,54,853	3	0
Do. of Buildings.....	12,86,506	13	0	10,98,674	15	10	18,78,241	7	0
Do. of Revenue Irrigation Canals, &c.....	4,44,886	11	6	2,83,568	4	5	3,18,677	7	9
Local Funds.....	1,12,499	10	2	1,07,659	14	1	1,08,795	9	3
Railway (Compensation for Land, &c., taken up).....	76,272	12	0	89,282	1	0	1,15,263	4	5
Total, Public Works....	24,37,327	12	11	19,63,191	13	11	28,75,830	15	5
Total, Extraordinary.....	27,53,200	9	4	23,50,635	8	3	31,69,461	14	0
PROFIT AND LOSS.									
Miscellaneous.....	66,105	5	7	44,210	15	2	7,18,027	3	3
Grand Total, Rupees....	6,61,01,113	10	6	7,49,72,478	13	9	8,03,62,005	10	8
Deficit met out of the Cash Balance.....	94,80,747	6	3	1,25,14,095	5	4	1,50,19,335	18	8

FORT SAINT GEORGE,
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
14th June 1861.

(Signed) R. P. HARRISON,

Accountant General.

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 2.

Statement showing the amount received and paid in Cash, and by Transfer, in the General Treasury, during the official year 1860-61.

RECEIPTS.	1860-61.			
	Amount.			
	RS.	A.	P.	
Bills on Provincial Treasuries, &c	1,84,41,817	5	9	
Mofussil Remittances	65,40,777	13	9	
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,76,580	3	6	
Supplies between India and London	2,80,512	4	7	
Mint Master	58,67,723	0	0	
Madras Railway Company	8,37,134	1	1	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	2,898	5	0	
Electric Telegraph	18,509	2	3	
Income Tax	2,37,598	14	2	
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	4,69,000	0	0	
Do. on Treasury Bills				
Do. on Treasury Notes				
Bills payable by the Secretary of State in Council of India	13,653	7	6	
Collector of Madras	24,88,238	2	6	
Do. of Government Sea Customs at Madras	14,12,302	8	8	
Sundry Receipts on different accounts	41,21,055	8	0	
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	7,66,937	7	8	
Superintendent of Stamps	59,604	8	4	
The late Nabob of the Carnatic	1,89,100	0	0	
DISBURSEMENTS.				421,83,442 12 9
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	36,32,072	12	3	
Bills drawn by the Secretary of State in Council of India	50,806	3	1	
Bullion Certificates	15,88,181	10	2	
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters	38,15,894	9	9	
Do. by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies	11,67,628	14	6	
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster, Poonamallee, and Commissary General	97,83,338	14	6	
Madras Railway Company	66,19,835	8	8	
Great Southern of India Railway Company	1,05,250	3	8	
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company	3,74,080	0	0	
Electric Telegraph	3,04,166	0	0	
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	34,15,900	10	6	
Do. of Tanjore do.	15,153	8	6	
Remittances despatched	18,72,000	0	0	
The late Nabob of the Carnatic and Stipendiaries	15,69,388	4	7	
Sundry payments on different accounts	51,69,480	5	6	
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature	3,18,568	1	9	
Government Agency Deposit	683	2	8	
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries Funds	8,22,335	11	5	
Treasury Bills	7,47,300	0	0	
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt	3,35,911	13	7	
Income Tax	60,447	12	11	
				4,18,18,724 4 0
	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras	Specie	Transfer	Total.
Balance on the 30th April 1860	5,51,437 3 8	47,53,817 15 8	...	53,05,285 3 1
Receipts during the official year 1860-61	221,95,430 3 10	179,93,262 8 11	19,94,750 0 0	421,83,442 12 9
	227,46,867 7 6	227,47,110 8 7	19,94,750 0 0	471,88,728 0 1
Payments do. do. ,,	219,14,005 3 6	209,09,969 0 6	19,94,750 0 0	418,18,724 1 0
Balance on the 30th April 1861	8,32,862 4 0	18,37,141 8 1	...	26,70,003 12 1

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 2.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the amount received and paid, in Cash and by Transfer, in the
General Treasury, from May 1858 to April 1861.

RECEIPTS.	1858-59.		1859-60		1860-61.	
	Amount.		Amount.		Amount	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
Bills on Provincial Treasuries, &c.	140,04,443	6 11	150,99,885	5 6	184,41,917	5 9
Mofussil Remittances	95,45,317	15 2	112,02,187	11 11	65,40,777	13 9
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature.	2,54,181	1 4	6,53,134	5 9	3,76,580	3 6
Supplies between India and London	17,12,066	4 11	20,32,215	0 6	2,80,512	4 7
Mint Master.	55,88,024	4 3	65,64,614	11 6	58,07,723	0 0
Madras Railway Company	4,70,814	14 0	6,72,616	14 2	8,37,131	1 1
Great Southern of India Railway Company . . . . .	..	..	13,319	10 0	2,898	5 0
Electric Telegraph.	18,814	3 6	40,203	14 3	48,509	2 3
Income Tax. . . . .	..	..	..	..	2,37,593	14 2
Subscriptions received on Bengal Loans	62,66,558	7 0	85,16,585	0 0	4,69,000	0 9
Do. on Treasury Bills. . . . .	..	..	24,68,400	0 0	..	..
Do. on Treasury Notes	3,500	0 0	9,500	0 0	..	..
Bills payable by the Honorable Court of Directors.	48,122	4 2	..	..	..	..
Do. by the Secretary of State in Council of India.	14,715	15 7	1,59,031	12 5	13,653	7 6
Collector of Madras.	12,07,220	0 0	15,99,448	0 0	24,88,238	2 6
Do. of Government Sea Customs at Madras.	7,99,400	0 0	14,82,201	13 7	14,42,302	8 8
Sundry Receipts on different accounts.	12,94,437	2 5	22,61,037	4 10	41,21,055	8 0
Civil, Military, and Medical Funds	12,69,327	8 11	7,94,771	7 1	7,66,937	7 8
Superintendent of Stamps . . . . .	..	..	..	..	59,604	8 4
The late Nabob of the Carnatic. . . . .	..	..	..	..	1,89,100	0 0
Total	4,24,96,943	8 2	5,35,69,172	15 6	4,21,83,442	12 9
DISBURSMENTS.						
Salaries, Establishments, Contingencies, and Pensions	39,27,244	9 7	35,09,531	12 1	36,32,072	12 3
Bills drawn by the Honorable Court of Directors.	40,476	3 0	..	..	..	..
Do. by the Secretary of State in Council of India.	37,919	8 5	37,689	5 9	50,806	3 1
Bullion Certificates	46,48,008	9 7	50,71,062	13 6	45,88,481	10 2
Drafts drawn by Collectors, Residents, and Paymasters.	39,59,649	4 7	35,06,085	0 10	38,15,894	9 9
Drafts drawn by Residents, &c., at Bengal, Bombay, and Agra Presidencies.	13,86,579	6 8	15,89,183	5 8	11,67,628	14 6
Advances to the Paymaster, Presidency, Deputy Paymaster, Poonamallee, and Commissary General.	87,72,850	0 0	93,70,890	3 0	97,83,938	14 6
Madras Railway Company	59,94,245	1 11	70,87,645	5 11	66,49,895	8 8
Great Southern of India Railway Company. . . . .	..	..	2,10,382	0 6	1,05,250	3 8
Cuddapah Railway Charges.	9,219	9 7	..	..	..	..
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. . . . .	..	..	3,10,000	0 0	3,74,080	0 0
Electric Telegraph.	1,49,751	7 8	3,05,992	2 9	3,04,166	0 0
Interest Orders of Bengal Notes	32,84,942	2 9	36,42,724	1 11	34,45,900	10 6
Do. of Tanjore Notes	1,96,252	3 2	2,75,550	1 8	15,153	8 6
Remittances despatched	35,97,405	3 2	23,34,700	0 0	18,72,000	0 0
The late Nabob of the Carnatic, and Stipendiaries.	11,88,164	0 7	35,38,601	9 2	15,69,388	4 7
Sundry payments on different accounts.	31,12,894	12 1	33,62,484	6 0	51,59,480	5 6
Deposits on account of the Estates of Military persons deceased, and Supreme Court of Judicature.	2,61,505	13 4	5,83,074	3 8	3,18,568	1 9
Government Agency deposits.	918	10 2	686	8 10	683	2 8
Civil, Military, Medical, and Apothecaries' Funds.	25,18,193	2 6	25,82,420	7 0	8,22,335	11 5
Treasury Bills . . . . .	..	..	17,53,000	0 0	7,47,300	0 0
Four per cent. Bonds issued on account of Tanjore Debt . . . . .	..	..	48,63,168	11 0	3,35,911	13 7
Income Tax. . . . .	..	..	..	..	60,447	12 11
Total	4,30,86,219	13 7	5,39,34,871	2 10	4,48,18,724	4 0

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)
No. 2.—(Concluded.)

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements.

Official year.	RECEIPTS.						DISBURSEMENTS.									
	Bank Notes and Cash, Bank of Madras.			Specie.			Transfer.			Total.						
	RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.		RS.	A. P.					
1858-59	203,62,957	6 9	192,77,913	14 10	28,56,072	2 7	424,96,943	8 2	200,69,965	0 9	201,60,182	10 3	28,56,072	2 7	430,86,219	13 7
1859-60	267,40,762	9 11	265,55,102	7 11	2,73,307	13 8	535,69,172	15 6	267,31,079	5 9	269,30,483	15 5	2,73,307	13 8	539,34,871	2 10
1860-61	221,95,430	3 10	179,93,262	8 11	19,94,750	0 0	421,83,442	12 9	219,14,005	3 6	209,09,969	0 6	19,94,750	0 0	448,18,724	4 0

FORT SAINT GEORGE, GENERAL TREASURY,

14th June 1861

(Signed) W. BALMAIN,

Officiating Sub-Treasurer.

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 3.

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department of the Madras Presidency during the official year, 1860-61.

No	Date of Order	Office	Monthly			Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.				
			Increase	Decrease.							
			RS.	A	P.	RS.	A	P.	RS.	A	P.
GENERAL DEPARTMENT											
5,326	June	15 Government Gardens, Ootacamund...	55	0	0						
300	"	23 Sub-Treasurer's Office, remodelled.				1	8	0			
1,161	July	13 Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 1 Peon @ Rupees 5, and 1 Forester @ 35 Rupees	40	0	0						
1,289	August	2 Do do, 1 Overseer @ Rupees 60	60	0	0						
1,371	Sept	16 } Secretariat Establishment, remodelled				246	12	0			
9,107		13 }									
1,408	"	22 Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 6 Peons from Rupees 5 each to 7 each.	12	0	0						
1,611	"	18 Do do, 1 2nd Class Assistant @ Rupees 300 (¼ by M G)	100	0	0						
1,761	October	2 Do do 2 Peons @ Rupees 6 each	12	0	0						
768	May	26 Mr. J. T. Wheeler for arranging old									
1,703	Novr	21 Records of Public Office for 12 months	120	0	0						
101	July	11 Malabar Railway, 2 Gumastahs temporary	27	0	0						
1,382	August	17 Forest Department, 1 3rd Class Assist- ant @ Rupees 200, and 1 2nd Class to 1st Class Assistant	300	0	0						
848	May	25 Do, 1 Overseer	80	0	0						
835	April	15 Conservator of Forests, Cuddipah	110	0	0						
970	"	30 Do do, Salem	105	0	0						
10,183	October	15 Irrigation and Canal Company, Moo- chee @ 10-8-0	10	8	0						
735	January	18 Governor's Private Office				6	8	0			
1,731	Decr.	3d }									
1,864	"	22 Temporary Establishment for the Commissioner to simplify routine business, Rupees 22 a month	22	0	0						
797	January	18 }									
35	"	8 Conservator of Forests' Establishment, 1 Writer 35, 1 Duffadar 10, 14 peons 84, 129 - ¼ chargeable to Mysore	43	0	0						
119	"	17 Do. Madurai Establishment	100	0	0						
162	February	2 Chief Secretary's Establishment				19	0	0			
"	"	Government Press	19	0	0						
			1,223	8	0	313	12	0	11,632	0	0
ECCLESIASTICAL DEPT											
4,871	January	1 Church at Trivandrum	21	12	0						
190	"	29 } Church of Scotland at Secunderabad									
7,015	Augu	9 } Establishment and Trimmulgherry	29	8	0						
7,072	"	9 New cemetery at Trimmulgherry and Secunderabad, 1 Sexton at 10½, and 2 Lascars @ 7	24	8	0						
1,344	February	1 Church at Chicacole, 1 Lascar @ 5½	63	0	0						
117	April	22 Resident Clergyman	100	0	0						
690	"	3 3 Roman Catholic Priests at Secun- derabad	300	0	0						
			538	12	0				6,165	0	0

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 3.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly		Annual amount of Increase	Annual amount of Decrease.
			Increase	Decrease.		
POSTAL DEPARTMENT.						
4,887	June.....	4 Line between Cannitpaudy and Palmanair, newly opened.....	95	0 0		
5,003	"	4 Line between Cannanore and Mangalore, 4 Runners @ Rupees 4, and 2 Overseers @ Rupees 10.....	36	0 0		
5,043	"	7 Do Bangalore and Mysore, Rupees 370 from which to Otacamund 229, to Cannanore 16.....	615	0 0		
5,409	"	20 Sedashupettah Post Office.....	7	0 0		
9,081	August...	31 Line from Mysore to Manantoddy Rupees 51½, from which to Calicut Rupees 72.....	226	8 0		
5,304	June.....	13 Conselooguan and Narasingapatam receiving houses at Rupees 10 each, 6 months.....	20	0 0		
5,385	"	25 1 Letter box peon @ Rupees 5 for 6 months.....	5	0 0		
10,385	October..	6 Madras Post Office Accelerator's Establishment, from 288 to 477... ..	189	0 0		
10,237	"	1 Vaniampaddy post office, experimental for 6 months @ 22 Rupees... ..	22	0 0		
11,601	Nov... ..	16 Cuddapah Post Office Division.....	12	12 0		
11,600	"	16 Ootacamund Division.....	13	0 0		
11,603	"	16 Bangalore do.	14	0 0		
11,605	"	16 Tinnevely do.	4	12 0		
11,599	"	16 Bellary do.	24	0 0		
11,607	"	16 Trichinopoly do.	69	0 0		
11,611	"	16 Hyderabad do.	50	0 0		
11,597	"	16 Northern do.	185	8 0		
659	January	12 Extra establishment for collecting information about Franking system...	815	10 3		
3,231	March ...	14 Bezwarah Post Office from 49 to 61 ...	12	0 0		
3,240	"	14 Palaveram Post Office from 44 to 48.	4	0 0		
			2,420	2 3	29,041	11 0
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.						
543	May... ..	1 Surgeon J. A. Foy for the Medical charge of Ganjam and Orissa Sibundy	165	0 0		
799	January ..	18 Hospital at Dowlaishwaram, 1 Toty Rupees 5, Waterman Rupees 3½, Sweeper 2.....	10	12 0		
4,879	January	4 Civil Hospital and Dispensary, Cochin,	1	0 0		
1,291	October..	30 { 2 2d Apothecaries at Rs. 95-11 each	191	12 0		
490	Feb'y ...	6 { with Staff allowance when on field.				
101	February	16 3 Vaccinator's at Ganjam @ 10 Rupees each.....	30	0 0		
404	March ...	19 Civil Dispensary at Tranquebar—2nd Dresser, Rs. 24½; Cooly, 4; Scavenger, 4; Nurse, 3-8; Medical Officer, 50	86	0 0		
4,708	April. ...	12 Bezwarah Hospital Scavenger... ..	4	0 0		
4,930	"	17	488	8 0	5,862	0 0

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 3.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly		Annual amount of Increase	Annual amount of Decrease
			Increase.	Decrease.		
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT						
19 August ...	9	Anglo Vernacular School, Vizagapatam				
1,980 Sept ...	12					
1,466 October ...	8		200	0 0		
215 Feb'y ...	11		Professorship of Medical Jurisprudence, discontinued from 1st March	...	150	0 0
416 March ...	21	Medical College, a Lascar.	5	0 0		
448 April ...	8	Government Normal School at Vizagapatam	350	0 0		
			555	0 0	150	0 0
					6,660	0 0
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT						
1,122 May ...	29	Central Office, Lithographic Dept.		80	0 0	
9,196 Sept. ...	1					
1,603 July ...	26	Public Works Ranges of North Arcot District	5	0 0		
1,729 August ...	15	Chief Engineer's Establishment, 3 Maistries @ Rupees 17½ each, and 2 peons @ Rupees 7 each, abolished		19	0 0	
1,760 " "	18	Do do Draftsmen Apprentice, abolished		70	0 0	
1,869 Sept ...	4	Upper Godavery District Engineer's Draftsman - Salary increased from Rupees 20 to 40	20	0 0		
1,949 " "	19	Bezwarah work-shop, reduced from Rupees 69 to 42		27	0 0	
2,029 " "	29	Dowlashwaram work-shop, House rent	15	0 0		
907 May ...	2	District Engineer of Nellore, to bring up arrears of Establishment for 3 months	65	0 0		
1,059 " "	22	Upper Godavery, Temporary Establishment, increased from Rupees 69 to 129	60	0 0		
1,180 June ...	6	Tanjore District Engineer, 3 Gumashtahs for 3 months	42	0 0		
" "	"	Do 5 do, until the reconstitution of ranges @ Rupees 14 each per month	14	0 0		
" "	"	Trichinopoly do, 3 clerks @ 15 Rupees each per month for 2 months	45	0 0		
1,641 August ...	1	Upper Godavery District Establishment for the Survey of the canal for 3 months	163	12 0		
" "	"	" for taking care of buildings, &c., at Dowlashwaram, 7 months	80	0 0		
" "	"	" Do, Dumagudiem	72	0 0		
" "	"	" Do, Nagadicoopun	40	0 0		
" "	"	" for working the locks at Dumagudiem	36	0 0		
1,778 " "	"	Godavery district, 1 temporary Draftsman for 3 months @ 20 Rupees a month	20	0 0		
2,109 " "	"	North Arcot, 3 Lascars at 4½ Rupees each per mensem 2 " 4 " for 2 months in each year, 6 " 3 "	20	13 4		

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 3.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly.		Annual amount of Increase.	Annual amount of Decrease.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
2,363	Nov ... 11	Reviser of the Code of Regulations, Public Works Department for 6 months at Rupees 150.....	150	0 0		
10,000	Sept ... 28	Upper Godavery District Engineer's Establishment for the river, as follows:—				
...	"	Dowlaiswaram, Rupees 30, Dumagudicm 72, Mhadipur 10, for 7 months	112	0 0		
...	"	Permanent Establishment, 1 Maistry @ 12, 1 Lascars @ 6.....	36	0 0		
10,198	Sept... 29	Madras District Engineer, 1 Maniyagar @ Rupees 7, 1 Peon 3½	10	8 0		
4,873	June.... 4	Consulting Engineer for Irrigation Company.....	531	0 0		
353	Feb'y ... 21	Tanjore ranges from 5 to 6.....	105	0 0		
419	March ... 2	Chief Engineer's Establishment, from 565 to 540.....		25 0 0		
555	"	10 Lithographic Press of the Chief Engineer.....		34 0 0		
178	April 8	Vizagapatam District Engineer's Establishment, 1 Writer.....	30	0 0		
867	"	30 District Engineer's Establishment, Upper Godavery, 6 Lascars.....	36	0 0		
666	"	10 District Engineer Trichinopoly, 2 Gunastahs at 15 Rupees for 3 months.	30	0 0		
727	"	10 Do. do 3 Clerks @ 15 Rupees.....	15	0 0		
"	"	Tanjore, 14 Gunastahs @ Rupees 11.....	196	0 0		
693	"	8 Additional Lascars on account of stores	196	0 0		
			2,159	1 4	284 0 0	25,009 0 0 3 108 0 0
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.						
6,879	August ... 1	Additional Munsiff & Establishments	160	0 0		
809	June.... 29	at Mundal @ Rupees 100, and 60, 5 months 10 days.				
5,530	"	21 Civil and Session Court at Negapatam.	4,195	5 4		
5,530	June.... 21	Principal Suder Amm's Court, Madurai, Temporary.....	659	0 0		
"	"	2 Principal Suder Amm's Court at Combaconum.....			1,316 0 0	
1,182	July.... 18	9 Taluq Magistrates for South Arcot.	613	0 0		
"	"	10 Do. do North Arcot.....	1,065	0 0		
6,035	"	11 Paupums Jail, 1 Writer at Rupees 15...	15	0 0		
1,293	August... 4	6 Taluq Magistrates for Nellore District.....	684	0 0		
1,299	"	47 Do. do Madras do.	558	0 0		
"	"	1 Joint Magistrate at do, abolished...			200 0 0	
1,356	"	14 Taluq Magistrates for Cuddalore District.....	321	0 0		
1,419	"	23 Joint Magistrate of St Thomas' Mount, his Establishment, from Rupees 38½ to 84.....	45	8 0		
1,115	"	31 Naique & 3 Peons, temporary.....	30	0 0		
1,523	Sept.... 5	5 Taluq Magistrates, Rupees 450, & 2 Establishments to Rupees 128 for Bellary.....	578	0 0		
1,859	October.. 13	1 Joint Magistrate's Establishment at Wellington.....	64	0 0		

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 3.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly		Annual amount of Increase	Annual amount of Decrease.
			Increase.	Decrease.		
1,867	October...	15 5 Sub Taluq Magistrates for North Canara.....	450	0 0	...	...
10,130	"	1 Sub-Judge's Court Ootacamund, 2 Dala-yets @ Rupees 8, from 7 each, and 1 peons @ Rupees 7 from 5½ each.....	9	0 0	...	...
1,322	"	13 Canarese Translator, 1 Extra Writer for 6 months @ 20 Rupees.....	20	0 0	...	...
1,207	July.....	21 6 Taluq Magistrates for Salem.....	471	0 0	...	...
1,363	October...	20 Establishment of the Principal Suder Amin of Nellore.....	...	507	0 0	...
10,566	"	9 Zillah of Nundial, 1 Suder Amin, Rs. 260 and Establishment Rs. 45....	245	0 0	...	...
10,241	Sept.....	20 Madras Police Commissioner's Office, Establishment of the Mint Guard made permanent.....	117	0 0	...	...
1,376	October	24 Sirci Suder Amin, Rupees 200, Estab-lishment, 158.....	...	358	0 0	...
...	"	2nd Class District Munsiff to 1st class, and 3rd class do. to 2nd do, from 150 and 115, to 200 and 150....	85	0 0	...	...
2,038	Nov ...	3 Joint Magistrate at Cannanore.....	84	0 0	...	...
2,217	"	23 Taluq Magistrate at Malabar.....	987	0 0	...	...
2,119	"	15 Establishment for Tangacherry and Angurga.....	43	8	...	...
...	"	5 Do. Kurnool.....	420	0 0	...	...
2,161	"	10 Cochin Sarishtadar and Fiscal Estab-lishments.....	...	17	5 6	...
2,201	"	22 5 Taluq Magistrates at South Canara.	450	0 0	...	...
1,531	"	23 Commissioners of Police, 1 Canacopillay Rupees 10; and 2 Sweepers 4-0-8....	...	11	8 8	...
1,606	Decr.....	6 Reductions in Kurnool by introduction of New Police without Kurnool Horse	...	5,276	0 0	...
2,315	"	8 Taluq Magistrates at Tanjore.....	960	0 0	...	...
2,390	"	13 Do. at Madurai.....	862	0 0	...	...
2,127	"	17 Taluq Magistrate at Coimbatore.....	678	0 0	...	...
1,662	"	17 Extra Establishment, Tamil Translator, 1 Monshee @ 70 and 1 Writer @ 20 for 3 months.....	90	0 0	...	...
1,603	"	51 Hindustani Translator, Extra, @ Rs. 100 and 1 Writer @ 20.....	120	0 0	...	...
1,779	Febv.....	16 Jail Establishment, Guindy Jail, 41; Paulghant, 44; Cannanore & Vellore 72, and Paumben 72.....	276	0 0	...	...
1,619	48 January	12 Modification of the Gaol Establishment, net saving ..	...	21	9 1	...
106	"	21 Sub-Magistrate for Nellore 50 and Establishment 34.....	81	0 0	...	...
171	"	11 Mufy Suder Amins' Court at Bellary.	...	245	0 0	...
210	"	22 Do. Amin at Masuliputam.....	...	280	0 0	...
351	March...	14 Do. Establishment, abolished, 1 Gu-mashtah 13; 4, on 8 each 32.....	...	45	0 0	...
368	"	18 Kurnool Irregular Horse.....	...	30,000	0 0	...
359	"	15 Arms net Writer, discontinued from 1st April .....	...	50	0 0	...
3,396	"	16 District Munsiff's Courts at Combaconum, Paupanasem, and Nagore.....	660	0 0	...	...
463	April....	8 Additional Principal Suder Amin's Court, Mangalore.....	50	0 0	...	...
			16,491	5 4	38,360	7 6
			1,07,986	0 0	4,60,325	10 0

APPENDIX No. VII.—(Continued.)

No. 3.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

No.	Date of Order.	Office.	Monthly			Annual amount of Increase.			Annual amount of Decrease.		
			Increase.			Decrease.					
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.											
4,875	June.....	4 Establishment of the Board of Revenue remodelled.....	...	...	...	263	8	0			
		Treasury at Tellicherry in Malabar abolished.....	...	...	...	134	0	0			
5,634	"	20 Arrack and Toddy Superintendent, Arrack Revenue Establishment.....	88	0	0	...	...	...
1,271	July.....	30 1 Mussaljee at Rupees 2, for 4 months	2	0	0	...	...	...
1,402	August...	21 Nilgherry Taluq Establishment.....	11	0	0	...	...	...
951	June.....	9 Mr. Canton to accompany Mr. Clark, temporary.....	40	0	0	...	...	...
6,483	July	21 Madras District, late Collectorate of Chingleput.....	1,631	0	0	...	...	...
1,662	Sept.....	20 2 Boat Establishments, at Rs 151 and 78, in the coast of Tinnevely	179	0	0	...	...	...
10,487	October	8 South Canara Establishment for 3 months, at Rupees 152 per month.....	152	0	0	...	...	...
1,905	"	8 Collector's Establishment, Tanjore, 2 English Accountants, at Rs 25 and 20. Do. Malabar do. do. and 2 Vernacular, at 15 Rupees each.....	45	0	0	...	...	...
		Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Madras, South Arcot, Madura and Tinnevely, English Accountant, Rupees 25 and 1 Vernacular, Rupees 15 each.....	75	0	0	...	...	...
		All Collectors' Head Munshies, from 12 to 15, and 2nd from 10 to 12.....	280	0	0	...	...	...
		Sub-Collector, Tanjore, 1 Clerk, Rupees 20, 2 on 15.....	100	0	0	...	...	...
		Malabar do. do.	50	0	0	...	...	...
		All Sub-Collectors, 1 Attender Rupees 8, and English Clerk from 25 to 35.	50	0	0	...	...	...
2,187	Nov....	20 2 Presses and Men for 3 months in the Stamp Office.....	270	0	0	...	...	...
2,495	"	21 Madras District Treasury	183	0	0	...	...	...
2,178	"	19 Chiencole Branch Treasury .....	...	...	...	90	0	0			
2,303	Dec	4 Salt Pan at Vizagapatam.....	160	0	0	...	...	...
1,751	"	3 Taluq Tappal Establishment at South Arcot, 4 months.....	166	15	7	...	...	...
2,371	"	11 Extra Establishment for the Superintendent of Stamps.....	57	0	0	...	...	...
2,465	"	21 Salt Pans at Mansurootah.....	88	0	0	...	...	...
69	January	10 Board of Revenue in the pay of Assistant.....	...	...	...	250	0	0			
279	Feb....	5 Tahsildar Establishment for the Nilgherry Taluq	508	0	0	...	...	...
582	March....	13 Board of Revenue Sarishtadar from 700 to 800, Head Accountant 50 to 200, Mahratta Translator 60 to 70, 3 Writers on 25, 1 Moochee 12.....	241	0	0	...	...	...
607	"	15 Extra Establishment for Fusly 1270..	3,279	0	0	...	...	...
			7,655	15	7	737	8	0	91,871	11	0
									8,850	0	0

No. 3.—(Continued.)

Statement showing the Increase and Decrease in the Civil Department, &c.—(Continued.)

[illegible]

Statement showing the Ind

No.	Date of Order	
2,222	Nov	23 Special C Clerk... Collector of tabli-hat
210	January	30 Modification Commission Special Collector's
261	Feb.	15 Clocks of Rupees
MARI		
9,526	Sept	6 Establishment common
223	June	21 Marine Est from Ru
260	July	21 Madras Lig and Cab 120 1/2 to
5,151	January	9 Master Al 200 to 3
374	October	24 Pilot at C ment, 2 months
88	March	6 Marine P and 1 S
POLIT		
307	May	12 Establishm at Vello The post Establish
427	July	16 (Establish
7,571	August	18 (jore, Do Rupees
537	Sept	29 1 Sirkele, ment, H Apothecar ment, H

June 1861.

to the General Treasury, from May 1847 to April 1861.

TOTAL.				COPPER CENTS.												TOTAL.				Total Silver and Copper Pieces.	Total value of Silver and Copper Coins.
Copper.		Value of Copper Coins.		Single Cents.		Value.		Half Cents.		Value.		Quarter Cents.		Value.		Copper Cents.		Value of Copper Cents.			
P.	Pieces.	RS.	A. P.	Pieces.	RS.	A. P.	Pieces.	RS.	A. P.	Pieces.	RS.	A. P.	Pieces.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
0	0	118,38,828	1,90,946	3	0													177,79,985	26,86,240	15	0
1	0	55,68,932	82,460	6	0													71,18,696	13,78,136	9	0
0	6	70,93,550	1,05,960	7	6													87,36,226	9,70,332	6	6
1	2	77 5 1,321	1,18,886	6	8													117,15,491	20,71,157	6	8
1	8	55,10,710	91,330	0	2													105,25,018	37,98,362	3	2
		18,73,850	1,01,610	2	6													88,08,825	40,38,781	7	6
1	0	52,86,894	98,502	2	6													120,45,186	68,50,604	2	6
5	0	60,68,254	1,27,329	15	6													110,04,454	28,95,956	3	6
2	1	67,83,102	1,20,676	13	1													150,60,462	56,72,726	8	1
2	10	151,29,934	2,59,130	9	10													302,61,410	80,31,375	0	10
2	0	287,57,980	8,56,356	9	0	28,65,100	64,08,120	9	24,36,500	28,801	7	11	8,36,100	4,793	11	2	61,37,300	94,434	15	16	
9	6	271,08,847	5,08,847	11	0	18,73,709	44,421	6	5	7,11,400	7 25	6	5	7,34,060	4,017	0	6	14,19,100	35,283	12	10
8	0	654,68,332	9,02,911	9	6													765,47,679	65,65,064	11	6
0	0	727,50,100	10,22,120	0	0													789,68,833	61,57,118	5	0

(Signed) CHARLES A. ORR,

Met Master

APPENDIX No. VIII.

POLITICAL.

TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

The Resident of Travancore and Cochin has the honor to forward the Administration Reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin for the year 1035 of the Malabar Era, which closed on the 15th of August 1860.

In the following brief remarks the Resident notices the more prominent events which have marked the past year. With reference to financial matters, his remarks apply only to the Malabar year above noted ; but generally it has been thought desirable to bring down the history of the administration of these States to the same period as is embraced in the Reports of other Departments, viz., to the 1st May 1861.

The year under report is the third year of the administration of Madava Row in Travancore, and the first year of that of Shungoony Menon in Cochin.

Both of these Officers have been unremittingly engaged in the duties of their office.

JUDICIAL.—There is much reason to believe that considerable improvement has taken place in the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in both States, but especially in Travancore. But the past year has seen no important changes in the tribunals or laws of the country. It has been a year of preparation, rather than of action. That the Courts neither possess nor deserve the confidence of the people is abundantly apparent, and very considerable changes are called for. The plan of these has been matured during the past year, and the necessary enactments having received the sanction of their Highnesses the Rajahs of Travancore and Cochin, are now in the press.

To abridge the number of Criminal Processes, to simplify the form of Civil Procedure, to raise the salaries of Judicial Officers to a respectable amount, to ensure accurate reports of the working of the Courts, and, it should be added, to give to all classes equal access to the seat of justice, are the objects which have been aimed at. The new Regulations embody the Act of the British Indian Legislative for simplifying the forms of Civil Procedure, and virtually convert the Moonsiff Courts into Small Cause Courts, or establish such Courts where required. These Regulations will come into early operation.

POLICE.—The increase of the pay of the Tahsildars in Travancore is an important improvement effected by the Dewan of that State in the past year. A steady improvement in the Department of Police has been in progress since the accession of the present Dewan, and it has continued throughout the past year. Unbiased and undoubted testimony has been borne to the improved demeanor of the Native Officials towards the people generally, and bears out the remarks made by the Dewan in the following report :—

REVENUE CUSTOMS, &c.—The abolition of the Pepper Monopoly took effect from the 1st January 1861, and is, perhaps, the most important event of the past year, but does not affect the revenues now reported on. The effects of this liberal measure will appear in the next report.

A Commission to examine and revise the Tariff of Travancore, in comparison with the revised Tariff of British India, sat for some time during the year, and has made a report which is likely to lead to useful reforms.

EDUCATION.—If to the Rajah's Free School at Trevandrum the Establishments of the Church Missionary Society at Cotyam, and of the London Society at Nagercoil be added, there is, perhaps, no tract of equal size in India, beyond the Presidencies, in which so many English gentlemen of high attainments are engaged in the education of the Natives. All these Institutions were visited by the Resident in the past year, and found in active and efficient operation. The spread of knowledge is very striking, and the desire for it has been evinced by more numerous applications for admission to the schools than could be complied with.

Female education has been in progress throughout the year in the Rajah's Palace, in the Rajah's School for females at Trevandrum, and in numerous Mission Schools.

The Rajah's press, and the Mission presses at Cotyam and Nagercoil, have continued to issue many useful books, both in English and the vernaculars.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The improved state of the finances both in Travancore and Cochin has allowed of the appropriation of considerable sums to works of public utility, and the Dewans of both countries have proved themselves fully alive to the value of these undertakings, which have been liberally sanctioned by the Rajahs.

The principal works in the two States are in close connexion one with the other.

The northern boundary of the Cochin State is the Ponani river, which separates the Cochin territory from the Madras Railway. Over this river, having a breadth of 1,017 feet, His Highness the Rajah of Cochin has sanctioned the construction of a bridge, to place his territories in easy communication with the Railway, and the completion of an existing road to the head of the inland navigation at Trichoor.

This navigation extends, with one interruption only of four miles, to Trevandrum, and Shoranoor or "Rajah's bridge" on the Madras Railway will thus become the station for Trichoor, Cochin, Alleppy, Cotyam, Quilon, and Trevandrum, and the whole of the south.

The bridge is planned on the Railway level, and a branch rail to the head of the navigation will probably eventually be carried over it. The works at the bridge are already in activity.

The works in operation in Travancore are calculated to extend this line of communication to the south of Trevandrum. The "Victoria canal" will add twenty-eight miles of water-carriage from Trevandrum to the rice lands of Nanjinaud; and the southern road by the Arambooly pass to Tinnevely is being thoroughly re-constructed. The trade by this road, even in its present state, is very large. The carts passing the Arambooly gate in the past season varied from five thousand to ten thousand per month.

Alleppy, the commercial capital of Travancore, is situated in the centre of this line of communication. The town stands on a narrow strip of sand, which separates the sea from the large backwater or estuary. An artificial canal brings the trade through the town to within a furlong of the sea. A remarkable mud bank renders the Alleppy roads a safe anchorage, and the port is open throughout the year.

Several works for the improvement of this Port proposed by Hugh Crawford, Esq., the Commercial Agent of his Highness the Rajah, have been carried on under the supervision of that gentleman.

The canal has been extended so as to afford additional frontage, and now passes through the timber depôt.

A Lighthouse in the form of a handsome Doric column, of 100 feet, has been carried up to the 84th foot; and a lantern with apparatus for a revolving light of strong power, is under preparation by Messrs. Stevenson and Co., of Edinburgh.

A Railway has been constructed along the principal street of the Town, passing through the Custom-house yard, and the Government Salt Depôt, across the sand bank to the sea side. The Railway is about three-quarters of a mile in length. It has been constructed with rails recovered from a wreck, and sold on the Coast at about £5 per ton. Owing to this circumstance, and the use of butt ends of timber from the Government yard, the cost was only 8,000 Rupees for the three-quarters of a mile.

The locomotive employed is an elephant.

The merchants gladly avail themselves of the Railway at a cost of 4 Annas per candy (of 600 lbs.), being 2 Annas below the cooly hire, with a considerable saving of property formerly pilfered.

In the first four months, the returns have been about 1,800 Rupees, or more than 100 Rupees per week, which on an outlay of only 8,000 Rupees promises to be highly remunerative, and offers encouragement to the introduction of cheap Street Railways.

Port dues at a moderate rate have been levied on the shipping at Alleppy, and will cover the annual expenses of the light, and cover the interest of the money expended on the Lighthouse. The receipts up to the end of April have been Rupees 3,867.

The work next in importance and connected with the above, is a road, described in the Dewan Madava Row's report, from the edge of the backwater opposite to Alleppy across the mountains to Madura.

In the days of the Pandiyan dynasty of Madura, an extensive trade was carried on over the Ghâts, between the two countries, and the traces of the old paved Ghâts are yet visible.

Sufficient trade still struggles over the mountains to prove that if proper roads be constructed, it will be extensive and lucrative. The products of the two sides of the mountains are very different, and their interchange is now carried on by circuitous and expensive routes, by Palghat and Palamecottah. The ginger, pepper, betelnut, cocoanuts, &c., of Travancore, and the cotton, piece goods, yarn, tobacco, and red chillies, &c., of Madura and Tinnevely, will be conveyed by the mountain-road as soon as it is made practicable and when the last remains of the jealous system which led to the discouragement of trade for fear of injuring the monopolies have disappeared. About fourteen miles of the road have been completed in the past year.

The above system of works is being steadily pressed forward.

POLITICAL.—On the 18th August 1860, his Highness Martanda Vurnah, Rajah of Travancore, died, after a reign of thirteen years, and was succeeded by his nephew Rama Vurnah.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Extensive tracts of forest land both in Travancore and Cochin appear to be well adapted to the cultivation of coffee and of tea. * * * *

The opening of the first coffee plantation in the mountains of Cochin by a European settler (Mr. E. Mead), is an occurrence of the past year worthy of note.

FINANCIAL.—The reports of the Dewans of Travancore and Cochin, show the finances of these kingdoms to be in a satisfactory state.

In Travancore the liquidation of the only debt which the State owes, amounting now to little more than 2 lacs, has been steadily continued, and notwithstanding the liberal outlay on public works and other improvements, the cash balance has risen from Rupees 5,44,583 to 7,64,698.

In Cochin a further investment of 50,000 Rupees in the public funds was effected, raising the funded property of the State to 10½ lacs.

DEWAN'S REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRAVANCORE, FOR THE YEAR 1035 (1859-60).

JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.—There is no doubt that the administration of this branch of justice has been improving. The people are becoming better acquainted with their rights, and the Courts in general are impressed with a stronger sense of responsibility.

The following statement shows the amount of work that devolved on the Courts in the year under review :—

Courts.	Civil Suits.					Re-investigation Suits.					Amount of institution and other fees. Rupees.
	Pending on the 1st Chin- gom 1035 (1859-60).	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	Pending on the 1st Chin- gom 1035 (1859-60).	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending investigation.	
Appeal Court.....	236	252	488	150	338	52	36	88	27	61	5,091
Zillah do.	591	1,232	1,823	1,203	620	...	...	...	...	...	18,959
Moonsiff do.	867	4,497	5,364	4,600	764	...	...	...	...	...	9,058
Total..	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	52	36	88	27	61	33,108

The following comparison may not be without interest :—

Year.	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Fees collected, Co's Rupees
1034—1858-59.	1,928	5,834	7,762	6,068	1,694	27,201
1035—1859-60.	1,694	5,981	7,675	5,953	1,722	33,108

The administration of Civil justice is far from being sufficiently rapid. The existing system is at fault in a great measure, and hence measures are in contemplation, and will be before long carried out to correct the evil of delay.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The improvement in this Department of justice has been more marked. The work of the Courts is better done both as regards quality and time,

though there is yet ample scope for further improvement. The quantity is represented below :—

Year.	Cases.					Prisoners.			
	Remained.	Filed.	Total.	Decided.	Remaining.	Remained and admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Total amount of rations.
1034—1858-59.	126	832	958	859	99	2,174	1,852	322	5,091
1035—1859-60.	99	935	1,034	998	36	2,694	2,351	343	7,925

The very small number of cases which remained on the file at the end of the year, viz., 36, is certainly satisfactory.

The measures of reform above alluded to will, it is hoped, much improve the administration of criminal justice also.

POLICE.—In the year under review 6,749 cases were taken cognizance of by the Police.

At the end of the year, scarcely any arrears of business remained.

Of the above number of cases, about 82 per cent. were petty cases, and only 18 per cent. were of greater gravity.

The responsibility of the Detective Police has been better defined and more stringently exacted, and the impression has been strengthened that the laws would be enforced impartially against all offenders alike.

In short, in the management of the Police as well as other branches of the administration in general, it has always been borne in mind that steadily directed and constantly sustained exertion to ensure the right performance of duties on the part of the numerous servants of the Sirkar, among whom power is distributed is, not unfrequently, productive of no less public good in the aggregate, though in a silent and unstriking way, than occasional single efforts even though great and remarkable.

An idea of the mass of crime proved against individuals may be formed from the subjoined statement of punishments awarded by the Criminal Courts of the country in committed cases.

Courts.	No. of persons fined.	Do. imprisoned with hard labor.	Do. imprisoned without hard labor.	Do. flogged.	Do. flogged and imprisoned with hard labor.	Do. imprisoned and to find security.	Do. imprisoned with hard labor and to find security.	Do. flogged and imprisoned without hard labor.	Do. sentenced to capital punishment.	Total
Criminal Courts.....	399	128	217	34	132	4	1	3	...	918
Sessions do. ..	35	28	25	..	52	...	1	...	...	141
Appeal do. ..	...	19	30	...	50	...	...	...	...	99
Total...	434	175	272	34	234	4	2	3	...	1,158

Promptitude in the disposal of Police cases is still a want, but to a much less extent than before. To attain that degree of speed, however, which is desirable, the number of Police Officers and their Establishment have to be increased at a considerable additional cost. But this and other improvements may be expected to follow the increased prosperity of the finances of the State.

The great diminution of complaints, the infrequency of robberies attended with violence, the use of the high ways at all hours of the night, are some of the facts that bear favorable testimony to the improved efficiency of the Police.

JAIL.—At the end of the year, there were 578 convicts, of whom four were females. Of the above number

38 were life prisoners.				
36 sentenced to imprisonment for periods from 16 to 28 years.				
29	do.	do.	do.	11 to 15 „
110	do.	do.	do.	6 to 10 „
The rest	do.	do.	do.	less than 5 „

The total number of deaths in the jail was 56.

There was but one instance of escape from jail. The fugitive was soon recaptured.

LAND REVENUE.—The year under review cannot be said to have been unfavorable to agricultural prosperity. The Land Revenue accordingly amounted to upwards of 14½ lacs of Rupees.

As the taxes on land are levied generally without reference to the area under cultivation in the particular year, the aggregate revenue fluctuates, but within very narrow limits, unless in seasons of general failure of the periodical rains, in consequence of which extraordinary remissions are granted.

The value of landed property has greatly risen, and the profits of agriculture have been great, owing to the rise of prices, and owing also to the Sirkar limiting its demand to taxes fixed, when prices were very low.

Under the powerful stimulus of these high profits, cultivation has been extending.

CUSTOMS.—The Customs Revenue of the year 1835 amounted to about 2,19,000 Rupees, being somewhat less than that of the preceding year. The decline arose chiefly from the smaller imports of cotton, piece goods, copper, and cattle.

The total tariff value of exports was nearly 18 lacs of Rupees, and that of imports 12 lacs.

But the tariff value of exported goods is much below the market value, and these estimates do not include the exports and imports of goods constituting Sirkar monopolies, viz, timber, cardamoms, pepper, salt, tobacco, &c. Making allowance for these, and including the value of goods imported duty free, the actual value of exports may be estimated at upwards of Rupees 33 lacs, and that of imports at much upwards of 22 lacs, making a total of upwards of 55 lacs.

The following statement shows the quantities and tariff values of the chief exports :—

Articles.	Quantity.		Rupees.
	Candies.	lbs.	
Coppra.	27,286	105	6,13,064
Chickney.	2,579	225	3,13,209
Cocoanut-oil ...	2,106	375	1,09,024
Coin.	12,116	457½	1,51,763
Dry ginger.	2,444	251	1,39,682
Molasses.	950	773¾	32,591
Tamarind.	9,314	438¾	69,128
Turmeric.	468	461½	14,070
Jaggery.	3,277	7½	23,414
Dry fish.	5,200	...	29,715
Pinnaca or laurel nut-oil....	1,018	187½	20,752
Coffee ...	97	557	8,397
Cocoanuts ... No.	54,32,547	...	58,221
Timber of several descriptions ...	.....	...	89,123
Total			16,72,453

The trade of Travancore will be placed on a sounder footing if the produce of the country sent from its ports to those of British India be admitted duty free. This concession has been solicited by the Sirkar, and the British Government has assented to it in principle, and will, it is hoped, soon give it practical effect.

SALT.—The sales of Salt are shown below :—

Year.	Quantity sold.	Amount
	Parrabs.	Rs.
1034—1858-59	13,69,907	3,59,088
1035—1859-60.....	13,13,209	3,86,687

The aggregate salt revenue of this year shows an increase of about Rupees 27,600, which is the result of enhanced sale prices. The prime cost of Bombay and Goa salt rose to the unprecedentedly high figure of 43 Rupees per coomb.

TOBACCO.—The revenue under this head has had a considerable increase. The sales of the year under review have yielded the unprecedented amount of 3,12,182 Rupees above those of 1034.

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 13,69,572

„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 17,11,754

This result is due to increased consumption of Sirkar Tobacco, and to enhanced selling prices.

PEPPER.—The revenue derived from Pepper was also most satisfactory.

	Candies.	Rs.
In 1034—1858-59.....	2,386½	1,87,824
„ 1035—1859-60.....	559,958½	4,53,024

The quantity sold in this year, viz., about 6,000 candies was the highest for several years past.

The prices realized were from 71 to 79½ Rupees per candy.

OTHER ARTICLES.—The revenue derived from cardamoms, ivory, bees-wax, &c., was,

	Cardamoms.			Ivory.			Bees-wax.		
	Cds.	lbs.	Rs.	Cds.	lbs.	Rs.	Cds.	lbs.	Rs.
In 1034—1858-59. . .	172	247½	1,55,525	2	108½	3,707	10	170	2,987
„ 1035—1859-60.	156	473½	1,18,280	1	214½	2,162	7	45	2,376

MISCELLANEOUS.—The revenue under this head, was,

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 3,18,667

„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 4,35,521

MINT.—The profit derived from the Mint, was,

In 1034—1858-59Rupees 3,510

„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 3,136

ARKARRI.—The revenue derived under this head, was,

In 1034—1858-59.....Rupees 60,952

„ 1035—1859-60..... „ 58,147

EDUCATION.—His Highness the Rajah's School continues its useful career. The thirst for knowledge is sensibly increasing among the people, and the Masters are much embarrassed by the numerous pressing applications that pour in for admission.

The energies of the Students have been stimulated by rewards, and the most advanced of them have been encouraged to resort to the Presidency College at Madras in search of higher attainments.

The advantages of the Institution have since been extended to a larger number of pupils.

The District English and Vernacular Schools also are getting on tolerably well under the superintendence of the Reverend C. Mead. About 700 Scholars are under instruction; and though the knowledge communicated in these Schools is, has yet, very elementary, it will, it is hoped, correct many popular errors; as for instance, in regard to Geography, and lead to further progress hereafter.

There are two Girls' Schools also, one for English and the other for the vernacular. These, especially the former, need improvement.

The Mission Schools are doing their work as usual. The well-conducted Seminaries at Nagercoil and Cottyam especially must be the means of diffusing much useful knowledge.

The increasing prevalence of the English language, the amount of general knowledge and intelligence shown by numbers of the people, the growing taste for books and newspapers, are some facts which are indicative of a change, which has yet only commenced, but which, it is hoped, will progress with increasing rapidity every year.

PUBLIC WORKS.—This fine country would benefit much by due attention to public works which it requires. But little could be done in this direction when the finances were in a state of great embarrassment. As soon, however, as they were placed in better order, application was made by the Sirkar to the Madras Government for the occasional services of the Engineer of the neighboring British Districts of Tinnevely and Madura. That Government replied that they were unable to spare the Engineer's services, as he already had much to do, but suggested the appointment of a District Engineer for Travancore. Considering that great and costly works requiring uninterrupted attention

as well as scientific skill were to be undertaken, an arrangement was made with the Cochin Sirkar, and Mr. J. Collins was appointed an Engineer for the Travancore and Cochin States, and suitable Office and other Establishments were also sanctioned.

The following are the chief public works undertaken, and opposite each is given its roughly estimated cost :—

	RS.
1. A canal to extend from Trevandrum to the Nunjinaud or the most southern Districts, estimated to cost.....	7,00,000
2. The thorough repair or more properly the re-construction of the great southern road from Trevandrum to Palancottah.....	30,000
3. The construction of several new branch roads... ..	25,000
4. A small canal at Alleppy on the sea-beach to facilitate the carriage of goods to and from the port... ..	10,000
5. An iron railway to be worked by animal labor at the same port for the same purpose.....	12,000
6. A good light house at the same port with a catadioptric illuminating apparatus sufficiently powerful to mark the port in the periods of the monsoon.....	35,000
7. A tolerably good road accessible to carts, the greater part of the way leading from Cottyam to the interior almost at the foot of the Ghâts.....	23,000

This is quite as much as can at present be done.

Of these works, the 4th, 5th and 7th, may be considered almost completed. The rest are in progress and will be steadily pushed on.

The work first in the list was designated the Victoria Martanda canal, by his late Highness Martanda Vurmah Maha Rajah, by whom it was commenced to commemorate the occasion of his Highness' receiving a gracious letter and marks of regard and esteem from Her Majesty the Queen of England.

The work last in the list is intended ultimately to extend to the Dindigul valley of the Madura District, so as to lead to the establishment of a useful trade between the two countries. The District Engineer of Madura has been authorized by the Madras Government to explore the Ghâts, and to make a good trace of a road. If it turn out that a road can be made at a cost not incommensurate with the value of the traffic which may be expected to spring up, the Travancore Sirkar will gladly undertake the construction of the road, costly as it may be.

Much good to the country in general is anticipated as the result of these important works.

Nothing new has been done in regard to irrigation works. Their preservation has had the usual amount of attention, which, however, it must be confessed, falls short of the requirements of the case. But impressed as the Sirkar is with a full sense of the importance of these works, the Sirkar will gladly extend the operations of the Public Works Department in this direction also as soon as it is able to do so.

The means of keeping public works in good order have been planned, and to a certain extent carried out. Moderate tolls are to be levied at convenient points on the lines of communication, and port dues at Alleppy.

It is but right to add that the remarks made under the head of Public Works apply to progress made up to the present period, while those made under other heads apply only to the year 1035.

MARINE.—Sea going vessels built and repaired at Alleppy and Quilon, were,

ALLEPPY.								QUILON.									
Built.								Built.				Repaired.					
Year.	Brig.	Schooner.	Brigla.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Patamar.	Total.	Repaired.	Brig.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.	Schooner.	Padow.	Dhoney.	Total.
1034	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	5	6	0	4	0	4
1035	0	1	1	2	3	5	12	0	1	0	5	3	9	1	1	3	5

The number of port clearances granted, were,

Year.	Alleppy.	Quilon.
1034	473	153
1035	560	178

MILITARY.—There is nothing new to be reported under this head.

POPULATION.—Is no doubt as rapidly increasing as any where. There is stimulus and few checks to its growth.

FORESTS.—Continue to be worked as usual. The work, however, is becoming more and more difficult every year from the exhaustion of the Forests favorably situated. There are splendid Forests which have not hitherto been touched, and which are sure to yield very valuable timber, but the problem to be solved is, how to get down their timber to the coast. Perhaps it is feasible to blast the rocks in the beds of the rivers that come down from the Forests, and make them just fit to bring down timber. The subject is as difficult as it is important, and will have to be carefully considered by the Engineers.

The operations of the Sirkar in the Forests, in the year under review, were by no means more extended than those of the preceding year. But those of private traders are

increasing, and the Sirkar's gains have augmented, as will be seen from the subjoined statement of the Cootaunum Timber fees collected by the Sirkar for several years.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
	RS.		RS.		RS.
1015	413	1022	4,281	1029	3,902
1016	2,599	1023	3,870	1030	7,126
1017	2,443	1024	3,127	1031	7,518
1018	2,137	1025	2,760	1032	10,433
1019	1,868	1026	2,032	1033	10,869
1020	2,332	1027	2,300	1034	11,446
1021	3,334	1028	2,397	1035	12,038

Cardamoms form the most important yield of the Travancore Forests. The crop of the year 1035 was only 84 candies, while that of the previous year was 159 candies. The crop is very variable indeed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The benefits of medical aid have certainly been extended.

The undermentioned statements furnish an idea of the work done in the Hospitals.

Station.	Year.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Died.	Remaining.	Comparative number of sick between 1034 and 1035.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Trevandrum	1035	71	371	442	322	43	77	23	...
Quilon	1035	7	36	43	27	4	12	...	13
Allepey	1035	34	113	147	115	3	29	23	...

Out-patients treated at the Trevandrum Charity

Hospital during the year..... 1,351

Do. do. at the Dispensary..... 1,231

Total 2,582

An Inspector of Vaccination has been appointed, whose duty is to visit each District at irregular periods and examine the returns of the Vaccination, and see that a proper supply of vaccine lymph is kept up.

The number of Vaccine cases, were,

In 1034..... 18,624

„ 1035..... 12,777

5,847

This difference though large, is not in reality so; the number vaccinated in 1035 is more approximate to the truth. Since the appointment of the Inspector the returns have been more correctly kept and checked.

OBSERVATORY.—The Director has been absent in Europe on leave, and the routine work of the Observatory is carried on by his Establishment.

The Director states that he is usefully engaged in Europe in connection with the Observatory here, and the cause of science in general.

With every disposition on the part of the Sirkar to advance science, it can no longer conceal from itself the fact that the Observatory has led to no results commensurate with the outlay made by the State. The Director is undoubtedly a person of very high scientific attainments, and nothing can surpass his zeal. But the instruments are old, and cannot be expected to give striking results attainable only by such as have been brought to the highest state of perfection. Besides this, the sciences forming the subject of inquiry in the Observatory have themselves apparently arrived at a stationary point.

On the return of the Director from Europe, he will probably be glad to give a new and much more useful direction to his labors.

THE MUSEUM continues to be an object of interest to the natives of the country. It has received some useful additions in the way of pumps, water-wheels, and models of such machinery.

THE PRESS.—This is making itself more and more useful in every way.

FINANCIAL.—The finances in this year appeared at one time to approach a position of difficulty. Jaffna tobacco, the monopoly of which is the largest source of revenue to the State, rose enormously in price, owing to partial failure of the crop in Ceylon, and other causes. The Sirkar had to pay very much in excess of the usual rates. Then again, the price of foreign salt also rose unprecedentedly high. Some temporary additional taxation became unavoidable, and the enhancement of the selling prices of tobacco and foreign salt appeared the least objectionable mode. The wealth of the people had much increased under the combined influence of several causes, and wages were higher than ever. It was felt that the increase of indirect taxation on an article of luxury, and on one which, though a necessary, is consumed but in small quantities, would hardly be felt as a pressure under the circumstances. The result was not disappointing, but the contrary. It is remarkable that the tobacco revenue rose in a single year to the extraordinary amount of 17 lacs of Rupees, and the people hardly felt it. It is satisfactory to add that the price of Jaffna tobacco has since been lowered to its former level; and the finances have hitherto enabled the State not only to meet its ordinary expenditure, but to liquidate past debts, to make costly reforms in some directions, and to undertake public works on a satisfactory scale,

The total amount of revenue, was,	
In 1034.....	Rupees 42,77,119
„ 1035.....	„ 51,41,918

. And the disbursements,	
In 1034.....	Rupees 40,03,588
„ 1035.....	„ 46,40,784

**GENERAL REPORT ON COCHIN FOR THE YEARS 1034 (1858-59) AND
1035 (1859-60) M. E.**

JUDICIAL.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The subjoined are statements of Civil Suits filed and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Ernacollum and Trichoor, and in the Appeal Court in the years under report, and of those remaining on the file.

Civil Suits in the two Zillah Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59.)	530	1,024	1,554	1,033	521
1035 (1859-60.)	521	1,181	1,702	1,023	679

Appeal Suits.

Years.	Remaining on the File.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59.)	112	91	203	66	137
1035 (1859-60.)	137	94	231	87	144

Civil Decrees executed.

Years.	Executed.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59).....	417	3,548
1035 (1859-60).....	403	3,625

The subjoined are statements of Criminal Cases filed and decided in the Zillah Courts, and of those committed for trial.

Criminal Cases in the Zillah Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59)	39	164	194	159	35
1035 (1859-60)	35	185	220	196	24

Criminal Cases committed for trial by the Subordinate Courts.

Years.	Remaining on the file.	Filed.	Total.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59)	12	72	84	63	21
1035 (1859-60)	21	49	70	60	10

The subjoined statement exhibits the number of Criminal Cases remaining undecided in the Appeal and Zillah Courts, and the number of Prisoners in the Ernacollum and Trichoor Jails, in the years under report; and also the time the Cases were pending before the Courts.

In 1034 (1858-59)			In 1035 (1859-60.)		
Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.	Number of Cases.	Number of Prisoners in the Jail.	Number of years the Cases were pending.
3	8	2	4	10	2
32	67	1	30	21	1

Subjoined is a statement of Police Cases filed and disposed of by the District Police Officers, in the year under Report.

Years.	On the file.	Disposed of.	Remaining.
1034 (1858-59).....	887	825	62
1035 (1859-60).....	..	..	...

JAILS.—The same as in the previous Reports.

Statement showing the Revenue collected in the years under report.

		1034 (1858-59)			1035 (1859-60.)		
Amount of Land Revenue collected.....		RS	A	P	RS	A	P
		4,60,038	9	3	4,74,147	6	0
		Export.			Import.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Customs. {	1034 (1858-59)...	11,642	10	4	19,029	13	0
	1035 (1859-60)...	12,193	0	9	27,724	8	9
Excise or Abkarry.....		6,089	13	2	5,680	7	4
Stamps.....		3,633	11	10	2,702	2	8
Salt.....		1,71,476	7	10	1,96,100	8	8
Tobacco.....		84,086	9	11	73,004	5	3
Teak and blackwood logs, &c.....		44,016	7	2	45,942	15	4
Pepper.....		191	2	6	2,285	6	3
Cardamoms and other Forest produce.....		3,263	13	5	3,071	0	4
Miscellaneous revenue.....		94,200	3	11	84,093	12	6
Balance in the Treasury.....		1,12,102	2	0	1,02,205	13	9
Total...		10,18,759	15	9	10,29,151	7	7

MARINE PORTS AND HARBOURS.—The same as in the previous Reports.

List of Vessels built and repaired within the Cochin Territory, during the years 1034 and 1035, M. E.

Where built or repaired.	Names of Owners or Agents.	In 1034 (1858-59.)				In 1035 (1859-60.)			
		Newly built.		Repaired.		Newly built.		Repaired.	
		Brigs or Schooners.		Brigs or Schooners.		Brigs or Schooners.		Bagala.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Muttoncherry in Cochin	Ramanen from Jaffna...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Koory Coya Kamathy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jews' Town do. ...	Meeran of Cochin...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Cherria Coonhen of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Cherloye in Cochin....	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Ismael Cachicar, Cochin.	...	...	1	250	...	...	...	...
Do. do. ...	Cherria Hanood.....	...	...	1	250	...	...	...	...
Cochooangady in Cochin.	Arab Sheik Dyan.....	...	...	...	...	1	450	...	...
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	100
Do. do. ...	Do. do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	75
Jews' Town do. ...	Do. Hyde Aboushier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	175
Do. do. ...	Do. Shaik of Arabia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	150

FORESTS.—Nothing new under this head.

EDUCATION.—As in the previous Reports.

POST OFFICE.—As in the previous Reports.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The amount expended in the years under report on the Anicut, in the Chittoor District, and on other Public Works, was as follows:—

In 1034 (1858-59) Rupees 57,845 0 9

„ 1035 (1859-60) „ 51,212 11 10

MILITARY.—As before.

POPULATION.—No new census has been taken.

VACCINATION.—Annexed is a statement showing the number of persons vaccinated in the years under report, with the proportion of successful and unsuccessful cases.

Years.	Vaccinated.	Successful cases	Unsuccessful cases.
In 1034 (1858-59).....	8,470	7,813	657
„ 1035 (1859-60)....	9,260	8,388	872

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.—The number of In and Out-patients in the years under report.

Years.	In-patients.			Out-patients.		
	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
In 1034 (1858-59).....	252	218	1	1,486	1,480	...
„ 1035 (1859-60).....	186	182	4	1,402	1,376	26

FINANCIAL.—Subjoined is a statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements in the years under report.

Years.	Receipts.			Disbursements.		
In 1034 (1858-59)	10,18,759	15	9	9,16,554	2	0
„ 1035 (1859-60)	10,29,151	7	7	9,35,360	14	6

Ten laes of Rupees are invested in Government Securities.

(Signed) T. SHOONGONY MENON,

COCHIN, HUZZOOR CUTEHERRY,
31st *May* 1861.

Devan.

(True Copy)

(Signed) F. N. MALTBY,

Resident.

APPENDIX No. IX.

A.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following papers :—

From the Director of Public Instruction.

Submitting report called for in the Proceedings of Government under date 19th August last, with reference to the points noticed in Lord Stanley's Educational Despatch of 7th April 1859. (Here enter 28th January 1860, No. 237.)

Extract from a Minute by the Honorable the President, dated 19th March 1860.

Para. 7. In the last paragraph of his report, Mr. Arbuthnot calls attention to a remarkable fact, that the Natives accept instruction in English without hesitation, because it is the language of their governors, and they are able to understand why the Government, as a matter of convenience, are desirous to extend a knowledge of it among their Native subjects; and that the opposition of the Natives, whenever it has been manifested, has been invariably to the establishment of Vernacular schools.

8. This has, I think, been partly caused by a mistaken course of action on our part. Vernacular instruction has been the plan most in vogue of late years among persons interested in Native education, and a bounty has been given in several indirect ways for its encouragement in preference to English. The pupils at schools connected with the Government are not permitted to commence English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction; Geography and such like science is taught from Vernacular books, and the explanations are ordered to be given in the Vernacular language; and a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language. The Natives cannot understand why we go so far out of our way to encourage Vernacular at the expense of English education. The charge of an additional fee when a boy begins to learn English, is also objectionable, because it opposes an unnecessary obstacle to the boys remaining at school long enough to profit by their education, which, under any circumstance, is so difficult of attainment.

9. The true relations of the English and Vernacular languages in an educational point of view, are, I think, correctly described in the following extract from an address which I recently delivered on the occasion of laying the foundation stone of the Salem Zillah School :
 " I have often heard the claims of the Vernacular and English languages alluded to as if they were antagonistic. This is an entire mistake. They have both of them an indispensable part to perform in the present stage of Indian progress; the one as the language of superior education, the other as the language of popular education, of business, and of common life. They may be cultivated in perfect harmony with each other. Nay, they mutually assist each other. As English is a difficult foreign language, it ought to be

“ taught from early childhood, while the memory is tenacious and the organs of speech are plastic, and children should be continually exercised in turning English into the Vernacular language, and the Vernacular language into English, both in speaking and writing. Thus, neither of them will be learned in a superficial or smattering way; and young people will acquire a variety and wealth of thought and expression which could not be obtained by the study of one language only. The different Native dialects will at the same time be enriched, and a wholesome tendency to assimilation will be established among them by their drawing their scientific and professional terms, and their habits of abstract thought from a common centre.”

10. Before any steps are taken on this point, we should have the opinion of the Acting Director of Public Instruction, to whose exertions during more than sixteen years we are in great measure indebted for our present satisfactory position on the subject of Native education.

ORDER THEREON, 26th March 1860, No. 437.

Resolved that a copy of paragraphs 7, 8, 9, and 10 be furnished to the Acting Director of Public Instruction, and that he be requested to favor the Government with his opinion on the subject discussed in those paragraphs.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read again the following papers :—

From the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th January 1860, No. 237.

Minute by the Honorable the President, dated 19th March 1860.

Order of Government, dated 26th March 1860, No. 437.

Read also the following letter from E. B. POWELL, Esq., Acting Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated 10th April 1860, No. 626.

1. I have the honor to submit the following remarks with reference to the Order of Government, No. 437, dated 26th March 1860.

2. The avidity with which the Natives seek instruction in English, while displaying a disinclination for the establishment of Vernacular schools, appears to me to be the necessary consequence (1) of the Government of the country being in the hands of the British, and (2) of the immense superiority of the ruling nation in arts and sciences. It is to be observed that the partiality for English is not confined to one portion of Hindustan. Mr. Reid, in his last report upon Public Instruction in the North West Provinces, remarks, that the establishment of an English school, instead of provoking resentment, as suggested by Sir George Clerk, is hailed with acclamation. When Mr. Reid, in the course of his official tour, put the question,

"Why do you not send your boys to school?" he often had as a reply, "We will, if you give us an English teacher."

3. Accepting then the fact of the ardent desire of the Natives for instruction in English, and their disregard for Vernacular education, I believe that for some time to come the chief efforts of Government should be directed to the spread of Anglo-Vernacular schools; and that in those schools the Vernacular element should be altogether subordinate to the English one. In expressing myself thus, however, I by no means advocate leaving the Vernaculars in the neglected condition in which they were some years ago; we should keep steadily in view their gradual improvement, but not delude ourselves with the idea that they are capable of a sudden expansion into vehicles of profound thought and instruments of high mental culture. I consider that, so long as India remains in connection with England, the functions of English and the Vernaculars will be precisely those laid down by the Honorable the Governor; viz., that English will be the language of superior education, and the Vernacular that of popular education and of common life.

4. While the principles above enunciated cannot in my opinion be contested, there may still be some difficulty in their application in the organization of schools. For instance, it may be a question, where popular education ends and superior education begins. Perhaps the most correct answer would be that the line of separation will not be an immoveable one, but that just now it should be drawn very nearly where the Natives have fixed the limit of instruction in Village schools. The Taluq schools would seem to be intended for the millions; if so, they certainly do not answer their end, as they are resorted to only by lads seeking an English education. In fact they are neither one thing nor the other; they pertain neither to superior nor to popular education. That they do not operate on the masses is evident from the fact that the whole number of students in them at the close of the last official year was only 2,468; and that, since that date, some have had to be closed, owing to a falling off in the attendance, while several others are for the same reason in a very unsatisfactory condition. This statistical evidence is corroborated by opinions with which I have been favored by Native gentlemen of intelligence acquainted with the subject. I must own, I do not see clearly the course that should be pursued in reference to the masses. I believe they hold themselves at present entirely aloof from Government education, and I fear they will continue so to do till they are leavened by the increasing number of those receiving an English education. The only conclusion I have come to with reference to them is, that Government should in some degree bend towards their views, adopting measures to encourage the gradual introduction of improvements into Village schools, rewarding efficient Masters, and granting annual prizes, rather than attempt to force upon them a superior but totally novel system of education. In this work enlightened Natives, who would look at the subject from a Hindu point of view, as well as from a European one, are in my opinion the persons to whose judgment most weight should be attached. Native Deputy Inspectors, familiar with the prejudices of their Districts, while relieved from subjection to them by a superior education, are the men from whom might reasonably be expected a gradual conciliatory action on the millions, and an eventual reformation of the schools for popular education.

5. While on this point, I am anxious to represent that, I believe it would be highly advantageous for the Taluq schools to be reduced in number and altered in designation. I would not assign schools to Taluqs, but to towns possessing population and wealth sufficient to justify their establishment; and I would then make these schools Anglo-Vernacular ones, and endeavour to raise them to the rank of what is now denominated a Zilla school.

I cannot help regarding every feebly conducted school as not merely thrown away, but as productive of positive injury, both in affording a bad model for imitation to the Natives, and as bringing discredit on the Government system of education.

6. With reference to the question, whether fees should be uniform throughout a school, or should be graduated according to the standard of studies in the several classes, I have long held that the former is the arrangement which should be followed. There is a plausibility about the chief arguments for a graduated fee, viz., that the demand upon the parents should be proportionate to the value of the instruction received by the children; and that, if a higher education is wished for by a few, it should be charged to them alone, and not to those who do not seek it. If the people who send their children to Government schools really paid for the education received, I would not contest the conclusion arrived at. Since, however, the fee is not to be looked upon as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction, but as a security for regularity of attendance and a means of making the people attach a value to education, the arguments lose all force in my eyes. Moreover, I firmly believe that one well educated Native, whose mind and heart have been brought in frequent contact with those of an enlightened European, is a far more efficient lever for raising this country from the depths into which it has sunk, than a hundred others who have acquired a mere smattering of the English language. This view has been taken by others experienced in the work of education in India; and I could name as supporters of it, two of the most distinguished Missionaries that have ever laboured in this Presidency. It follows then that our great aim should be to encourage the higher grades of education, and not to discourage them, as a graduated scale of fees necessarily does. Before leaving this subject, I would point out a striking inconsistency that attaches to most of those who advocate graduated fees. The majority of these gentlemen think scholarships advisable, and even necessary, to encourage continuance in study; while the measure they recommend in respect to fees is in direct antagonism to such continuance.

7. Having now discussed, I fear at too great a length, the points referred to me for my opinion, I venture to suggest to Government that no change of a radical character in the present educational arrangements be carried out till the return of Mr. Arbuthnot from England.

ORDER THEREON, 3rd May 1860, No. 655.

The Government are much indebted to Mr. Powell for his clear exposition of his views on the subjects referred to him by their Orders of the 26th March last. Much weight is due to his opinion upon those points, but the Government agree with him that the consideration of any radical changes in the present educational arrangements may properly be deferred until Mr. Arbuthnot's return from England.

2. There is, however, one matter on which the Government should not delay to take action, and that is the substitution of a uniform fee for fees graduated according to the standard of studies prosecuted in the several classes. The Acting Director will be so good as to explain precisely what arrangement he would recommend for carrying out this object.

3. The Government now resolve to forward Mr. Arbuthnot's report of the 28th January last, with the subsequent correspondence to the Government of India,

in continuation of their letter to that authority under date 23rd November 1859. A copy of all the papers will also be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

4. With respect to the Training schools proposed by Mr. Arbuthnot to be established in the Northern Circars, the Ceded Districts, and the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, the Government quite agree with him that these Schools should be set up at the public expense as soon as funds are available for the purpose. They consider too that advantage should be taken of any opportunities that may offer for promoting the establishment of one or more Training schools for females, either by grants-in-aid or by the establishment of such schools under the direct management and control of the Director of Public Instruction.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Coonoor, 31st October 1860, No. 2,003.

1. In the Proceedings of Government, under date the 30th May last, No. 786, the Governor in Council expressed his approval of certain proposals made by the late Acting Director of Public Instruction, with a view to the introduction of a uniform rate of fee into the Government schools, and directed him to issue instructions to the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of schools to investigate and report upon the particular fees most suitable for the several schools, in order that the new system might be brought into operation on the re-opening of the schools after the summer vacation.

2. The reports of the Inspectors had not been received when I resumed charge of my Office at the end of June, and as none of them reached me until after the schools had re-opened, and one of them not until the 10th ultimo, I have deemed it advisable to postpone the introduction of the proposed change until after the Christmas vacation, in order that the Government may have an opportunity of re-considering it, with reference to the objections which have been urged against it by several of the Inspectors and Masters of schools.

3. In determining the rate of fee that would be most suitable in different localities, the Inspectors were directed to have regard to the following principles :—

- (1.) That the rate of fee should be adapted to the wealth and enlightenment of the locality.
- (2.) That the amount likely to be realized under the new system should not fall below the sum at present received.

4. Before proceeding to review the recommendations of the Inspectors, I will briefly notice the arrangements at present in force, and the principles upon which they were settled. The schools supported by Government in the Provinces, are divided into three classes—Provincial, Zilla, and Taluq schools. There are a few schools of an intermediate class designated as Anglo-Vernacular schools, but at present the course of instruction in them is very much the same as in the Taluq schools, and the only difference is that the

- . Masters are more efficient and more highly paid than the Taluq Schoolmasters. The course of instruction laid down for the Taluq schools rises from the rudiments of the Vernacular language of the District (a knowledge of the alphabet being required on admission)

5TH CLASS.

TAMIL,

Prose. Panchatantra.

Poetry. Niti Neri Villakam.

Grammar. Pope's Third Grammar.

OR TELUGU.

Prose. Niti Chandrica.

Poetry. Niti Sangraham.

Grammar. Andra Vyakaranam.

ENGLISH.

Prose. Supplement to the 4th Book of Lessons, Irish Series.

Poetry. Selections in English Poetry, No. 1.

Grammar. Elements of English Grammar published at Madras.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic. Colenso's, Parts I and II to be revised.

Algebra. Colenso's Elementary Algebra in Tamil. The English work to be used as a text book by the Masters of the Telugu schools until a Telugu version is prepared.

Geometry. Translation of Lund's Geometry.

HISTORY.

England. Tamil translation of Morris History of England. Morris History of England to be read in English in Telugu schools until a Telugu version is ready.

GEOGRAPHY.—Manual of Geography published by the South India Christian School Book Society to be used as a text book.

ASTRONOMY.—Hall's Outlines of Astronomy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Adaptation of Whateley's Easy Lessons on Money matters, by A. Govinda Rau.

and of arithmetic, which form the subjects of instruction in the first or lowest class, to the course noted in the margin, which, if properly gone through, is sufficient to impart a good scholar-like knowledge of the Vernacular language of the pupils, a fair acquaintance with the English language, a good knowledge of Arithmetic and of the elements of Geometry and Algebra, a fair knowledge of General Geography and of the leading facts of the Histories of England and India, and some acquaintance with the outlines of Astronomy and the rules of Political Economy. In these schools the study of English is commenced in the second class and prosecuted in the three higher classes. The rate of fee varies. In many of the schools, including all those in the Northern Circars, in the Districts of Nellore, Chingleput, North Arcot, Malabar, and Canara, it is fixed at 2 Annas a month for the first or lowest class, and

at 4 Annas for all others. In South Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, and Madura, there are three rates—2 Annas in the lowest class, 4 Annas in the second and third, and 8 Annas in the fourth and fifth. In Tanjore it is fixed at 4 Annas in the three lowest classes, and 8 Annas in the two highest. These rates were fixed in March 1859, on the revision of the educational establishments pursuant to the orders passed by Government on the scheme of establishments submitted with my letter of the 16th October of the previous year. Up to that time the general scale of fees had been lower, the majority of the pupils in schools of this class paying only 2 Annas a month. It was necessary to raise them in order to provide for the contingent expenses of the schools, which, according to the new scheme, were to be, and are, defrayed entirely out of the school fees.

5. In the Zilla schools of Chittore and Madura the fees are fixed at 8 Annas in the three lower classes, and at 1 Rupee in the three higher. In those at Berhampur, Rajahmundry, Cuddapah, Cuddalore, and Salem, there are three rates—4 Annas, 8 Annas, and 1 Rupee.

6. In the Provincial schools there are three rates, viz., 8 Annas, 1 Rupee and 3 Rupees.

7. In the Zilla schools the scheme of instruction is framed with reference to a division of each school into six classes; and in every class, beginning with the first or lowest, English is taught. In the three lower classes the instruction in Arithmetic, History, and Geography is given in the Vernacular language; in the three higher classes the instruction in these subjects as well as in Geometry, Algebra, &c., is given in English. A similar system is observed in the six lower classes of the Provincial schools, which correspond to the six classes of the Zilla schools; also in the three higher classes of the Provincial schools the Vernacular instruction

is confined to Language. Except, therefore, with reference to the lowest class in the Taluq schools, which is ordinarily composed of very youthful pupils, whose knowledge of their own language is too slight to admit of their entering upon the study of a foreign language, it is incorrect "to say that "the pupils at schools connected with Government are not permitted to commence "English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction," or that "a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language." The scale of fee is determined, not with reference to the language taught, but with reference to the character, generally, of the instruction, the principle being followed of raising the fee as the standard of instruction advances.

8. The following is an abstract of the recommendations* made by the Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors, and Masters of schools, who were called upon by Mr. Powell to report what would be a suitable rate for each of the several schools with which they are connected, upon the plan of charging the same rate in each class.

9. Sir Alexander Grant recommends the following rates of fee :—

For the Taluq schools, 4 Annas monthly.

„ Zilla schools, 8 do. do.

„ Provincial schools, 1 Rupee do.

His recommendation is based on the reports of the Head Masters of the two Zilla schools at Berhampur and Rajahmundry, the latter of whom is strongly in favor of a uniform rate of fee, and of the Deputy Inspectors of the schools in the Godavery and the Kistna Districts. The Deputy Inspector in Vizagapatam recommended a lower rate of fee for the Taluq schools in that District; but for reasons in which I concur, Sir A. Grant prefers the rate proposed by him, viz., 4 Annas. The Deputy Inspector in Ganjam is opposed to a uniform rate as being calculated to reduce the attendance in the lower classes. Sir A. Grant is in favor of an equal rate of fee throughout each school, as tending to induce parents "to leave their children at school for a long enough time to be really benefited."

10. Mr. Fortey recommends, in the event of the proposed change being carried out, the following rates of fee :—

For the Provincial school at Bellary.... 1 0 0

Zilla school at Cuddapah..... 0 12 0

Anglo-Vernacular schools..... 0 8 0

Taluq schools..... 0 4 0

He, at the same time, states that he considers "the introduction of a uniform fee will be "an unmixed evil. He is of opinion that the payment to be made should be determined "by the value of the thing received, as in all business transactions;" that "a low rate of "fee should be demanded for an elementary education, while those who wished to go "through a more extended course should be compelled to pay proportionately. He considers that the schools should eventually be made self-supporting;" "that although "this may not, and probably will not, be effected for a long time to come," "it is an "object which should always be kept in view;" and that "the fees in Government schools "should be raised gradually from time to time with a view to its eventual accomplishment;" that the best way of teaching the people the value of education is to make the

* NOTE.—The original reports are enclosed.

“ school-fee proportionate to that value, not charging the same price for an elementary education as for that requiring an expensive teaching agency.”

11. Mr. Kershaw, the Head Master of the Bellary Provincial school, is of opinion that in those Institutions in which there is a division into different schools, as in the Provincial and Zilla schools, which are divided “ into upper, middle and lower, and upper and lower schools, respectively, a graduated fee is the best calculated to effect the objects required by a capitation fee, viz., to teach the people the value of education and to ensure discipline among the scholars.”

12. He observes that a suggestion made by the late Acting Director to the effect that there should be three rates of fees—one for a Taluq, another for a Zilla, and a third for a Provincial school—appears to him to infer the propriety of a graduated fee for Zilla and Provincial schools, “ for the three lowest classes in the Zilla or Provincial schools correspond, in the quality of instruction, with a Taluq school, and the six lowest classes in a Provincial school correspond in a similar manner with a Zilla school.”

13. Mr. Fowler recommends that if a uniform rate of fee be resolved on, it be fixed at 4 Annas for the Taluq schools and 12 Annas for the Zilla and Provincial schools. He is in favor of charging a lower fee in the lowest class of each Taluq school, and a uniform fee in each Zilla school, and in the six classes of each Provincial school which correspond to the classes in a Zilla school. In the three higher classes of each Provincial school he would charge a rate of fee considerably higher. The Head Masters of the Zilla schools at Chittoor and Cuddalore are strongly in favor of a graduated rate of fee. The latter states the following objections to a uniform rate:—

“ The adoption of a uniform rate is met at the threshold with a difficulty not easily overcome, if it be, as it seems, the object of Government to educate the masses. At what rate it may be asked could such a fee be fixed so as not, on the one hand, to lower the value of education in the eyes of the people, or, on the other hand, to exclude the majority from sharing in its benefits. If to accommodate the bulk of the people, the price of instruction were fixed too low, the wealthier portions of the community would lightly esteem the cheap commodity and undervalue the labours of the teacher; whilst on the other hand, if the fee be too high, the lower classes cannot be expected to avail themselves of the education offered to them. The plan of a graduated fee, in my opinion, meets the wants of all classes of the native population; guarding at the same time the labours of the teacher and the instruction imparted by him from undue depreciation; and acting as an incentive to the pupil to higher attainments in the path of learning.”

14. Colonel Pears is of opinion that if a uniform fee is to be charged, it should be fixed for a Provincial school at 1 Rupee, for a Zilla school at 8 Annas, for a Taluq school at 4 Annas; but he earnestly hopes that “ on re-consideration, the present graduated scale, subject, of course, to modifications from time to time, may be retained.

15. He prefers a graduated scale to a uniform charge for the following reasons:—1st—that by lowering the charge in lower classes, many scholars are attracted to the school who would not join it if a higher payment were demanded, but who, nevertheless, having made some progress and being desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school; 2nd,—that the graduated scale is the most just, the three divisions in a Provincial school being virtually three different schools, and it being unreasonable that a boy in the lowest class of a Provincial school should pay more than a

boy in the highest class of the Zilla school; 3rd,—that the people are well satisfied with the present scale of payments; 4th—that there are two classes of objections to the course “of instruction in the Taluq schools—” while the richer complain that English is not “enough taught, the poor frequently complain that the standard is too high, and that “much is taught which their children do not need.” Colonel Pears does not suppose that “any system could be devised that would entirely obviate both these objections;” but “while the present system with a graduated scale of payments goes far towards doing so, “inasmuch as it provides a higher kind of education for the rich at a higher charge, and “a lower for the poor at a lower charge, the introduction of a uniform rate would “give additional ground for one of these objections, without in the least obviating the other.”

16. Mr. Thompson, the Head Master of the Provincial school at Calicut, believes the present graduated system of school fees to be preferable in many respects to a uniform rate. He observes that in the event of its introduction, the rate which must be demanded in order to prevent any loss in the income from this source, “will press very heavily on “some of the pupils, particularly on those of the preparatory East Indian class.” “The “parents of the advanced pupils have become accustomed to the higher rate of fee, and “pay it, if not with cheerfulness, at least with regularity, and their satisfaction at the “reduction would be small as compared with the discontent felt by the parents of the “less advanced pupils at having to pay a higher rate of fee for the same quality of instruction.”

17. Mr. Scott, the Officiating Head Master of the Zilla school at Salem, is equally opposed to a uniform rate of fee.

18. Mr. Garthwaite, Deputy Inspector of schools in Malabar and Canara, deprecates the change on the ground that if the lowest rate of fee now charged be adopted as the uniform rate, the school fund will be insufficient to meet the expenses they have to bear, while a higher rate would drive away many who now attend the lower classes for the sake of the elementary instruction afforded in them.

19. I concur for the most part in the objections which have been urged by the majority of the Inspectors and Masters who have been consulted in this matter, against the introduction of a uniform rate of fee in each school. I cannot admit the correctness of Mr. Powell's statement that the fee is to be looked upon merely “as a security for regularity of attendance and a means of making the people attach value to education,” and not in any way as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction. In all the existing Government schools, the contingent expenditure, as distinguished from that which goes to defray the payment of salaries, is provided for out of the school fees. In course of time it may be hoped the receipts from this source will considerably increase, as they have done in Bengal, where, in several of the higher schools, the school fees exceed the amount contributed by Government towards the expenses of the school; while in some, the entire expenditure is defrayed from this source; and the schools, instead of being a source of cost, are a source of profit to the State. It appears to me extremely desirable that the scale of fees should be gradually increased, and that it should eventually form an important item in the income of each school. It is the only form in which, with a few exceptions, the people of this Presidency bear any share in the expense incurred in providing them with a sound education; and unless it shall be established beyond a doubt that the present system works prejudicially to the advancement of education, it seems expedient to avoid any measure which would have the effect of reducing the amount derivable from school fees. It is

clear from the reports from which I have quoted, that in some cases, at all events, the adoption of a uniform rate of fee will so reduce the aggregate amount received from this source, as to render it necessary that the Government should make other provision for the contingent expenditure of the schools. It may be true, as is stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute and Mr. Powell's letter, that a graduated scale of fees prevents some pupils from going on to the higher classes who would otherwise do so ; but, unless the lowest rate which is deemed suitable for the lowest classes be applied to all, there is obviously a considerable risk of boys being excluded by a uniform rate of fee from entering the school at all, who under the present system are attracted into the lower classes by the low rate of fee charged in them, and who, as Colonel Pears observes, " having made some progress and being desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school."

20. I cannot admit the inconsistency to which Mr. Powell adverts, as evinced by those who advocate a graduated scale of fees, and at the same time consider scholarships desirable. And here, I would remark that the Inspectors and others who, in the reports herewith transmitted, have urged the retention of a graduated scale, are not, so far as I have had an opportunity of observing, by any means warm advocates of an extensive application of the scholarship system. Mr. Fortey, indeed, who has expressed himself in stronger terms than any of the other Inspectors as to the inexpediency of the proposed change, has more than once suggested to me that scholarships should be entirely reserved for students under training as teachers, on the ground that the inducements which are now held out to the Natives of this Presidency to obtain a liberal education are sufficient, without any additional stimulus in the shape of payments to advanced students. But assuming the fact to be as stated by the late Acting Director, I am unable to see the alleged inconsistency. The number of scholarships given in any one school is usually very limited. They are given as incentives to meritorious scholars, and especially to poor, but deserving, scholars who might otherwise be without the means of continuing their education. The distinction, I take it, is this: By maintaining a uniform rate of fee, the same advantages are held out to the poor as to the rich, irrespectively of the ability or desire manifested by either to profit by these advantages. By offering a limited number of scholarships, deserving students are encouraged, and, if poor, are provided with the means, which otherwise they would want, of continuing their studies. In the latter case the boon is offered, not to poverty, but to industry and ability ; while in the former, it is offered indiscriminately to dullness and intelligence, poverty and wealth. The system of a graduated scale of fees is in accordance with the natural order of things, and with the important principle of adapting the education given to the probable position of the pupils in after-life. To the above, I would add that I very much doubt whether the difficulty which unquestionably exists in filling the higher classes in our schools is attributable in any appreciable degree to the higher rate of fee charged in those classes. In my opinion it is caused principally by the desire which prevails among the pupils and their parents that the former should obtain employment as soon as possible after they have received such instruction as they conceive to be sufficient to qualify them for a subordinate situation in the public service. The Presidency College, in which the scale of fees is the same in all classes of both Departments, is an instance in point. Here it is evident that the difficulty which is experienced in filling the classes of the Senior Department, is in no way connected with the amount of fee.

21. For these reasons, I beg leave to recommend a re-consideration of the orders which have been passed for the entire abolition of the present system of a graduated scale of fees; but at the same time, although I prefer it in principle, and think that in many places it is likely to work better in practice than a uniform rate, I would suggest the adoption of the latter in one or two localities; and if it should be found that under its operation the higher classes are better filled than in those schools in which the graduated scale obtains, there will be no difficulty in extending it. The schools which I would propose to select for the experiment are, the Provincial schools at Bellary and Combaconum, the Zillah school at Salem and the Taluq schools in Tanjore. At all these places the desire for education is, I think, sufficient to obviate the risk of the school fee fund falling so low as to be insufficient for the contingent expenditure.

22. It remains for me to advert to the opinions recorded in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute of the 19th March last, and in Mr. Powell's letter of the 10th of the following month, on the relations of English and Vernacular instruction. Sir Charles Trevelyan considers that of late years an undue preference has been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English instruction, and in proof of this, he draws attention to the following alleged facts; 1st, that the pupils at schools connected with the Government are not permitted to commence English until they have gone through a certain course of Vernacular instruction; 2nd, that Geography and such like science is taught from Vernacular books, and the explanations are ordered to be given in the Vernacular language; and 3rd, that a higher fee is charged for learning English than the Native language. Adverting to the relative claims of the English and Vernacular languages in connexion with Native education, which he has heard alluded to as if they were antagonistic, Sir Charles Trevelyan observes, that "they both of them have an indispensable part to perform in the present stage of Indian progress, the one as the language of superior education, and the other as the language of popular education, of business, and of common life." Mr. Powell entertains similar views. He pronounces an unfavorable opinion on the Taluq schools as being "neither the one thing, nor the other;" as "pertaining neither to superior education nor to popular education." He recommends that their number should be reduced, their designation altered, and that those retained should be raised to the standard of the Anglo-Vernacular Zilla schools. He does not in express terms offer an opinion as to the extent to which the Vernacular languages should be made use of as means of instruction; but from the general tenor of his observations, it is to be gathered that he considers that in schools of this class, the Vernacular should be studied merely as languages; for when he speaks of "not deluding ourselves into the idea that these languages are capable of sudden expansion into vehicles of profound thought," he evidently adverts to the rule at present in force under which what I may term as substantive instruction is up to a certain point imparted in the Vernacular.

23. I have already shown that Sir Charles Trevelyan is mistaken in supposing that the study of English is not commenced at an early stage in the course of instruction. In the Provincial and Zilla schools it is begun in the lowest class, one-third of the entire time allotted to instruction being devoted to the study of the English language, and the remaining two-thirds being divided among the Vernacular language, Arithmetic, History, and Geography, which subjects in the three lowest classes of each school are taught through the medium of the Vernacular. In the higher classes four-fifths of the school time are

given to the English language and subjects taught through its medium. In the Taluq schools, English is begun in the lowest class but one, the instruction in the lowest being confined to reading and writing in the Vernacular, the tables in arithmetic, and perhaps the first of the four elementary rules of arithmetic. The study of English being begun in the second class, is continued in the third, fourth and fifth, but it is taught merely as a language. Such at least is the rule, which however is not universally adhered to. In some of the Taluq schools, owing to the ignorance of the Masters of English, it is not taught at all; while in Malabar, owing to the want of Vernacular books until quite recently, everything, except language, has been taught through the medium of English. Both these defects, as I consider them, are in course of being remedied, the course of instruction in the Normal schools having been so arranged as to provide a sufficient supply of Taluq schoolmasters possessing a fair knowledge of English, while the want of Malayalam school books is being rapidly met.

24. I have more than once explained upon what grounds I consider it desirable that even in the higher schools elementary instruction should be conveyed through the

* Proceedings of Government under date the 4th October 1859, No. 1512, and 13th February 1860, reviewing the Annual Report on Public Instruction for 1858-59, and printed with it.

medium of the vernacular languages; and from the Orders* which I have received, I have been led to infer that the rule laid down on that subject had met with the

approval of the Madras Government and of the Secretary of State. My views on the subject are fully stated in the following extract from my review of the report of the Committee, who prepared the scheme of instruction now in force in the Government schools:—

“ In authorizing the introduction of English at a somewhat earlier stage in the Taluq school course than that at which it has been hitherto permitted, the Director is not influenced by any change in the sentiments which he has long entertained and which he has frequently placed upon record, as to the expediency of imparting all elementary instruction through the medium of the languages in which the pupils are accustomed to speak and think. He is convinced, and the conviction is strengthened whenever he visits a school in which English is made use of as the medium of imparting elementary instruction, that in such schools, even supposing the Masters to be competent English scholars,—a state of things which cannot be looked for for some time to come in the Taluq schools—much of the instruction which is given is absolutely thrown away, owing to the ignorance of the pupils of the medium through which it is conveyed, and that in this way much time is wasted which might be more usefully employed. On this point the Director believes that his sentiments are in accordance with those of the Members of the Committee who drew up the scheme now under consideration, and with those of the majority of persons who have had much practical experience in the business of education in this country; but a contrary opinion is entertained in some quarters, and as it has been lately broached by one of the Inspectors and in some of the leading newspapers, he desires once more to record his views on the subject and the reasons on which they are founded.

“ In the first place, he would remark that the English language is confessedly a very difficult one for foreigners, and that it is only after long and laborious practice in speaking, reading, and writing it that any thing like a ready command of it is to be acquired. It is also in every respect most alien, in regard to form and construction, to the languages of India; and notwithstanding the remarkable facility which the Natives of this country

“ evince in the acquisition of languages, it is well known that comparatively few of the
 “ most advanced Native scholars acquire that readiness and accuracy in speaking and
 “ writing the English language, which is by no means an uncommon accomplishment in
 “ an educated Englishman as regards the languages of Europe. It is one thing to acquire
 “ such a smattering of English as is very commonly possessed by the domestic servants,
 “ and many of the subordinates in the public offices in this Presidency. It is another
 “ thing to acquire such a command of the language as shall qualify the student to receive,
 “ with facility and in an intelligent manner, instruction imparted through its medium.
 “ The latter is a qualification which, circumstanced as the Native pupils usually are, seldom
 “ speaking or hearing the language spoken out of school hours, it is hardly possible for a
 “ very youthful student to obtain; hardly possible, it may be said, for any but a compara-
 “ tively small section of the students who resort to our schools.

“ It may therefore be safely affirmed that, in the case of youthful pupils, a far greater
 “ amount of knowledge may be imparted through the vernacular in a given time than
 “ through English, and that the knowledge acquired through the former is likely to be
 “ much more accurate and real, more clearly impressed upon the mind, and, consequently,
 “ better adapted to inform, train and discipline it than that which is acquired through a
 “ language imperfectly understood, and in the acquisition of which the attention of the
 “ learner must be more or less distracted from the actual subject matter of the lesson by
 “ the difficulties which, at every step, arise from his imperfect acquaintance with the lan-
 “ guage employed by his teacher.

“ For these reasons, the Director is of opinion that even in the higher schools, where
 “ something of a liberal education is attempted to be given, the basis should be laid in the
 “ vernacular. Such a course is by no means incompatible with the accurate study of the
 “ English language and of its literature in the higher classes, and, through its medium, of
 “ those more advanced branches of science in which the vernacular languages fail to
 “ provide the necessary text books.

“ When we come to the lower schools, the absolute necessity of using the vernacular
 “ languages to a considerable extent becomes still more obvious. Under the most favor-
 “ able circumstances the salaries of the teachers must be small, and their qualifications
 “ will be limited in proportion. As a general rule, their education will have extended
 “ over a shorter period than that of their more highly paid brethren, and their ability to
 “ convey instruction through the medium of a foreign language will be proportionately
 “ less. The pupils too will usually continue under instruction for shorter periods, and it
 “ will be the more important that the instruction which they receive shall be imparted to
 “ them in the language most familiar to them.

“ In the lowest, or what may be designated as the primary schools, where the instruc-
 “ tion has to be restricted to reading, writing, and arithmetic, it is clear that unless it be
 “ determined to substitute, or rather to attempt the substitution of English for the verna-
 “ cular languages throughout the country, instruction must be imparted entirely in the
 “ vernacular. It is difficult to over-rate the importance of placing these schools on an
 “ efficient footing, and yet it would be idle to look for any marked improvement in them,
 “ if the system of instruction in the schools of a class immediately above them does not
 “ provide for its being imparted in a great measure through the medium of the vernacular.
 “ The teachers of the Primary schools, in order that they may teach efficiently, must have

“ gone through a course somewhat more extensive than that which they are called upon to teach. It is notorious that, as a general rule, Native students who have received a purely English education are constantly unable to explain in their own language what they have acquired through the medium of English. Provision therefore must be made in the Taluk schools and others of a similar grade for raising up teachers for the Primary schools, and to this end, the vernacular languages must be largely made use of in the former.”

25. The above opinions are not singular. They are shared in by three of the Inspectors at present employed in this Presidency, by Sir Alexander Grant, by some of the leading Educationists in Bernal, and by a large number of persons connected with Missionary education all over India.

26. Colonel Pears, in his report on a tour of inspection in 1858, makes the following remarks :—

“ I wish to submit for your consideration two points which have, in the course of this inspection, impressed themselves very strongly upon my own mind. The first refers to the Provincial and Zillah schools in which the English language is made the chief, if not the only, medium for the communication of substantive instruction. Whatever advantages this system may possess, it is impossible to look closely into the state of a school of this class without perceiving that it has serious disadvantages also. From the main part of the business of the school being carried on in the English language, of which even the most advanced of the scholars have but an imperfect knowledge, and the vernacular language being comparatively little studied or valued, the consequence is that boys never attain to the habit of accurate expression either in the one language or the other ; nor consequently to that of accurate thinking, a habit, I need hardly say, of incalculable importance, morally as well as intellectually, being as essential to truthfulness of character as to intellectual power. I fear from what I have seen that the Mathematical training given in these schools, sound and good though it is, does not do much to counteract this evil. I could not but observe, too, the tendency which this system has to foster a feeling (natural enough under any circumstances) of vanity in the boys. This fault, so opposed to any real improvement, is too often and too plainly betrayed in their demeanor, both in and out of school.”

27. Mr. Fowler, reporting on a school under the management of a Native Committee at Saint Thomas' Mount, writes :—

“ And here I beg to remark on the extreme delusion under which many Natives labor. The managers, I will suppose, wish to teach, and the pupils to learn English as quickly and as well as possible ; and with this I see no room to find fault. The steps taken, however, for effecting the object are most ill-conceived. The vernacular is banished, and English read—spoken, read badly,—spoken ungrammatically, the whole day without any attempt to have the thoughts translated. It would be a great thing, if, by some means, the untrained Native teachers could be convinced that the best way of teaching English is by constant reciprocal accurate translation ; and that loose inaccurate speaking of it prevents boys from gaining any real knowledge of any subject, and lays such a foundation of inaccuracy in language as a basis of sound knowledge can never be raised on. In the school on which I am now reporting, this struck me very forcibly.

"The accompanying table will show that every class obtained a very low average indeed, and this I think is to be put down, not so much to the dulness of the boys, or even to the inefficiency of the teachers, (for, from the intelligence shewn by about two-thirds of the school, it seemed to have been fairly taught) as to the fact that the former were constantly listening to a foreign language, and that consequently they get into the way of listening very little and of understanding less. To attempt to teach Hindu boys Euclid, Algebra, Geography, and History, in English seems to me not a whit less irrational than it would be for a German to open a school in England and banish every language except his own, and then expect the boy to know what he was talking about. The English language is so difficult (indeed any foreign language would be) that instead of dissipating the attention of the boys by trying to make them learn substantive knowledge through it as a medium, it would be vastly better to have nothing but language studied for the first two or three years; by the end of that time, the pupils would have acquired such a command of it that they could learn more of History, Geography, &c., in three months, than would have been learnt in three years according to present practice."

28. Sir Alexander Grant writes:—

"All that I have seen appears fully to bear out Mr. Arbuthnot's opinion that the subjects of rudimentary education should be taught, not in English, but from text books translated into the vernacular. Lower than the fourth class in the Taluk and Zillah schools, boys are certainly not capable of clearly understanding books written in English, and they are only too apt to acquire the words without attaching any definite meaning to them."

29. At the Missionary Conference lately held at Liverpool, which was attended by Missionaries from all parts of the world, great stress is laid on the expediency of making the vernacular languages the medium of all the theological instruction which is imparted to the Native agents destined for employment in the various Missions. While laying down the general principle that with the greater number of such agents "an education through the medium of their own tongue will be found sufficient," that "with others English may be added to a certain extent," and that "with a few, an extensive knowledge of the English language and literature will be found the means of storing their minds with larger knowledge furnishing them for those higher labors to which men of distinguished ability in great heathen cities are constantly called." The Conference* believe that in all cases the more "directly theological portion of their education should be given in the Native language; that in their own tongue they may become perfectly

* Conference on Missions held in 1860 at Liverpool, page 229.

"familiar with all the expressions, texts, technical terms, and phrases which are required in every hour of an active preacher's life: lessons on preaching, specimens of sermons, arguments and discussions should all be given in the Native tongue; and it would be well if in their private reading these Native students used only their vernacular Bible;" or, in other words, that that knowledge which is the most important to the student with reference to his future duties, which it is requisite that he should master with the greatest possible accuracy and precision, and re-produce with readiness and clearness of expression for the benefit of his unlearned countrymen, should be imparted to him through the medium of the language in which he and they are alike accustomed to speak and think.

30. The Committee for the improvement of schools in Bengal, which sat at Calcutta in 1857 and which was composed of *three Inspectors of Schools, two European teachers, employed in Government schools, one Native (the latter, I believe, a teacher,) and one Missionary of considerable experience in education, (the Rev. J. Long.)—referring to a class of schools which had risen up in that Presidency “intermediate between the purely vernacular or Village schools and the English or Zillah schools,” advert to the subject in the following terms:—

* Mr. Hodgson Pratt.
 „ H. Woodrow.
 „ R. B. Chapman.
 Peary Churn Sircar.
 The Rev. J. K. Rogers.
 „ J. Long.
 Mr. Robert Haud.

“The Committee are unanimously of opinion that the tendency of such schools is to “aggravate a very serious evil which has more than once been brought to your notice in “the Reports of the Inspectors of Schools, viz., the substitution of a very imperfect and “inaccurate knowledge of English, with a still smaller knowledge of other things, for that “higher education which, while giving full and accurate information of a practical kind, “would at the same time strengthen the faculties of the mind. Under the present system, “the schools in question merely serve to create a class of persons who, while too ignorant “of English to be able to rise to a higher position in life, and possessing no knowledge or “mental training which would enable them to exercise a healthy or enlightening influence “on those around them, are, in consequence of the superiority which their English school “education gives them in their own eyes, *unwilling to follow the calling of their fathers,* “and are consequently discontented with their position in life. The number of this class “of schools, it may be observed, is increasing rapidly under the grant-in-aid rules.”

“The Committee are sensibly alive to the importance of making the education at “these schools,—acting as they do upon that very important section of the community “known as ‘the middle classes,’—a means of diffusing throughout the country, knowledge “of a practical kind, bearing on the daily wants and occupations of life; and of enlighten- “ing the masses generally. And they firmly believe that to do this, such knowledge should “be imparted through the medium of the *vernacular*. It can hardly be necessary to prove “by detailed arguments, that the medium of instruction for any people should be *their own* “and not a foreign language. The Committee would advert merely to two facts; first, that “knowledge must obviously be more accurate and real when imparted in a language already “familiar than when the medium used is a foreign tongue, the acquisition of which is in “itself difficult; and secondly, that a far greater amount of knowledge can be imparted “through the vernacular in a given time, and for a given expenditure, than through “English; and time and expenditure are important considerations to the classes who “frequent these schools.”

“The only question upon which any difference of opinion exists among the Members “of the Committee is, how far the present class of Teachers and the present text books “are sufficient for the communication of full and accurate knowledge in Mathematics, “History, Geography, and Natural Philosophy. They are, however, quite agreed that all the “requisite means may be provided in a very short time; and that steps should be taken “at once to provide such means.”

31. In regard to the position of the Taluk schools, which Mr. Powell considers to be unsatisfactory and anomalous, as pertaining neither to superior nor to popular education, I would observe that those schools belong to an intermediate grade which cannot be overlooked or omitted in any comprehensive scheme of national education. They are of the class which is referred to in the 42nd paragraph of the Educational Despatch of 1854 as

schools "whose object should be, not to train highly a few youths, but to provide more opportunities than now exist for the acquisition of such an improved education as will make those who possess it more useful members of society in every condition of life." They are essentially *middle schools* corresponding to the middle class schools of England, which in all countries are resorted to by those classes who are able to go through a course of instruction more advanced than that usually imparted in primary schools, but are not in a position to devote to it that time and money which its acquisition through the medium of a foreign language necessarily demands. I do not overlook the fact that the English language, which in most Indian schools takes the place which is occupied by the Greek and Latin languages in the schools and colleges of Europe, being a spoken language and, as the language of the Government, being largely used in the transaction of business, has practical claims in this country, which cannot be asserted in Europe in favor of the ancient languages of Greece and Rome; and on this ground, I would teach it as a language in all schools for which it is possible to obtain Masters at all competent to teach it; but I would not place it as a barrier against the acquisition of much that is likely to prove useful to those who, either from inaptitude for mastering a difficult foreign language, or from want of time, are unable to obtain that mastery over it which is essential to the acquirement of accurate knowledge through its medium, by constituting it the language of instruction in all subjects, except the vernacular language. It appears to me that the existence of such schools as those now under consideration is essential as a connecting link between the highly educated classes, and those whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning; and that instead of, on the one hand, abolishing them, or, on the other, raising the standard of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books. Both these objects are being gradually attained, and several of the schools are in a very satisfactory condition. In some cases, doubtless, the locality was ill-selected, and in others the masters were ill-qualified; and owing to these causes, a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail, which, though requiring much care and consideration, do not, in my judgment, call for any radical changes in the system now in operation.

ORDER THEREON, 19th January 1861, No. 88.

Order of Government, 30th May 1860,
No. 786.

Minute by the Honorable Sir C. Trevelyan,
19th March 1860, in Proceedings of Government, 26th idem.

Letter from Mr. E. B. Powell, Acting Director Public Instruction, 10th April 1860, in Proceedings of Government, 3rd May 1860.

With reference to the papers noted in the margin, the Director of Public Instruction submits his views on the subjects of the introduction of a uniform rate of fee into the Government schools, and of the relations of English and Vernacular instruction in the Educational Scheme for the Madras Presidency.

2. On the first of these questions, the Director has forwarded the original reports made by the Inspectors, Deputy Inspectors and Masters of Schools who were called upon by Mr. Powell to state what would be a suitable rate for each of the several schools with which they are connected, upon the plan of charging the same rate in each class. He has also embodied in his letter an abstract of their several replies.

* The necessity of such a connecting link is forcibly stated in the following extract from Mr. John Fryer Thomas' Minute of the 20th June 1851.

"I will first express my decided conviction that a system, which contemplates only the imparting a high measure

3. With few exceptions, the Officers who have been thus referred to, are opposed to the adoption of a uniform rate of fee. Mr. Arbuthnot states that he "concurs for the most part in the objections which these Gentlemen have urged. He cannot admit the correctness of Mr. Powell's statement, that the fee is to be looked upon merely as a security for regularity of attendance, and a means of making the people attach a value to education, and not in any way as a provision for defraying the expense of instruction. In all the existing Government schools, the contingent expenditure, as distinguished from that which goes to defray the payment of salaries, is provided for out of the school fees. In course of time, it may be hoped the receipts from this source will considerably increase, as they have done in Bengal, where, in several of the higher schools, the school fees exceed the amount contributed by Government towards the expenses of the schools, while in some, the entire expenditure is defrayed from this source; and the schools, instead of being a source of cost, are a source of profit to the State. It appears to him extremely desirable that the scale of fees should be gradually increased, and that it should eventually form an important item in the income of each school. It is the only form in which, with a few exceptions, the people of this Presidency bear any share in the expense incurred in providing them with a sound education; and unless it be established beyond a doubt, that the present system works prejudicially to the advancement of education, it seems expedient to avoid any measure which would have the effect of reducing the amount

of education to a few, exclusively through the medium of English, must fail to produce any great or general effect upon the national mind. It appears to me to reverse the natural order of things,—and that the attempt to educate and enlighten a nation through a foreign language, is one opposed to the experience of all times and countries. English must ever be, in this land, to the mass, an unknown tongue."

"A smattering of English may be acquired by a considerable number about our towns or in immediate communication with the few English residing in India; but the people (the women as well as the men) will, as a whole, only think and speak and read in their native tongues; and their general enlightenment, or education, must, and I believe, can, only be attained through this channel: and a wide basis therefore of a solid, though limited education, through the means of the vernacular languages, must be given to those classes which now receive education, before anything permanent will be effected."

"It is upon this broad basis alone, that the superstructure of a high standard of refined education can, it appears to me, be raised, and the superior acquirements of the few very highly educated be made to tell upon and influence society. For let us suppose that we have some tens or even scores of youths, out of a population of millions,—masters of the higher sciences, well acquainted with all the beauties of Shakespeare, of Milton, and with the learning of Bacon, and with the great master-minds of Europe, and the rest of the people, not the lowest classes alone, left in their hereditary ignorance, and that ignorance, Asiatic."

"How, I would ask, is this mass, wholly unprepared by even an elementary education in western learning, to understand and appreciate the acquirements of the highly educated man? or, how is he to communicate his high attainments in science, and literature to them? and what possible influence would he therefore exercise over them? In Europe, the bulk of the population who receive an education have ordinarily some elementary instruction in the higher sciences—in astronomy, natural philosophy, &c.,—and individuals throughout all grades of society have, some more, some less, knowledge of the higher sciences—and in many cases,—a considerable degree of scientific acquirement, which enables and qualifies some, in all ranks, to appreciate more or less fully the highest discoveries and attainments in science. There is consequently a connecting link, running through all society there, which conveys the highest truths of science in an elementary form to all grades, and the acquisitions of the most advanced minds can be, and are, appreciated by those immediately below them; and through them they filter down to the lower grades, who are prepared in their measure, by elementary instruction, to receive them."

"But what is the case in this country? High acquirements in science, or literature will be appreciated and understood by none, but the few alone highly educated. There is a broad and impassable line between them and all others. I cannot but think it almost certain, therefore, that the only result of a system, which educates a few highly,—and leaves the rest of the population without even elementary instruction, is, to render all the superior acquirements of that few (made moreover at an enormous cost to the State) barren and fruitless as to any general influence upon society."

“ derivable from school fees. It is clear from the reports, which have been quoted, that in some cases at all events, the adoption of a uniform rate of fee will so reduce the aggregate amount received from this source, as to render it necessary that the Government should make other provision for the contingent expenditure of the schools. It may be true, as is stated in Sir Charles Trevelyan's Minute and Mr. Powell's letter, that a graduated scale of fees prevents some pupils from going on to the higher classes who would otherwise do so; but, unless the lowest rate which is deemed suitable for the lowest classes be applied to all, there is obviously a considerable risk of boys being excluded by a uniform rate of fee from entering the school at all, who under the present system are attracted into the lower classes by the low rate of fee charged in them, and who, as Colonel Pears observes, ‘having made some progress, and being desirous of making more, do willingly pay a higher charge as they rise in the school.’ ”

“ The Director adds that he “ cannot admit the inconsistency to which Mr. Powell adverts, as evinced by those who advocate a graduated scale of fees and at the same time consider Scholarships desirable.” He remarks that the Inspectors and others who have urged the retention of a graduated scale are by no means warm advocates of an extensive application of the Scholarship system. But assuming the fact to be as stated by the late Acting Director, Mr. Arbuthnot is “ unable to see the alleged inconsistency. The number of Scholarships given in any one school is usually very limited. They are given as incentives to meritorious scholars, and especially to poor, but deserving scholars who might otherwise be without the means of continuing their education. The distinction is this:— By maintaining a uniform rate of fee, the same advantages are held out to the poor as to the rich, irrespectively of the ability or desire manifested by either to profit by these advantages. By offering a limited number of Scholarships, deserving students are encouraged, and if poor, are provided with the means, which otherwise they would want, of continuing their studies. In the latter case the boon is offered, not to poverty, but to industry and ability; while in the former it is offered indiscriminately to dulness and intelligence, poverty and wealth. The system of a graduated scale of fees is in accordance with the natural order of things, and with the important principle of adapting the education given, to the probable position of the pupils in after-life. It is very doubtful whether the difficulty which unquestionably exists in filling the higher classes in our schools, is attributable in any appreciable degree to the higher rate of fee charged in those classes. In my opinion, Mr. Arbuthnot says, it is caused principally by the desire which prevails among the pupils and their parents, that the former should obtain employment as soon as possible after they have received such instruction as they conceive to be sufficient to qualify them for a subordinate situation in the Public service. The Presidency College, in which the scale of fees is the same in all classes of both Departments, is an instance in point. Here it is evident that the difficulty which is experienced in filling the classes of the Senior Department, is in no way connected with the amount of fee.”

For these reasons, the Director recommends a “ re-consideration of the orders which have been passed for the entire abolition of the present system of a graduated scale of fees,” and suggested “ that the uniform rate be tried in one or two localities; and, if it should be found that, under its operation, the higher classes are better filled than in those schools in which the graduated scale obtains, there will be no difficulty in extending it.” The schools proposed to be selected for the experiment are the Provincial schools at Bellary

and Combaromum, the Zilla school at Salem, and the Talook schools in Tanjore. At all these places the desire for education is, Mr. Arbuthnot thinks, "sufficient to obviate the risk of the school fee-fund falling so low as to be insufficient for the contingent expenditure."

6. It appears to Government that this suggestion to test the working of a uniform rate of fees experimentally, and on a limited scale is judicious, and they resolve to authorize its being acted upon. The Director will take the necessary measures accordingly, and report the result of the experiment when it has had a fair trial.

It is presumed that the rates adopted will be

	Per mensem.		
	RS.	A.	P.
For the two Provincial Schools.....	1	0	0
For the Zilla School at Salem.....	0	8	0
For the Tanjore Taluq Schools.....	0	4	0

7. The remainder of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter, paragraphs 22 to 31, is devoted to discussing the relations of English and Vernacular instruction, in advertence to the opinion expressed by Sir C. Trevelyan, that, of late years, an undue preference had been given to Vernacular instruction to the prejudice of English.

8. The Director General shows that Sir Charles was "mistaken in his supposition" that the study of English was not commenced at an early stage, in the course of instruction followed in the Government schools. In the Provincial and Zilla schools it is begun "in the lowest class, one-third of the entire time allotted to instruction being devoted to the study of the English language, and the remaining two-thirds being divided among the Vernacular language, Arithmetic, History and Geography, which subjects, in the three lowest classes of each school are taught through the medium of the Vernacular. In the higher classes four-fifths of the school time are given to the English language, and subjects taught through its medium. In the Taluq schools, English is begun in the lowest class but one, the instruction in the lowest being confined to reading and writing in the Vernacular, the tables in Arithmetic, and perhaps the first of the four elementary rules of Arithmetic. The study of English being begun in the second class, is continued in the third, fourth and fifth, but it is taught merely as a language." Mr. Arbuthnot repeats at length the reasons expressed by him on former occasions, for which he deems it desirable that even in the higher schools elementary instruction should be conveyed through the medium of the Vernacular language. In these opinions he is not singular. They are shared by three of the Inspectors at present employed in this Presidency, by Sir Alexander Grant, by some of the leading educationists in Bengal, and by a large number of persons connected with Missionary education all over India. In paragraphs 26 to 30, extracts are quoted from the reports of Government Educational Officers and others confirmatory of this statement. In the concluding paragraph of his letter, the Director General adverts to the position of the Taluq schools which Mr. Powell had considered to be unsatisfactory and anomalous, pertaining neither to superior nor to popular education; and observes that these schools belong to an intermediate grade which cannot be overlooked in any comprehensive scheme of national education. It appears to him "that the existence of these schools is essential as a connecting link between the highly educated classes and those whose education is limited to the rudiments of learning; and that instead of, on the one hand abolishing them, or on the other, raising the standard of instruction which they are designed to impart, every effort should be made to improve them on their present plan by providing them with trained teachers and with suitable books. Both these objects are being

"gradually attained, and several of the schools are in a very satisfactory condition. In some cases, doubtless, the locality was ill-selected, and in others the Masters were ill-qualified; and owing to these causes, a few schools have had to be removed to other places, and a few have been abolished; but these are matters of administrative detail, which, though requiring much care and consideration, do not, in Mr. Arbuthnot's judgment, call for any radical changes in the system now in operation."

9. The Government have carefully considered this part of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter in connection with the previous correspondence on the subject, and the conclusion to which they have been led on a full review of all the arguments bearing on the question of the relation to be borne by Vernacular to English education, is, that the system as now prescribed for the Government schools is sound and should be maintained. They likewise concur in the Director's views in respect to the Taluq schools. These schools, it is clear, occupy a very important place in the educational scheme of this Presidency and should be preserved on their present basis. All that is required is to improve them by the provision of competent teachers and suitable school books, wants which are being gradually supplied. The more efficient the Taluq schools are made by these means, and the better the elementary instruction which they thus impart, the greater will be the amount of general good which will be attained.

10. Resolved that a copy of the Director's report, of Mr. Powell's letter, 18th May 1860, of the Government Order, 30th May 1860, and of the above remarks be furnished to the Government of India, in reference to the concluding paragraph of the letter to them under date 3rd May last, No. 656.

11. Resolved also that copies of these papers be forwarded to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in continuation of the Despatch, 7th May 1860, No. 46.

(True Extract).

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,
Chief Secretary.

B.

No. 401.

MADRAS, 11th March 1861.

From

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.,

Director of Public Instruction.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to reply to the Proceedings of Government under date the 11th October last, No. 1,486, communicating the orders of the Governor in Council with reference to the report on the examination of candidates for admission to the Uncovenanted Civil Service held in March last, and calling for my opinion as to whether it is desirable to raise the standard of qualification for the lower grade; all appointments of Rs. 25 per mensem and under, having been exempted from the operation of the Examination rules. I have

deferred replying to this requisition, in order that I might deliberately consider various points in which it appears to me, from an observation of the working of the system during the past three years, that it needs revision. In considering the subject, I have had an opportunity of examining the annual reports of the Civil Service Commission in England, the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Civil Service appointments which was published a few months ago, and the regulations which were made in 1857 for the examination of persons desirous of entering the Civil Service of Canada; and it may be well that I should preface the suggestions which I am about to offer, by a brief notice of the leading features of the three systems as at present enforced.

2. In England, the examinations of candidates for admission to the permanent Civil Service, are held in pursuance of an Order in Council, in the preamble of which, it is declared to be "expedient to make provision for testing, according to fixed rules, the qualifications of young men who may from time to time be proposed to be appointed to the junior situations in any of Her Majesty's Civil Establishments." The examinations are invariably held with special reference to a particular situation, or situations, and except in those cases in which one or more appointments have been thrown open to public competition, the instances of which have as yet been few, no candidate is admitted without a nomination from the Head of a Department. The general direction of the system, including the duty of framing regulations in communication with the Heads of Departments for ascertaining the age, physical qualifications, moral character, and standard of knowledge to be demanded from the candidates, is entrusted to two Commissioners, gentlemen of high standing in the public service, (the present Commissioners, are Sir Edward Ryan, formerly Chief Justice at Calcutta, and Sir John George Shaw Lefevre, Clerk Assistant to the House of Lords,) aided by a paid Secretary and by two permanent Examiners, who also received fixed salaries. As a general rule, the examinations are held weekly, the number of candidates to be examined varying with the number of vacancies and of candidates nominated to succeed to them. The examinations are conducted entirely on paper. Those for appointments in London are held in the Office of the Civil Service Commission. Examinations are also held in Dublin and Edinburgh, and occasionally at other places both in Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Colonies; the papers in all such cases being furnished by the Commissioners and executed under the superintendence of an Officer appointed for the purpose, usually an Officer of the Department to which the appointment belongs, and by whom the papers, with the candidates' answers, are returned to the Civil Service Commissioners. In those cases in which appointments are offered for public competition, including the examinations of candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service of India, which have been entrusted to the Civil Service Commissioners, it is the practice to employ temporary Examiners for the occasion.

3. The tests for each Department are fixed by the Head of the Department in communication with the Commissioners. The Order in Council prescribes that "the rules applicable to each Department shall be settled with the assistance of the Commissioners at the discretion of the chief authorities of the Department;" and it appears from the evidence of the Secretary to the Commission quoted in the Report of the Select Committee that "the Commissioners have not very often interfered." Candidates are liable to be rejected on any one of four grounds:—1, as being beyond the authorized age; 2, as being

physically incapable; 3, as not having produced satisfactory evidence of moral character; 4, as deficient in the knowledge and ability which is tested by the examination, they are required to undergo.

4. In most Departments there are two standards, one for permanent clerks and one for supplementary clerks. I append to this letter a statement of the standards of qualification required for some of the principal Departments, from which it will be seen that while,

- 1, Exercise, designed to test handwriting and orthography,
- 2, Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions,
- 3, English composition, and
- 4, A precis,

are common to almost all, each Department has its own special subjects, either literary or professional; the latter, and in some cases both, being selected with reference to the future duties of the clerks. Book-keeping, for instance, is required in the Somerset House Branch of the Admiralty and in the Office of the Committee of Council on Education; the French language in the Whitehall Branch of the Admiralty, in the Colonial Office, and in the Foreign Office. In most of the Offices, geography and English history are required from candidates for the permanent clerkships. The examination of the supplementary clerks is usually restricted to handwriting, orthography, and elementary arithmetic. As a general rule, however, it is only in case of failing in what may be considered the two most essential subjects, viz., arithmetic and spelling, the candidates are rejected. Out of 1,972 candidates rejected in the five years ending with 1859, on the ground of having failed to pass the intellectual test, all, except 106, were rejected as deficient in arithmetic or spelling. In many offices, it is the practice to make the examination to a certain extent competitive by

* *Extract from the Report of Select Committee, page XIII.*

"Both the Commissioners and Mr. Mann, while bearing high testimony to the general success of the plan established under the Order in Council of 1855, point to one defect in its working, which your Committee think it necessary to notice. The competitive test frequently exists in name, where it is not resorted to in fact. If out of three candidates sent up to compete for a vacant place, only one is qualified to reach the minimum standard of proficiency necessary for admission to the Civil Service, it is clear that the other two are in no real sense of the word competitors, and that the trial to which the successful candidate has been exposed is in effect merely that of passing the test required on a simple nomination. This is a delusion on the public; and a fertile source of abuse. For it is clear that while a system prevails, any Minister who may be so disposed, has it in his power to retain, virtually, the right of nomination as before, while diminishing his responsibility for the appointments he makes, by the semblance of a partially open competition; thus, the advantages of both systems are lost: responsibility ceases, and competition is not created."

nominating three candidates to compete for each vacancy; but in the opinion* of the Commissioners, it frequently happens that the competition exists only in name, two out of three candidates being unable to reach the minimum standard of proficiency required for admission to the Civil Service, and consequently not being competitors in the real sense of the term. All candidates on first appointment are considered to be on probation for the first six months, and the Commissioners in their reports lay considerable stress on the importance of a strict enforcement of this rule.

6. The distinguishing feature, common to both the systems of examination now in force in Canada and in this Presidency, as contrasted with that above described, is that the examinations are open to all comers, and that they are held, not with reference to actual vacancies in particular situations, but with the view of ascertaining what candidates shall be eligible to succeed to future vacancies which may occur in any branch of the public service to which the regulations apply. In Canada, examinations are held monthly under a Board, which is called the "Board of Examiners for the Civil Service," and is

Examinations for the Civil Service in Canada.

composed of 12 *ex-officio* members. Candidates are admitted on application, provided that they can furnish satisfactory certificates of age, health, and character. The prescribed test is uniformly as follows:

1. To write a good hand,
2. To spell correctly,
3. To write grammatically,
4. To write correctly from dictation,
5. To be conversant with the elementary rules of arithmetic;

and "to enable the Board to judge for what branch of the public service any candidate is best qualified, he may be examined, should he desire it, in the following subjects, or in any one or more of those which he may select.

- " 1. Translating English into French, or French into English, and writing from dictation in either language.
- " 2. Arithmetic, as far as decimal fractions
- " 3. Book-keeping.
- " 4. Elementary geography.
- " 5. Making abstracts of documents."

The examinations are partly oral and partly on paper. They are all held at the Capital. A register is kept of all the passed candidates, and the Heads of the Departments, to which the examination rules apply, are prohibited from appointing any person not previously employed in the public service, whose name does not appear in the register of passed candidates. With the exception of the optional examination in the French language, for which provision is made in the list of optional subjects, the examination is conducted entirely in English.

5. The regulations in force in this Presidency for the admission of candidates to the

Present scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Civil Service in the Presidency.

Uncovenanted Civil Service, resemble those enacted by the Canadian Legislature, in that the examinations held under them are open to all candidates, and that while they are not competitive in the proper acceptance of the term, and do not interfere with the discretion of Heads of Departments in making appointments further than to restrict their selection of persons not already employed in the public service to the lists of passed candidates, they still have some of the advantages which are considered to attach to competitive examinations, inasmuch as the candidates being ranked in the order of merit, an opportunity is offered to those Heads of Offices who desire to employ well educated young men, of selecting the most proficient. The rules are of general application, the only Departments at present exempted from their operation being the Postal Department, the Police, and the Department of Public Instruction; the latter on the ground that there exists in it a separate system of Departmental examinations specially adapted to the peculiar requirements of the Department, and which all candidates for employment or promotion are required to pass. The remainder of the Uncovenanted Civil Service is divided into three Departments for the purposes of these examinations, Revenue, Judicial, and English. All situations not belonging either to the Revenue Department or the Judicial Department, are considered to belong to what is designated as the English Department; and for each Department there are two standards of test, a lower test which qualifies for any appointment in the Department to which it applies, the salary of which may not exceed Rs. 50 per mensem; and a higher test which

qualifies for any appointment in the Department. The lower test in all the Departments is entirely a literary test. It demands a grammatical knowledge of the language, either English or Vernacular, as the case may be, in which the candidate has to be examined, in arithmetic, a knowledge of the four simple and compound rules, elementary geography and a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India. The higher test in the Judicial and Revenue Departments is partly literary and partly professional. Graduates of the Madras University in the faculty of Law are exempted from any part of the examination except the Vernacular language, and graduates in Arts are exempted from all but the Vernacular and the legal tests. Similarly, a certificate of having passed the University Matriculation examination qualifies for any situation in the lower division of the English Department, and for any situation in the lower division of the Revenue or Judicial Departments, on passing the Vernacular language test prescribed for those departments. Here, there is an anomaly which ought to be corrected, the standards of the University Matriculation examination being in every respect equal to the literary portion of the higher test prescribed for these examinations. The examinations are held once a year at the Presidency and at various stations in the Provinces. They are conducted by Examiners appointed for the occasion by Government, and who form a Committee designated as the Central Committee for the Uncovenanted Service examinations, and act under the direction of a President, at present one of the Members of Council. The number of Vernacular languages and of candidates has on each occasion necessitated the appointment of a considerable number of Examiners. On the last occasion there were no less than 13 Examiners; and the cost of the examination, exclusive of the printing of papers and other incidental charges, was Rupees 5,300. The number of candidates was 3,372, and the number of papers to be examined fell little short of 20,000.

6. With the view of diminishing the number of candidates, and excluding persons from the examination who are altogether unqualified to attempt the tests prescribed, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the President of the Committee, has determined that on all future occasions a fee of Rupees 3-8-0 shall be exacted from each candidate for admission to the examination, and that those who signally fail shall be excluded from the next ensuing examination. Partly also with the object of reducing the number of candidates, and partly, I presume, on other grounds, it has been decided that hereafter all appointments of Rupees 25 and under, shall be exempted from the operation of the rules; and it is proposed that, with reference to this alteration, the standard of test for the lower grade of appointments shall be raised, and that the lower test shall give admittance to appointments up to Rupees 80 per mensem.

7. I do not think it is desirable to raise the standard of the present lower test.

Inexpedient to raise the standard of present lower test. With certain alterations which I am about to propose with the view of rendering it in some respects more practical, the present standard is quite sufficient to prove the fitness of the candidates as regards their literary attainments for the situations to which the majority are likely to be appointed on passing the test, and to exclude those who are decidedly incapable; and this, I think, is all that should be attempted in regulating the minimum test. It may be a question, whether the English language ought not to be added to the test, for all Departments. In my opinion it is not advisable; at all events, it appears to me that the time has not yet come, to demand a knowledge of English for admission to situations, the

duties of which are transacted entirely through the medium of the Vernacular languages. In every Collector's office there are several *employés* on salaries exceeding Rupees 25, whose duties do not require any knowledge of the English language; and to demand it from all future candidates for such offices would, in many cases, be tantamount to excluding from promotion a large number of persons, who, entering the public service under the relaxation of the rules which has now been ordered, without having passed any examinations whatever, would find it impossible subsequently to pass an examination in the English language and would thus be debarred from promotion to situations for which they

* Recorded in the Proceedings of Government in the Revenue Department under date the 11th October 1859, No. 1,386.

might be well qualified. According to Mr. Pelly's scheme* of Revenue Establishments, the present lower test will qualify for all offices in the Vernacular branch of a Collector's office up to that of Translator, and for all offices on the Taluq establishments except that of Tahsildar. In the Judicial Department the case is somewhat different. In the Civil and Session Courts there are several situations with salaries not exceeding Rupees 50, the limit to which the Vernacular test at present qualifies, for which some knowledge of English is more or less requisite; but in preference to laying down a general rule that all candidates for situations above Rupees 25 per mensem shall pass an examination in the English language, I would demand this test only for those situations for which it is clearly requisite.

8. I would at the same time cancel that part of the present rules which requires every official, who may have been admitted into the public service by virtue of having passed the lower test, to pass a second literary test before he can receive a certain amount of salary. It will be remembered that the rules now in force were adopted in supersession of the more elaborate scheme previously issued, in consequence of the grave objections urged against the latter by several of the Heads of Departments. The most important of these objections, and that which may be said to have decided the fate of the original rules, had reference to their probable effect on the prospects of public Officers then in the service, whose education had not been such as to qualify them for passing the prescribed tests, and whose time, as a general rule, was so fully occupied in the performance of their public duties as to preclude the possibility of their supplying the deficiencies of their previous education. To meet this objection, it was determined that the application of the rules should be made prospective, and the scheme was simplified by the substitution of two examinations for what, according to the original plan, might have amounted to no less than six, ranging over a period of ten years. In recommending the adoption of a low standard to qualify for admission into the lower offices in the public service, and of one somewhat higher which should include a literary, as well as a professional, test, I was influenced by the consideration that the duties attached to the offices included in the lower division, were, as a general rule, of a mechanical character, and such as the standard proposed would afford an adequate preparation for. This part of the scheme, in fact, was based on a principle analogous to that which has led to the attainments demanded from the supplementary and temporary clerks in the public offices in London, being lower than those demanded from the permanent clerks. But the circumstances of the two cases are not quite the same. If I am not misinformed, the persons who usually fill situations of the former description in England, are of a different social class from those who are appointed to the permanent clerkships; and while the latter are usually gentlemen by birth, the former

Advisable to abolish the higher literary test.

come from the lower ranks of the middle class, and are not qualified either by education or habits to aspire to the higher situations for which the permanent clerks are eligible. In this country, the whole fabric of the social machinery is different: the distinctions of class are based upon considerations in no way resembling those which govern the distinctions of class in Europe, and such as it is impossible for the Government to recognize in its regulations for the organization of its service. Admission into the lowest appointments in the public service is eagerly sought by native youths of excellent social position, and it is not too much to affirm, that in nine cases out of ten, the clerk or gumastah commencing with a salary of 5 Pagodas a month looks forward to eventually rising to the highest situations in the Uncovenanted branch of the service. On further consideration, moreover, I am disposed to think it questionable whether the line of demarcation which it was attempted to draw between those offices, the duties of which are mainly mechanical, and those which demand a certain amount of intellectual cultivation, was not fixed too high. The duties, attached to many of the situations which fall below the limit of Rupees 50 per mensem, are such as demand considerably more than mere mechanical qualifications. To record depositions, prepare precis, and draft orders based upon the verbal instructions of the Head of the Office, are the ordinary duties of the higher Vernacular clerks in a Collector's office, none of whom are to receive higher salaries than Rupees 50 per mensem. If, therefore, any line is to be drawn, which I think questionable, it will be advisable to fix it lower rather than to raise it; and probably that which has already been drawn by Government, in exempting all offices up to Rupees 25 per mensem from the operation of the examination rules, will answer as well as any other. In my opinion it would be preferable to abandon the attempt at drawing a distinction, in regard to the requirement of a literary test, between the lowest class of clerks and those of a higher grade; demanding from all such a test as shall be deemed sufficient to exclude decided incapacity, and no more, but at the same time offering every opportunity to those who are more highly educated of proving their attainments, and thus enabling Heads of offices to give them a preference for employment.

9. Entertaining this view, I would strongly advocate the abandonment of the second and higher test which is at present demanded, so far as regards what may be termed the literary part of it. It appears to me that the great practical difficulties which were considered to preclude the application of this part of the examination system to persons already in the public service, will be experienced with almost equal force, when those who have obtained admission to the service by passing according to the lower standard, shall have risen to the highest situations tenable by them, and are considered by the Heads of their Departments to be qualified for further promotion. Such persons, it will often happen, will have had little leisure or opportunity for the prosecution of their scholastic studies, and will have great difficulty in qualifying for an examination such as that now requisite for admission into the higher division of the Uncovenanted Service. The result will be, either that many useful officers will be debarred from further promotion, or that so many exceptions will have to be made, as to render the rules practically of no effect.

10. For these reasons, I would recommend that there should in future be but one

Desirable to make separate and more effective provision for testing the special qualifications of candidates for particular departments or offices.

literary test, which all candidates, either, as was originally laid down, for all appointments above the grade of peon, or, as the Government have recently determined, for all appointments, the salary of which may exceed Rs. 25 per mensem, shall be required to pass; and that separate provision should be made for testing

what may be called the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular departments or in particular offices attached to such departments. The present rules demand no professional qualifications for the various offices included under the general head of English Department, while those prescribed for the Revenue and Judicial Departments are more comprehensive than it seems necessary to demand for some of the offices attached to those departments. If the principle of testing by examination the professional qualifications of public officers be correct, it is very necessary that an accountant should have proved his knowledge of book-keeping ; but it can hardly be requisite that a translator in a Session Court should be acquainted with the law of evidence, or with the system of Revenue accounts. I would require the several controlling Boards and Heads of Departments to consider for what particular offices a special test is needed, and to determine in each case the nature of the test, leaving it to candidates for the offices in question to present themselves for examination according to the prescribed test at any one of the periodical examinations according to their discretion. The test laid down should, in each case, receive the sanction of Government and should be arranged in communication with the Officer or Board appointed to direct the examinations.

11. Reverting to the question of a literary test, I think it is very desirable that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected, than they are at present, with the scheme of examinations now under consideration. Owing, probably to the advantages as regards eligibility for admission into the public service, which are conferred by passing according to the lower test, being equal to those conferred by the University Matriculation examination, the number of candidates for the latter has not increased as rapidly as might have been expected, with reference to the number of schools now in operation, which educate up to that standard. It must not be forgotten that in this country, the success of such an institution, or, in other words, the extension of advanced education depends in a great measure upon the extent to which it facilitates the admission of its recipients into the public service ; and while it is not possible to demand from all candidates for public employment, the attainments which are very properly required by the University as a test of fitness to enter upon the higher studies which its degrees and honors are designed to encourage, it is of great importance that no means should be omitted of ensuring to those who pass the University examinations, a reasonable prospect of being preferred for employment over those who are content with passing what I may designate as the service test.

Also to diminish the number of examinations in the Provinces.

12. It is also very desirable to reduce the number of examinations which Public Officers in the Provinces are required to superintend, and which at present entail a very considerable tax upon their time.

13. With these objects, I would have the annual University Matriculation examination and the examination of candidates for admission to the public service held at the same time and place and under the superintendence of the same Officers ; and in publishing the lists of passed candidates, which should not be issued till after the results of the Degree examination have been made known, I would place at the head the University graduates, next the Matriculated students of the University, and lastly, the passed candidates examined according to the service test ; each passed candidate in each of the

three classes being ranked in the order of proficiency, to which end the Senate of the University should be moved to furnish the officer entrusted with the direction of the Uncovenanted Service examinations, with copies of the tabular statements* of the results of the University examinations, which the examiners are required to submit. Such of the University candidates as do not take up one of the four vernaculars of this Presidency as their second language, but wish to be employed in the Revenue or Judicial departments, or in any situation in which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite, should be required to pass the service test in one of these languages, in addition to the subjects laid down for the University examination. Similarly, any candidate examined according to the service test, who desires to be eligible for any branch of the public service, should be required to pass the language test both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which he may seek employment; and this he might be permitted to do either at his first examination or on two different occasions, as he may elect.

14. In order to the effective working of this system, it seems advisable that the general direction of it, including the duty of arranging in communication with the several heads of offices and departments the special tests to be demanded for particular offices or situations, should be entrusted to a single officer or Board of officers of experience in the public service. At present the functions of the President of what is called the Central Committee of Examiners and of the Members of that Committee who are the examiners appointed from time to time, are not very clearly defined. The circumstance that the examiners are considered to form, and are designated as, a collective body, and that the officer on whom the direction of the arrangements devolves, is called their President, implies that the former have a voice in the decision of the various questions which come before the latter. On the other hand, the direction of the arrangements for each examination rests with the President: the general report on its results is issued in his name, and he, as I think he should be, is solely responsible for the recommendations it contains. It seems, therefore, an anomaly that the examiners should be treated as a Committee, and should have the power of voting on questions, the disposal of which rests exclusively with the President, subject to the orders of Government. Questions moreover sometimes arise, which an examiner, selected for his knowledge of a particular subject, but having no practical experience of the requirements of the public service, may be very incompetent to deal with. I would restrict the examiners to the duty of examining in their respective subjects and reporting the result to the officer entrusted with the general direction of the system, whom I would style "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations." A single officer, I think, is preferable to a Board. It should be the duty of the Commissioner to watch the working of the system, to obtain information from the various heads of departments as to its results on the efficiency of their offices, to correct misconceptions in regard to the design and effect of the rules, and to suggest from time to time such improvements as may seem called for.

Recapitulation of the changes proposed.

15. I submit herewith a draft notification embodying the several changes above proposed, the effect of which will be briefly as follows:—

1st. There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd. The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the lower division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd. For the purpose of the examinations, the Uncovenanted Service will be divided into three branches,—Vernacular, English and Anglo-Vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th. Candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations; and similarly, passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the Vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of a vernacular language is requisite.

5th. Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

6th. The University Matriculation examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the register of passed candidates, the University graduates and Marticulated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of heads of departments desiring to obtain the service of well educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them.

7th. Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling Boards and heads of departments, in communication with the officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests, will be held immediately after the close of the University Matriculation examination and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.

8th. Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test, will be required to pay a fee.

9th. Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single officer, but his functions and those of the examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
11th March 1861.

Your most obedient servant,
A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

STANDARD OF QUALIFICATION ESTABLISHED BY VARIOUS
DEPARTMENTS OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE IN ENGLAND.

ADMIRALTY.

I. WHITEHALL BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Geography.
6. English History.
7. Translation from French.
8. Translation from Latin or a second modern language.

II. SOMERSET HOUSE BRANCH.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis.
5. Book-keeping by double entry.
6. Geography.
7. Either—
 - (a) Translation from Latin or a modern language ;
 - (b) The leading points of English or modern History : or,
 - (c) Algebra, Euclid, or any branch of Mathematics or Science.

III. CLERKS IN DOCKYARDS, VICTUALLING YARDS, OR NAVAL ESTABLISH-
MENTS AT HOME, AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Book-keeping.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

I. CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, Square Root, and the use of Logarithms).
3. English Composition.
4. Précis (involving the preparation and digest of tabular statements).
5. Geography.
6. History of England.
7. Latin.
8. French, or another modern language.

II. OFFICE-KEEPER, MESSENGER AND PORTER:

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (elementary).

COLONIAL OFFICE.

I. CLERKS.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. Précis or Abstract of Official Papers.
4. Geography.
5. Translation from one of the following languages,—Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian,—the selection being left to the Candidate.

Candidates failing to satisfy the Civil Service Commissioners upon each of the subjects will not be permitted to proceed further with the examination.

FINAL EXAMINATION:—

1. Languages and Literature of Greece and Rome.
2. Languages and Literature of France, Germany and Italy.
3. Modern History, including that of the British Colonies and Possessions. Exercises in English Composition, designed to test purity and accuracy of style.
4. Elements of Constitutional and International Law. Elements of Political Economy.
5. Pure and mixed Mathematics, not including the highest branches, Accounts and Book-keeping.

Of the five classes of subjects thus defined, Candidates are at liberty to select any number not exceeding three in which they desire to be examined.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION.*

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Making fair copies from rough notes.
3. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)
4. Calculation of per centages.
5. Book-keeping.
6. Précis and digest of forms into summaries.

* In *Competitions* there is a further examination, the above being then merely preliminary.

The subjects which may be taken in the second examination are—(1) English Composition; (2) Geography; (3) Modern History; (4) Mathematics; (5) Natural Science; (6) Languages.

CUSTOMS.**I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.**

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin *

II. OTHER CLERKS; EXTRA CLERKS; LANDING WAITERS † COAST OFFICERS.**GAUGERS.**

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History (except for Coast Officers).

III. TIDE-WAITERS AND WEIGHTERS.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Arithmetic (first four Rules and the different Weights and Measures.)

IV. HOUSE-KEEPERS AND MESSENGERS.

1. Reading.
2. Writing from Dictation.
3. Arithmetic (the first four rules.)

FOREIGN OFFICE.**I. CLERKS.†**

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. French. ●

II. UNPAID ATTACHES.

1. Writing from Dictation.
2. Précis.
3. Geography.

In examinations which are not competitive, the exercises in Languages are required to manifest proficiency in the above subjects than that which will be deemed sufficient in the case of Clerk, Extra Clerk, &c. and those nominated to the office of Landing Waiter at New Haven, Dover and Folkestone must be of some proficiency in French.

Any vacancy which may hereafter occur will be filled up by competition. When two or more candidates have severally displayed sufficient ability in the subject above mentioned they will be examined in German also.

4. Modern History, especially that of the country to which the candidate is to proceed. •
5. French.

III. PAID ATTACHES.

1. French.
2. One other Language.
3. International Law.
Reports upon the General, Commercial, and Political relations of the several countries in which they have resided—on the internal Polity and the Administration and Social Institutions of such countries, and on the character of their people.

IV. CONSULS AND VICE-CONSULS.

1. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)
2. English Composition.
3. French (written and spoken).
4. The language of the port at which the candidate may be appointed to reside.
5. British, Mercantile and Commercial Law.

HOME OFFICE.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)
3. English Composition.
4. Geography.
5. English History.
6. Latin.*
7. French.*

INDIA OFFICE.

I. ESTABLISHED CLERKS. •

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions)
3. English Composition.
4. Précis†
5. Geography.
6. History of England or of India (at the option of the Nominee)
7. Latin or one modern Foreign language (at the option of the Nominee.)

Examination which are not competitive, the exercises in Language are restricted to—

For the Department of the Accountant General or Auditor, the "Elements of Book-keeping" and "Précis writing."

POST OFFICE.

- I. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (3rd Class).
 1. Writing from Dictation.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fraction).
 3. English Composition.
 4. General Principles of Equity and Common Law.
 5. Conveyancing.
- II. CLERKS, SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS, AND TEMPORARY EXTRA CLERKS IN LONDON, EDINBURGH, AND DUBLIN, SURVEYORS STATIONERS, CLERKS, AND CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE (4th Class).
 1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
 2. Arithmetic (including Reduction, Rule of Three, and Practice).
- III. CLERKS IN COUNTRY OFFICES.
 1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
 2. Arithmetic (Elementary).
- IV. LETTER CARRIERS, AUXILIARY LETTER CARRIERS, AND MAIL GUARDS.³
 1. Writing from Dictation.
 2. Reading Manuscript.
 3. Arithmetic (Elementary).

TREASURY.

ESTABLISHMENT CLERKS.

1. Exercises designed to test Hand-writing and Orthography.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 3. Precis.
 4. Geography.
 5. History of England.
 6. First three Books of Euclid.
 7. Translation from one of the following Languages, Latin, French, German, or Italian (the selection being left to the Candidate).
- II. CLERKS IN THE SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.
 1. Writing from Dictation.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions).
 3. English Composition.
 4. General principles of Equity and Common Law.
 5. Conveyancing.
 - III. SUPPLEMENTARY CLERKS.
 1. Writing from Dictation.
 2. Arithmetic (including Vulgar and Decimal Fraction).

³ Mail Guards is to be the same as that for Letter Carriers, and the latter is to be of more consequence than activity.

DRAFT.

NOTIFICATION.

His Excellency the Governor in Council deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency, shall be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service on the ground of their having passed an elementary examination in those branches of knowledge, which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test; and that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service; and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices of Departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person not being a graduate, or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification, and who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st July 1859, shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:

1. Hand-writing, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.

2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation and the correction of a paper purposely misspelt.

3. Composition and Grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style, and to answer questions on Grammar.

4. Arithmetic, the first four Rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.

5. Geography, including the Elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches, English, Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch, shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in Arithmetic, Geography and History, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition both in English and the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the matriculation examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the vernacular or in the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University examination be not the vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes:—

- 1st. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.
- 2nd. Matriculated students of the University of Madras.
- 3rd. Passed candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency Appendix A. in a register prepared in the annexed form (Appendix A).

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications, may be adequately tested, the several controlling Boards and heads of Departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective Departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed form (Appendix B).

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form and paying a fee of Rupees 3-8-0; provided that candidates who may have previously passed the University Matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an officer, who shall be styled Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations. It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioner and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government and, with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary, to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

APPENDIX A.
REGISTER OF PASSED CANDIDATES FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—GENERAL TEST.
Class No. I.—University Graduates.

No. in order of proficiency.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Number of marks obtained.					Total number of marks.	In what optional language examined.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the vernacular, for what Districts.	Remarks.
					Age	English Language	Optional Language	History	Mathematics					
1	Vembacam Sadagopa Charlu.	Vembacam Ramaraja Charlu.	Madras	Presidency College	23	90	70	75	100	75	60	460	Tamil.	English Vernacular and Tamil Districts.
2	John Snell	Thomas Snell	Madras	Dorseton College	21	80	70	65	80	63	65	423	Latin	Anglo-Vernacular and English.

Class No. II.—Matriculated Students of the University.

No. in order of proficiency.	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	Number of marks obtained.					In what optional language examined.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the vernacular, for what Districts.	Remarks.
						English Language	Optional Language	History and Geography	Mathematics	Total				
1	J. Shrivies	P. Shrivies	Bellary	Bellary Provincial School.	19	80	70	100	90	340	* Telugu	English, Vernacular and Anglo-Telugu Districts.	English, Vernacular and Anglo-Telugu Districts.	

* NOTE.—In the case of candidates who have formerly passed either one of the University examinations, or an examination according to the service test and come up only in language, their previous marks are entered in this column.

Class No. III.—Passed Candidates according to the service test.

No in order of Proficiency	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence.	Where educated.	Age	Number of marks obtained.										Marks obtained* in any previous examination.	Grand Total.	In what Vernacular language examined on this occasion.	For what branch or branches of the service qualified.	If qualified in the Vernacular, for what Districts.	Remark.	
						English.					Vernacular.											
						Orthography.		Composition.	Hand-writing.	Dictation.	Correction of paper.	Orthography.	Composition.	Arithmetic.	Geography.							History.
						Dictation.	Hand-writing.															
1.	Palikonda Subbaya.	Palikonda Ramaya...	Madras.	Presidency College	20	..	..	..	70	70	60	60	140	..	..	340	900	English, Vernacular, and Tamil ..	Tamil and Telugu.	
2	Puthur Rama Rao.	Puthur Subba Rao	Cuddapah.	Cuddapah Zilla School.	20	80	60	70	100	70	70	60	140	90	55	875	875	Anglo Vernacular, and Telugu.	Telugu.			
3	Gour Subba Rao.....	Gour Vencataramaya.	Nellore.	Free Church Mission School at Nellore.	21	..	..	..	70	60	55	50	130	90	50	505	505	Anglo-Vernacular.	Telugu.	
4	Thomas Pratt	John Pratt	Madras.	Bishop Corre's School.	19	75	55	58	100	..	..	70	55	50	463	463	English.	None...		
Grand Total.																340	1660	English, Vernacular, and Tamil ..	Tamil and Telugu.			

* Passed Matriculation examination in 1860, the optional language on that occasion being Telugu.

APPENDIX B.
REGISTER OF PASSED CANDIDATES.

SPECIAL TEST.

Number in alphabetical order	Name.	Father's name.	Present residence	Where educated.	Age	If in the public service, designation of office held.	Special subject in which examined.	Number of marks obtained (the maximum being 100).	Remarks.
1	Chittoor Viraswami Shetti.	Chittoor Krishnaswami Shetti.	Chittoor.....	Vellore Normal School	25	Vernacular Clerk in Collector's Office.	Translation in Telugu and English	85	
2	John Evers.....	William Evers.....	Madras.....	Dorseton College	26	Accountant General's Office.	Book-keeping.....	96	
3	Samuel Fernandez.....	David Fernandez.....	Coonor.....	Cahant Provincial School	28	Clerk in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction	Precis writing.....	78	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Director of Public Instruction.

(Here enter 11th March 1861, No. 401.)

ORDER THEREON, 26th April 1861, No. 598.

In their Proceedings of 11th October last, No. 1,486, the Government, when reviewing the Report of the Committee for the Uncovenanted Service Examination upon the results of the Examination held in March 1860, called upon the Director of Public Instruction for his opinion upon a suggestion of the Committee that, if appointments of Rupees 25 and under were exempted from the operation of the Uncovenanted Service Rules, the standard of qualification for the first or lower grade might be somewhat raised—and, that in that case, parties passing it might be made eligible to offices of Rupees 80 per mensem, instead of Rupees 50 as at present.

2. Mr. Arbuthnot, in his present letter, replies to that reference, and, in so doing, enters somewhat at large on the system of examination for admission to the Uncovenanted Service at Madras, as compared with similar systems at home and elsewhere, and states what, in his view, are the defects of the Madras system, and how he would propose to remedy them.

3. The existing system, as it obtains in this Presidency, is described in paragraph 5 of the letter. The changes which Mr. Arbuthnot would make in it, for reasons fully explained in paragraphs 7 to 14, are thus summarized in paragraph 15.

1st.—“ There will be but one literary test, which, except as regards languages, will render a passed candidate eligible for any appointment for which no special test may be prescribed.

2nd.—The literary test will be very similar to that now in force for the *lower* division of the service, but its requirements will be defined more especially with reference to the practical requirements of the public service—ability to transcribe official papers with rapidity and in a good hand, being made a separate branch of the test.

3rd.—For the purpose of these examinations the Uncovenanted Service will be divided into three branches—(1) Vernacular, (2) English, and (3) Anglo-Vernacular, with reference to the lingual requirements of each branch.

4th.—Passed candidates, according to the vernacular test, desiring to be appointed to situations for which a knowledge of English is necessary, will be required to pass the service test in English before being appointed to such situations; and similarly passed candidates, according to the English test, will be required to pass according to the Vernacular test, before being appointed to situations for which a knowledge of vernacular language is required.

5th.—Candidates desiring to pass in both these tests at their first examination will have an opportunity of doing so.

- 6th.—The University Matriculation examination will be held at the same time and place as the examination according to the service test, and in the Register of passed candidates the University graduates and Matriculated students will be ranked before the candidates passed according to the service test. They will thus be brought under the special notice of Heads of Departments desiring to obtain the services of well educated young men, and a more tangible value will be given to the University examinations than at present attaches to them.
- 7th.—Special tests will be prescribed, from time to time, for certain situations for which they may be deemed requisite. They will be arranged by the controlling Boards and heads of Departments, in communication with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations and will receive the sanction of Government. The examination according to these tests, will be held immediately after the close of the University Matriculation examination, and examination according to the literary service test, so that candidates will have an opportunity of passing in them at the same examination at which they pass the literary test, if they think fit. But, as a general rule, special tests will be passed by persons who have been employed for some time in the public service.
- 8th.—Every candidate for examination according to the service literary test will be required to pay a fee.
- 9th.—Lastly, the general direction of the system will, as now, be entrusted to a single Officer, but his functions and those of the Examiners employed under him from time to time, which latter will be restricted to preparing papers of questions and examining and reporting on the answers, will be more accurately defined.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council approves the revised scheme of examination for the Uncovenanted Service as set out in the preceding paragraph. It seems to him to be a decided improvement on the present system. It is more simple. It will admit men to the ordinary appointments of the Uncovenanted Service on their passing such a test only as every man in a public employment of a salary exceeding Rupees 25 per mensem might be required to satisfy, while it provides for the application of special tests to offices for which peculiar qualifications are necessary.

5. His Excellency therefore resolves to publish the Notification, of which a draft has been appended to Mr. Arbuthnot's letter. He also resolves to appoint Mr. Arbuthnot to be Commissioner of the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations. It is understood that Mr. Arbuthnot is willing to undertake the duty, in addition to his other avocations, and his knowledge of the subject, and the interest which he has ever taken in it render him eminently fitted for the office. His functions in that capacity will be those described in the twelfth paragraph of the Notification. He will be pleased to take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the revised scheme, and will report to Government the number of marks to be assigned to the several subjects of examination for the literary test, and the minimum number to be required in the aggregate, or in any particular subject. Controlling Boards and heads of Departments who may desire to prescribe any special tests for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective Departments will also communicate with him in respect to the adoption of such tests.

6. The results of the examinations which have been lately held in supersession of those which were set aside, have just been published. No further Uncovenanted Service examination will be held until February next, when it will take place concurrently with the University examination. There must be passed candidates enough to supply any vacancies that may occur in the interim.

7. In his letter of the 15th ultimo, No. 424, on Mr. Hunter's work on the art of precis writing which had been referred for his opinion, Mr. Arbutnot states that the work is well adapted to aid public employés and candidates for employment in qualifying themselves as precis writers, but that he would not recommend its adoption as a text-book from which questions should be set. The best way of examining a candidate in the art of precis writing is to place before him a collection of papers which he has not before seen, and to require him to make a precis of them. He then points out that according to his scheme of the revised Uncovenanted Service examinations precis writing would be one of the special tests in which candidates for particular offices or departments will have to be examined, and he suggests that when the lists of special subjects are issued, the Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations should be instructed to draw public attention to Mr. Hunter's work as being a useful aid to persons preparing for an examination in precis writing. This will create a demand for the work sufficient to induce the local book-sellers to provide themselves with it. The Government concur in these views.

8. In the concluding paragraph of the same letter, Mr. Arbutnot suggests that precis-writing might be usefully adopted in the case of Covenanted, as well as of Uncovenanted, Civil Servants, and that it might with advantage be added to the list of subjects prescribed for the further examination in which the successful candidates at the competitive examinations for appointment to the Indian Civil Service are required to pass before leaving England. This suggestion seems deserving of attention and the Government resolve to recommend it for the consideration of the Secretary of State. In respect however to those who have already joined the service, or who may hereafter join it without having passed an examination in precis writing in England, the test may best be enforced by making it a part of the Covenanted Assistant's examination by the second or higher standard. The Board of Examiners will be pleased to arrange accordingly, and will cause due notice of this additional subject of examination to be given to all Junior Civil Servants who have not yet passed by the second standard.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, 26th April 1861.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council, deeming it expedient that the regulations now in force for testing the qualifications of candidates for employment in the Uncovenanted Civil Service of this Presidency should be so far altered as to allow of persons who have been admitted into the public service on the ground of their having passed an elementary

examination in those branches of knowledge which usually form the basis of a general education, being promoted without passing any further literary test, and that the University examinations should be more closely and more obviously connected with those prescribed for the public service, and also that more effective provision should be made for testing the professional qualifications of candidates for employment in particular offices or departments,—directs that the following regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification dated the 4th March 1858.

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since, shall be appointed to any situation, the salary of which may exceed Rupees 25, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. Hand-writing, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand, a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. Orthography, to include writing from dictation.
3. Composition and Grammar, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. Arithmetic, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases.
5. Geography, including the elements of general geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the geography of India.
6. History, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the history of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches, English, Vernacular, and Anglo-Vernacular, the first of which shall include all appointments, the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular languages; and the third, appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition in the English language; and candidates for employment in the Vernacular branch, shall be required to execute the same test in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in arithmetic, geography and history, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography, and composition both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which these seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing tests shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University examination be not the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examinations shall be held annually, both at Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation examinations, and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes :—

- 1st. Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.
- 2nd. Matriculated Students of the University of Madras.
- 3rd. Passed Candidates examined according to the service test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed form. (Appendix A.)

IX. In order that the fitness of candidates for particular situations, demanding special qualifications may be adequately tested, the several controlling Boards and heads of Departments shall from time to time, with the sanction of Government, and after communicating with the Officer appointed to direct the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations, prescribe such special tests as they may deem requisite for particular offices or classes of offices in their respective departments; and persons desiring to pass such tests, shall be examined at the periodical examinations provided for in the preceding rules.

X. At the close of the said examination, a separate register of candidates passed according to a special test, shall be published in the annexed form. (Appendix B.)

XI. The examination is provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form and paying a fee Rupees 3-8-0; provided that candidates who may have previously passed the University Matriculation examination or the general service test, shall not be required to pay a further fee in order to be admitted either to the examination in a second language or to the special test examination.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules, shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service examinations. It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular offices and departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioner and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government and, with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service which must be passed in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade, altogether irrespective of these rules.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

(Signed) T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

Regulations for Military Students attending the Government Normal School.

General Order, 4th March 1861, No. 21.

With the sanction of Government, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief directs the publication of the following Code of Regulations to be observed by Military Students attending the Normal School.

Regulations for the Admission of Candidates for the Situation of Army Schoolmaster in the European Regiments of the Madras Army into the Normal Class for training Army Schoolmasters established in connection with the Government Normal School at Madras, and for their Instruction and Discipline while studying in that Institution

Rules relating to admission.

I. The candidate must be between the ages of 18 and 25, of a sound constitution, and free from any natural deficiency or impediment which would interfere with the efficient discharge of the duties of a Schoolmaster.

II. He must produce a certificate in the annexed form* of physical fitness from the Surgeon of the Regiment to which he belongs; or, if a Civilian, from the principal Medical Officer of the Station at which, or in the neighbourhood of which, he resides.

* Appendix A.

III. He must also produce a certificate of good moral character and natural intelligence; if a soldier from the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, and if a Civilian, from the Chaplain of the station, or should there be no Chaplain, from one of the Civil authorities of the station at or in the neighbourhood of which he resides.

Appendix B

IV. Applications for admission to the preliminary examination, of which timely notice will be given periodically, must be forwarded to the Adjutant General of the Army in the case of a Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier, through the Commanding Officer of his Regiment, and in the case of a Civilian, direct.

The names of those candidates who are to be admitted to the examination will thereupon be communicated to the Principal of the Normal School, who will prepare the necessary papers and transmit them to Officers appointed to superintend the examination.

V. In the case of Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will exercise his discretion in regard to forwarding their applications.

VI. The examination will have reference to the following subjects:—

1. The Scriptures.—A fair acquaintance with Scripture History, particularly with the books of the Pentateuch, Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.

2. The English language.—Including a fair knowledge of Grammar and ability to read and explain any ordinary passage in prose or poetry from such books as the Selections† in English Poetry No. I. and the Prose* Reader No. I, published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction.

† To be sold from Messrs. Gurney Brothers, priced at Rs. 1-4-0 each.

3. Arithmetic.—Including the first four rules, simple and compound reduction, vulgar and decimal fractions, and proportion.

4. Geography.—The outlines of general Geography and a fair acquaintance with the Geography of Europe and India.

5. History.—A general knowledge of the leading facts of the Histories of British India and of England.

6. Euclid.—The First Book.

7. Algebra.—Including simple equations.

VII. The two last named subjects are not essential for admission into the Normal School, but a knowledge of them will be requisite in order to a candidate being placed in the highest of the two classes in which the Army students will be ranked on admission.

VIII. The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers of questions, and under the superintendence of an Officer deputed for the purpose pursuant to instructions from Army Head Quarters. The papers of questions will be sent to the Superintending Officer in sealed covers with the day and hour at which they are to be given out, and the time to be allowed for each paper noted on the cover. The covers will not be opened until the hour fixed for the examination. The candidates will not be allowed to refer to any books or notes while writing their answers, nor will they be permitted to resume their papers in the event of their leaving the examination room before completing them. At the close of each day's examination the questions and answers will be sent under sealed covers by the Superintendent of the Examination to the Principal of the Normal School, who, after having examined them, will send to the Adjutant General a list of the Candidates in the order of proficiency, with a tabular statement of the marks assigned to them in the several subjects, noting those whom he considers qualified to enter the Normal School. Orders will thereupon be issued from Army Head Quarters for the attendance of such number of the passed Candidates as may be deemed sufficient with reference to the probable requirements of the service.

IX. Each candidate who may be ordered to attend will be admitted as a probationer for two months, after which period, if he appear likely to pursue the prescribed course of study successfully, he will be admitted as a student, otherwise he will be disposed of according to the pleasure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Rules relating to the course of instruction, &c.

X. The course of instruction will extend over two years, and will be such as to qualify for an examination in the following subjects :—

At the end of the first year.

1. Scripture.—(a) A general outline of the History, Geography, and Chronology of the Bible—(b) more particularly, acquaintance with St. Matthew's Gospel

2. The English language.—The principles of English Grammar, parsing and paraphrasing passages from Goldsmith's Traveller and the Deserted Village and the Prose Readers published under the orders of the Director of Public Instruction Nos. I and II.

3. History of England, as contained in White's History of Great Britain and Ireland.

4. Geography and Popular Astronomy.

(a) Acquaintance with outlines of the Geography of the World, ability to draw maps of the Four Quarters, of England, and of India, with a somewhat minute knowledge of the Geography of England and of India.

(b) Astronomy as treated in Hall's Outlines.

5. Mathematics.—(a) Arithmetic generally, with mensuration of surfaces.

(b) Algebra—including simple equations.

(c) Euclid—the first two books.

6. Art of teaching.—(a) Theoretical acquaintance with the best methods of Teaching, Reading, Arithmetic and Geography, and with the principles on which the management

and instruction of a School should be conducted. (b) Practical ability to give a lesson in the English language in connection with Reading or in Geography, or in Arithmetic.

7. Drawing.—Linear geometry with instruments. Freehand drawing from flat examples.

• *At the end of the second year.* •

1. Scripture—The study of the Prophecies relating to our Saviour, the Acts of the Apostles, and one of the Epistles.

2. The English language.—Ability to paraphrase, parse, and analyse passages from a Book of Milton and Bacon's Essays, to answer questions on the style and subject matter, and to write a letter on a given subject in a correct and idiomatic style.

3. History.—Murray's History of India.

4. Geography and Astronomy.

General; including a thorough acquaintance with the Geography of Asia, Europe, England, and the British Empire, with the use of the Globes.

Physical; as treated in Hughes' work.

Astronomy; as treated in Tomlinson's work.

5. Mathematics.

(a) Arithmetic generally, with mensuration.

(b) Algebra, including quadratic equations.

(c) Euclid, Books I, II, III and IV, with Deductions.

6. Natural Philosophy—Introduction to the study of Natural Philosophy, by Tomlinson.

7. Art of Teaching.—Theoretical acquaintance with principles and methods of teaching and organization of Schools, and with forms of Registers and Returns.

Practical ability to give a lesson in any ordinary subject of School instruction.

8. Drawing

(a) drawing from models, (shaded).

(b) Drawing objects from memory.

XI. A knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the first year will be sufficient to qualify for the situations of third Class Army Schoolmaster and of Assistant Schoolmaster, and a knowledge of the subjects prescribed for the second year will qualify for the situations of 1st and 2nd class Army Schoolmaster. Students failing to pass a satisfactory examination at the end of the first year will be required to go over the same subjects during the second year. Students who may be found qualified on admission to enter upon the course of instruction prescribed for the second year will not be required to go through the first years' course. The period of instruction will not in all cases be limited to two years.

XII. The students will be furnished with the necessary test-books, which, however, will continue to be the property of Government.

XIII. The Principal or one of the Assistant Masters will read prayers every morning at the commencement of the daily course of instruction.

• *Rules relating to discipline, messing, &c.* •

XIV. While studying in the Normal School, the Military students will reside in a house provided for the purpose by Government, under the immediate supervision of a Serjeant Major specially appointed for the duty. They will be placed under the Command of the Fort Adjutant of Fort Saint George, who will make the arrangements for their

messing &c, and with whom the Principal of the Normal School will communicate in case of irregularity of attendance, inattention to study, &c.

XV. The students are to bear in mind that they are under Military discipline. They will be required to pay to the Principal of the Normal School and the Assistant Masters the same tokens of respect as are paid by Soldiers to their Regimental Officers, and to address the Serjeant Major on all occasions in the usual respectful manner.

XVI. Those who are soldiers will wear the dress of the Regiment to which they belong.

XVII. They will appear on all parades for Church, Drill, and Inspection in a soldierly manner in uniform according to season. In the lecture rooms, they are permitted to wear light Regimental clothing with clean shirts and neck ties.

XVIII. They will be required to attend Divine Service on Sundays, and those who belong to the Church of England, will be marched to Church by the Serjeant Major, or should he not be a member of the Church of England, by the senior Non-commissioned officer who may belong to that Church. Presbyterians and other Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics will be marched to their respective Churches by the senior Non-commissioned officer or Private of each persuasion.

XIX. They will be required to attend such other Parades as may be directed by the Fort Adjutant under instructions from Army Head Quarters.

XX. Unmarried Military students will mess in a common room. The Serjeant Major will preside and preserve order. Any complaints regarding the messing are to be made to the Serjeant Major, who will report the same to the Fort Adjutant.

XXI. In addition to compensation in lieu of rations, the following monthly allowances will be made by Government.

To Students holding the rank—

	RS.	A.	P.
Of Serjeant	1	0	0
„ Corporal	2	8	0
„ Private.....	3	8	0
To Civilians.....	3	8	0

XXII. A moderate supply of malt liquor, not exceeding one quart, will be allowed to each Student with his dinner to be obtained for payment on indent by the Fort Adjutant from the Commissariat, but no spirits.

APPENDIX A.

I hereby certify that I have examined A. B., a candidate for admission into the Normal Class for Army Schoolmasters, and am of opinion that his health is good, and that he is not subject to any disease, and has no natural impediment calculated to render him unfit to discharge the office of a Schoolmaster.

(Signed)

Surgeon.

APPENDIX B.

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief A. B., a candidate for admission into the Normal Class for Army Schoolmasters, is a person of good moral conduct and of good natural intelligence.

(Signed)—————

APPENDIX No. X.

No. 1

List of Emigrant ships despatched to the Mauritius, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship's Name	Tonnage	Date of sailing	No. of souls embarked	No. of deaths	Remarks
Ship Thorpean ..	538	26th May 1860	283	1	Dysentery
„ Adelaide ..	639	2nd June „	339	None	
„ Mary Harrison ..	781	9th do „	380	do	
„ Elizabeth Ann ..	562	22nd do „	311	2	Dysentery
„ Teuro ..	694	7th July „	374	2	Disease of lower jaw, and
„ Edmundsbury ..	523	8th do „	261	None	general debility
„ Mermaid ..	473	31st Aug „	254	3	Dysentery and cholera
„ Adelaide ..	639	31st do „	348	10	Various causes
„ Thracian ..	539	18th Sept „	295	4	do
„ Mary Harrison ..	781	9th Oct „	343	2	
„ Mariner ..	633	24th Dec „	291	None	
„ Navarino ..	495	24th Jan. 1861..	258	1	
„ Rembles ..	740	22nd March „	308	1	
„ De launce ..	512	13th April „	240	2	
Total souls			4,302		

No. 2

List of Emigrant ships despatched to the West Indies, during the official year 1860-61

Ship's Name	Tonnage	Date of sailing	No. of souls embarked	No. of deaths	Destination	Remarks
Ship David Malcolm ..	538	27th Sept. 1860	241	None	Trinidad	
„ Earle ..	755	16th Dec „	367		Demerara	
„ Freymore ..	509	28th Feb. 1861	259		St Vincent	
„ Henry Moore ..	1,147	8th March „	376		Demerara	
Total souls			1,243			

No. 3

List of Emigrant ships despatched to Natal, during the official year 1860-61

Ship's Name	Tonnage	Date of sailing	No. of souls embarked	No. of deaths	Remarks
Ship Teuro ..	694	12th October 1860	340	None	
„ Lord George Bentuck ..	592	20th November „	276		Not received
„ Tyburnia ..	962	5th February 1861	368		2
Total souls			984		

APPENDIX No. X.—(Continued).

No. 4.

List of ships arrived from the Mauritius with return Emigrants, during the official year 1860-61.

Ship	Ship's Name	Tonnage	Date of arrival		No. of souls embarked	No. of deaths	Remarks
Adelaide	639	25th May	1860	63	None	
Sundran	649	31st July	"	921	do	
Mooreford	1,051	12th October	"	180	do	
Fulwood	1,160	13th February	1861	169	5	
Manner	683	17th April	"	226	3	
Total souls					7271		

No. 5.

Statement showing the number of Emigrants embarked to each Colony, during the last three years.

Official years.			Destination	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Infants
1st May 1858 to	30th April 1859		Mauritius	8,819	3,417	1,419	1,043	617
" 1859	" 1860		do	6,807	2,781	1,005	786	534
" 1860	" 1861		do	2,546	1,078	275	214	139
" 1858	" 1859		Demetara	184	112	33	33	15
" 1859	" 1860		do	539	247	59	59	15
" 1860	" 1861		do	166	167	45	45	20
" 1858	" 1859		Trinidad	696	436	120	147	47
" 1859	" 1860		do	655	346	101	84	39
" 1860	" 1861		do	165	63	6	5	2
" 1858	" 1859		St. Lucia	146	63	23	20	12
" 1860	" 1861		St. Vincent	160	61	18	15	5
" 1860	" 1861		Natal	629	234	55	45	21

(Signed) J. J. FRANKLIN, .

PROTECTOR'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, 5th June 1861

Protector of Emigrants

1900.

Balance brought forward from 19

SECOND.

Assessment, 1900

Less Remission

Refunds

Wheel tax 1899

Additional 1899

Less Remissions

Refunds

Assessment, 1900

Wheel tax, 1900

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

Refunds

1. BILL, President.

17th May 1900

KRISHNAMACHARI

Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras

XI.—(Continued).

B.

ion and Balance on account of Assessment for the year 1860.

COLLECTION.													
Total.		1st Division.		2nd Division.		3rd Division.		4th Division.		5th Division.		Total.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
12,311	7 2	582	7 4	202	14 11	191	3 7	1,264	0 5	3,374	1 4	5,611	11 7
37,563	2 0	1,762	0 2	1,306	3 6	1,077	14 11	7,383	10 7	21,665	4 2	33,195	1 4
1,39,351	14 0	33,069	9 11	23,228	10 4	8,681	0 10	19,246	3 3	18,957	7 10	1,03,383	0 2
1,89,226	7 2	35,414	1 5	24,737	12 9	10,150	3 4	27,893	14 3	43,996	13 4	1,42,192	13 1

BALANCE.													
Total.		1st Division.		2nd Division.		3rd Division.		4th Division.		5th Division.		Total.	
RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
3,022	4 11	330	11 5	284	12 2	138	12 1	1,171	1 11	1,749	1 1	3,674	6 8
1,946	8 0	214	13 11	220	6 9	125	4 0	698	11 11	1,162	4 1	2,421	8 8
...	.....	1,910	11 4	1,820	5 5	1,104	10 10	7,458	3 6	23,674	14 9	35,968	13 10
4,968	12 11	2,156	4 8	2,325	8 4	1,368	10 11	9,328	1 4	26,586	3 11	42,064	13 2

(Signed) T. E. BELL, President.

") B. CARDOZO,

") S. KRISHNAMACHARI,

Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the actual Demand, Collection, Remission

BALANCE ON 31st DECEMBER 1859.															
		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Total.		1st Quarter		2nd	
For the year 1857..	101	4 0	198	12 0	231	0 0	531	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1858..	191	4 0	362	4 0	423	12 0	977	4 0	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1859..	327	0 0	1,317	12 0	...	...	1,644	12 0	35	12 0	...	...	...
Do. 1860..	4,174	8 0	1,31	...	...
Total...	619	8 0	1,878	12 0	654	12 0	3,153	0 0	4,210	4 0	1,31	...	...

COLLECTION.															
		1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter		Total.		1st Quarter.		2nd	
For the year 1857..	...	...	1	8 0	3	12 0	3	12 0	9	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1858..	...	...	19	8 0	33	0 0	34	8 0	87	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1859..	35	12 0	255	0 0	1,052	4 0	1,688	4 0	3,031	4 0	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1860..	4,174	8 0	735	12 0	193	8 0	11	4 0	5,115	0 0	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	4,210	4 0	1,011	12 0	1,282	8 0	1,737	12 0	8,242	4 0	...	...	...	...	...

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS, 31st December 1860,

No. XI.—(Continued).

D.

and Balance on account of Wheel Tax on country Carts in 1860.

DEMAND									
BILLS ISSUED IN 1860.					TOTAL DEMAND.				
Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
1	0 0	2,080 8 0	2,028 12 0	2,064 8 0	35 12 0	101 4 0	198 12 0	231 0 0	531 0 0
						191 4 0	362 4 0	423 12 0	977 4 0
						327 0 0	1,317 12 0	2,028 12 0	3,709 4 0
						1,311 0 0	2,080 8 0	11 4 0	7,577 4 0
1	0 0	2,080 8 0	2,040 0 0	9,641 12 0	4,210 4 0	1,930 8 0	3,959 4 0	2,694 12 0	12,794 12 0
REMISSTION.					BALANCE				
1 Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.		1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
99 12 0	195 0 0	227 4 0	522 0 0	...	...	171 12 0	329 4 0	389 4 0	890 4 0
						72 0 0	265 8 0	340 8 0	678 0 0
						575 4 0	1,887 0 0	...	2,462 4 0
99 12 0	195 0 0	227 4 0	522 0 0	...	...	819 0 0	2,481 12 0	729 12 0	4,030 8 0

(Signed) T. E. BELL, President.

(") B. CARDOZO,

(") S. KRISHNAMACHARI,

Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras.

APPENDIX No. XII.

Copy of a communication made to the Madras Literary Society—bearing out some portions of the Observatory Report.

Discovery of a new Planet "ASIA," by N. R. POGSON, Esq., F. R. A. S., Government Astronomer.

A new Planet, resembling a star of about the 12th magnitude, was discovered with the equatoreal of this Observatory on the night of April 17th, 1861. Its detection was the fifth similar result of a systematic search, maintained for some years past in certain portions of the zodiacal heavens, aided by manuscript charts of my own construction. This last circumstance enables me to assume with reasonable probability, that I shall not have been preceded elsewhere; an unpleasant contingency to which all are liable who use only *published Charts*. Coincident with the announcement, I have therefore ventured to name the new Planet, and as Europa, Doris, and several other of the Oceanides have been similarly celestialized, I did not scruple to draw once more upon the same sisterhood, by selecting the name Asia, so peculiarly applicable to the first discovery yet made in this quarter of the world.

The Madras Equatoreal, having been mounted by my esteemed and able predecessor Captain W. S. Jacob, at his own private expense (though afterwards purchased by Government) for the express purpose of accurate measurement of double Stars, is not supplied with the more rough and ready requisites for the less refined, but perhaps equally important observations of faint Planets or Comets. For them, the slightest amount of illumination which will render the spider lines of a wire micrometer visible, is complete annihilation, and they can therefore only be observed in a perfectly dark field of view. The best and most proper tool is a ring-micrometer. Failing that, however, there is another method, invented by the late Count Von Boguslawski, of Breslau, whereby, using two comparison stars instead of one, the place of an unknown object may be determined with merely a straight bar or wire instead of a micrometer. If the comparison stars are well selected, great accuracy is attainable, but it must be confessed at the expense of much needless time and labor, both in the observation and in its subsequent reduction. The following observations of the new Planet Asia were all taken by this method; thanks to my good friend Lieut.-Colonel W. K. Worster, who happened most fortunately to have just fitted a suitable straight bar into the focus of a positive eyepiece. The positions marked R were observed and calculated by one of my native assistants, C. Ragoonatha Chari, whose aptitude in thus picking up a new and rather confusing method of observation and reduction, and that too in leisure time as a voluntary contribution to science, reflect the highest credit upon him. I believe all the places to be as good as could have been procured of so faint an object by the most refined means; although as before remarked, at the cost of more than double the time and trouble they ought to have given.

Madras Mean Time, (1861)				Apparent Right Ascension			Apparent North Polar Distance.			Number of Observers' Comparisons + Initial	
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>	"				
April.	17	—12	53 40	15	51	14.76				5	P
	"	—14	7 37	15	51	13.56	106	6	22.9	10	"
	18	—11	50 39	15	50	50.72	106	1	12.7	12	"
	19	—13	49 27	15	50	20.72	105	55	7.0	9	"
	20	—11	46 44	15	49	53.93	150	49	50.1	8	
	"	—13	20 12	15	49	51.81	105	49	26.6	12	R
			9 5	15	49	22.97	105	43	55.3	13	P

Madras Mean Time 1861.				Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent North Polar Distance.			Number of Comparisons.	Observer's Initial.
	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	<i>s.</i>	°	'	"		
April,	23—12	13	6	15	48	15.72	105	31	57.3	11	P
	"—13	31	56	15	48	14.04	105	31	31.4	10	R
	28—10	31	4	15	45	6.30	105	0	51.8	8	P
	"—11	57	33	15	45	3.26	105	0	30.4	12	P
	29—9	55	49	15	44	24.56	104	54	32.8	8	R
	"—11	58	23	15	44	19.78	104	54	5.5	9	P
	30—10	12	56	15	43	39.05	104	47	49.7	8	R
May.	1—9	46	11	15	42	54.97	104	41	16.6	8	
	"—13	0	13	15	42	48.11	104	40	18.4	12	P
	2—11	34	17	15	42	4.89	104	34	6.8	9	R
	"—13	3	18	15	42	1.79	304	33	42.4	10	P
	3—11	12	33	15	41	17.88	104	27	31.8	12	
	"—13	4	26	15	41	13.97	104	26	56.3	12	R
	11—13	11	47	15	34	17.61	103	32	3.8	14	P
	12—10	15	45	15	33	30.18	103	25	58.1	18	

The magnitude or brilliancy of the Planet has been estimated on ten nights as follows:—

Apr	17.....	12.0	May	1.....	11.0
	18.....	11.7		2.....	11.0
	19.....	11.2		3.....	10.8
	21.....	11.5		11.....	10.6
	29.....	11.0		12.....	11.0

I may here remark, that all estimations of magnitude are based upon my photometric formula for any telescope, viz. :—

$$\text{Limit of Vision} = 9.2 + 5 \times \log. \text{aperture in inches} : -$$

The ratio of light for one magnitude being 2.512, i. e., that a star of a certain order contains two and a half times the light of the next fainter class. Thus, the naked eye penetrating to the 6thth magnitude, a telescope one inch in aperture will show stars of the 9.2 magnitude; one nine-inches in aperture the 14th magnitude, &c. &c.

(Signed) N. R. POGSON,

Government Astronomer.

MADRAS OBSERVATORY,

10th June 1861.

